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APPENDIX

TO

SENATE AND HOUSE JOURNALS

OF THE

THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.

1897.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

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MESSAGE

FROM

GOVERNOR STONE

RELATING TO

Pay of Architects who were employed to estimate cost of
replacing Capitol Buildings.

MESSAGE.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
JEFFERSON CITY, January 8, 1897. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Under the provisions of the proposed constitutional amendment changing the seat of government from Jefferson City to Sedalia, submitted to the voters at the last general election, and the provisions of an act passed by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly relating to the same subject matter, it became my duty to employ architects to make estimates of the value of the public buildings now located at Jefferson City which would have been affected by the removal of the capital if the constitutional amendment had been adopted.

In accordance with the requirements of the said act, I employed Mr. M. Fred Bell of Fulton and Messrs. Link & Rosenheim of St. Louis to make said estimates. They did so and submitted their report in accordance with the law. Their charges for said work amount to the sum of \$350 to each, or \$700 in the aggregate.

No appropriation was made by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly to pay this expense, although the Governor was required by the express terms of the law to have the estimates made.

Bonds were taken by me in accordance with the act referred to, under which I believe and hold that the makers thereof are responsible for this sum. I have made demand for its payment, but so far it has not been paid.

I agreed with the architects that I would ask an appropriation of this General Assembly to pay their charges. Accordingly, I hereby recommend that said appropriation be made. If the makers of the bonds referred to do not pay said sum, suit can be brought to enforce payment to indemnify the State; but the gentlemen who have performed the service referred to under contract should be promptly paid by the State.

Respectfully,

WM. J. STONE,

Governor.

MESSAGE

FROM

GOVERNOR STONE

TRANSMITTING COMMUNICATION FROM THE

Governor of Nebraska relative to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition to be held at Omaha.

MESSAGE.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., January 11, 1897. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor herewith to transmit (through the House of Representatives) a communication from his Excellency, Silas A. Holcomb, Governor of Nebraska, with reference to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition to be held at Omaha, Neb., from June to November, 1898. The purposes of this Exposition are clearly stated in the letter of Governor Holcomb, to which I have the honor to invite your considerate attention. It is proper to say in this connection that I have been requested by a number of prominent business and professional men in the western part of this State to ask your attention to this subject with the hope that some action may be taken to have Missouri properly represented.

Respectfully,

WM. J. STONE,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
LINCOLN, NEB., January 1, 1897. }

SIR—I take the liberty of calling your attention at this time to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition to be held at Omaha, Nebraska, from June to November, 1898, and beg to solicit your favorable consideration of this project in the preparation of your message to the State Legislature. A word of encouragement from you to the Legislature will be highly appreciated. The friends of the exposition feel sanguine that it will eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted in the United States, excepting the Centennial Exposition and the World's Fair. It will undoubtedly accomplish great good in bringing together and making an exposition of the great resources of the trans-Mississippi country, as yet only partially developed. We feel that it would be of inestimable benefit to the different states of the trans-Mississippi country to cultivate closer commercial relations between their citizens.

The project had its origin in a resolution introduced at the Trans-Mississippi Congress more than a year ago. It was taken up by the business men of Omaha, who formed a corporation with a capital stock of a million dollars. More than \$400,000 has now been subscribed, and upon this stock the first assessment has been paid. The Trans-Mississippi Exposition Association is a strong organization, and the capital is adequate. Recognition has been secured from Congress with an appropriation of \$200,000, which we hope to have increased to \$500,000. Our sister state of Iowa has already taken the initiative in this important matter, its legislature having made a preliminary appropriation of \$10,000, and \$65,000 more is expected at the next session. The state legislatures of Utah and Louisiana have passed resolutions pledging the support of these states, and from each a liberal appropriation is expected. The Nebraska legislature will be requested to contribute \$250,000,

and the managers of the exposition hope to have the law so amended that Omaha and Douglas county can also contribute \$200,000.

Referring further to the importance of this exposition, its friends feel that it will accomplish for the West what the Atlanta Exposition did for the South, only in a larger degree. The people of all sections of the country will visit this exposition and themselves witness the evidence of the marvelous resources and wonderful possibilities of our great West, and there is no doubt but what it will be made easier to interest capital and moneyed men in enterprises which require means in order to develop them.

The officers of the exposition will communicate with you, explaining more in detail the expectations of the promoters of this vast enterprise.

I trust that you may see your way clear to make favorable mention of this proposition in your forthcoming message, and assure you it will be highly appreciated by the promoters of this exposition and the people of Nebraska generally.

With expressions of high regard, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

SILAS A. HOLCOMB,

Governor of Nebraska.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM J. STONE, Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.

REPORT

OF THE

JUDGES UNDER SECTION 3272

TO THE

39TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

Read and 75 copies ordered printed.

C. ROACH, Secretary.

REPORT.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Jan. 11, 1897.

To Hon. AUGUSTUS H. BOLTE, *Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate:*

HONORED SIR—The statute law of our State declares that “in aid of the Legislature, it is hereby made the duty of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the St. Louis and Kansas City Courts of Appeals and the Circuit Courts, from time to time, to make note of, and within the first five days of every regular session of the General Assembly, to report to the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House all such omissions, uncertainties and incongruities in the statutory laws of this State as may come to their attention and be remediable by legislation; and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of either Senate or House to whom such report may be made, to lay the same before their respective houses for action thereon.” (Rev. Stats. 1889, Sec. 3272.)

The foregoing has been in force for many years. In order the better to discharge the duty imposed by it, a number of members of the judiciary of the State have met annually since 1882, to confer upon and discuss the subjects mentioned in the section quoted, with a view to submit to the Legislature more matured suggestions thereon than would probably otherwise be made by judges individually.

Reports have been heretofore made from time to time to the Legislature under the section quoted; and it is now my privilege to submit, on behalf of the Conference of Judges of Missouri, for consideration by yourself and the honorable body over which you preside, the accompanying memoranda of suggestions under that section, for such action thereon as may appear to you promotive of the public interest.

Very respectfully yours,

SHEPARD BARCLAY,

One of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Secretary of the Conference of Judges of Missouri.

SUGGESTIONS.

The suggestions numbered 1 and 2 are intended to bear on the subject of reducing unnecessary costs in criminal cases. The great increase in such costs in recent years calls for some measures of reform. They should not, however, interfere with any substantial right of persons charged with crime. A fair and impartial trial should be certainly guaranteed. But it is thought that the recommendations now submitted will materially reduce the expenses of trials without any injustice to defendants in such cases.

NO. 1.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. That sections 4200 and 4202 of article 7 of chapter 48, R. S. 1889, entitled "Criminal cases, practice and proceedings," be and the same is hereby repealed and the following new section is enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 4200, as follows:

Section 4200. *Peremptory challenges.*—In all criminal trials, the defendant in the indictment and the State shall each be entitled to the same number of peremptory challenges of jurors, which number shall be as follows, in the following cases: First, if the offense charged is punishable with death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than for life, to the number of twelve each, and no more; second, if the offense charged be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than a specified number of years, and no limit to the duration of such imprisonment is declared, to the number of six each, and no more; third, in any other case punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, to the number of four each, and no more; fourth, in all cases not punishable with death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary, to the number of three each, and no more.

NO. 2.

It is further recommended that section 4204 (as amended by law of 1895, p. 166) be amended so as to permit the trial court (in its discretion) to further shorten the time therein fixed for challenges when n

substantial right of defendant would be impaired thereby; and that the State be required to announce its challenges one hour before the defendant must announce.

NO. 3.

An act to amend section 4505 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889, of chapter 53 thereof, entitled "Divorce, alimony and custody of children."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. That section 4505 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889, of chapter 53, entitled "Divorce, alimony and custody of children," be and the same is hereby amended by adding after the words "from time to time," in the thirteenth line of that section, the words "touching the care and custody of the children or any of them and," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows, to wit:

Section 4505. *Alimony and maintenance.*—When a divorce shall be adjudged, the court shall make such order touching the alimony and maintenance of the wife, and the care, custody and maintenance of the children, or any of them, as, from the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case, shall be reasonable, and when the wife is plaintiff, may order the defendant to give security for such alimony and maintenance; and upon his neglect to give the security required of him, or upon default of himself and his sureties, if any there be, to pay or provide such alimony and maintenance, may award an execution for the collection thereof, or enforce the performance of the judgment or order by sequestration of property, or by such other lawful ways and means as is according to the practice of the court. The court, on the application of either party, may make such alteration, from time to time, touching the care and custody of the children, or any of them, and as to the allowance of alimony and maintenance, as may be proper, and the court may decree alimony pending the suit for divorce in all cases, where the same would be just, whether the wife be plaintiff or defendant, and enforce such order in the manner provided by law in other cases. (R. S. 1879, Sec. 2179—*e*.)

NO. 4.

It is also recommended that in default causes of divorce the court be authorized, in its discretion, to appoint a disinterested attorney to examine into the case and appear at the trial to see that no collusive or fraudulent decree is obtained against defendant, and that a fee for

such services (not to exceed twenty-five dollars) may be taxed as costs in the case.

NO. 5.

The judges would further renew their recommendations to the last General Assembly, contained in their report to each of the houses thereof in 1895, as printed in the proceedings of the Senate and House at that time. Some of the suggestions then made were favorably acted upon ; the others are again respectfully called to the attention of this General Assembly for such action as may be deemed proper.

REPORT

ON

BANK EXAMINATION

AND THE

BANKING LAWS OF MISSOURI

MADE TO THE

39th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BY

A. A. LESUEUR, Secretary of State.

January 28, 1897.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

Report of Secretary of State on Banks and Banking read, and 2,000 copies ordered
printed, January 28, 1897.

C. ROACH, Secretary.

REPORT.

To the Honorable, the 39th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the provisions of section 1 of an act to provide for the examination of banks and trust companies, approved March 22, 1895, I have the honor to make the following report:

The law, having no emergency clause, went into effect June 21, and by July 1, 1895, two examiners were appointed, necessary blanks prepared, and the examination of banks was begun. At that time there were in existence 494 incorporated State banks, 96 private banks and 7 trust companies subject to examination by this department. Since that time 725 examinations have been made. Twenty-eight banks have been permanently closed by the State as follows:

BANKS PERMANENTLY CLOSED BY SECRETARY OF STATE SINCE JULY 1, 1895.

1..	Sturgeon Exchange Bank.....	Sturgeon...f.....
2..	Carroll County Bank.....	DeWitt.....
3..	Citizens' Bank of Tina.....	Tina.....
4..	Bank of Norborne.....	Norborne.....
5..	Farmers' Bank of Orrick.....	Orrick.....
6..	Bank of Archie.....	Archie.....
7..	Bank of Salisbury.....	Salisbury.....
8..	Bowling Green Bank.....	Bowling Green.....
9..	Centre Bank.....	Centre.....
10..	Bank of Purdy.....	Purdy.....
11..	Greene County Bank.....	Springfield.....
12..	Commercial Bank.....	
13..	Swinney's Banking Company.....	Ash Grove.....
14..	Houston, Spratt & Menefee.....	Hamilton.....
15..	Bank of Oronogo.....	Oronogo.....
16..	Bank of New Market.....	New Market.....
17..	State Bank of Marshfield.....	Marshfield.....
18..	Bank of Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....
19..	Bank of Richards.....	Richards.....
20..	Bank of Bronaugh.....	Bronaugh.....
21..	Conkling Brothers.....	Nevada.....
22..	Bank of Asbury.....	Asbury.....
23..	Dayless County Savings Association.....	Gallatin.....
24..	Henry County Bank.....	Clinton.....
25..	Bank of Mayview.....	Mayview.....
26..	Bank of Watson.....	Watson.....
27..	Kidder Savings Bank.....	Kidder.....
28..	Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Excelsior Springs.....	Excelsior Springs...

Four banks have been closed by the State and permitted to resume as follows:

BANKS CLOSED BY SECRETARY OF STATE AND PERMITTED TO RESUME SINCE JULY 1, 1895.

1...	Bank of Buckner.....	Buckner.....
2...	Farmers' Bank of Laddonia.....	Laddonia.....
3...	Bank of Monett.....	Monett.....
4...	Bank of Republic.....	Republic.....

Twenty banks have, from various causes, gone into voluntary liquidation and been dissolved as follows:

BANKS DISSOLVED AND GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION SINCE JULY 1, 1895.

1..	State Bank of Brashear.....	Brashear.....
2..	Commercial Bank of Burlington Junction.....	Burlington Junction.....
3..	Bank of Collins.....	Collins.....
4..	McCoy Banking Company.....	Independence.....
5..	Bank of Lockwood.....	Lockwood.....
6..	Bank of Macon.....	Macon.....
7..	State Bank of Osceola.....	Osceola.....
8..	Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.....	Trenton.....
9..	Union Bank.....	".....
10..	Bank of Monett.....	Monett.....
11..	Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Clarence.....	Clarence.....
12..	Aldridge Banking Company.....	Golden City.....
13..	Bank of Jamesport.....	Jamesport.....
14..	Bank of J. C. Spence & Company.....	Mansfield.....
15..	Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....	Marshfield.....
16..	S. M. Doyle Banking House.....	Rockville.....
17..	Farmers' Bank of Watson.....	Watson.....
18..	Dollar Savings Bank.....	Kansas City.....
19..	Douglas County Bank.....	Ava.....
20..	The Park Bank.....	Parkville.....

And nine banks have, during that time, made assignments as follows:

BANKS ASSIGNED SINCE JULY 1, 1895.

1...	Bank of Dawn.....	Dawn.....
2...	Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.....	Creighton.....
3...	Farmers' Deposit Bank.....	".....
4...	Farmers' Bank of King City.....	King City.....
5...	Citizens' Bank of Willow Springs.....	Willow Springs.....
6...	Bank of Westport.....	Westport.....
7...	Kemp M. Woods, Jr., & Co., bankers.....	Liberty.....
8...	W. H. Young, banker.....	East Lynn.....
9...	Bank of Conway.....	Conway.....

SUMMARY.

Number of banks permanently closed.....	28
Number of banks closed and permitted to resume.....	4
Number of banks dissolved and gone into voluntary liquidation.....	20
Number of banks assigned.....	9
Total	61
Total number of banks gone out of business since July 1, 1895.....	57
Number of examinations made since July 1, 1895.....	725
Number of banks now in Missouri.....	574
Number of trust companies subject to examination.....	6

In the meantime, there have been 41 banks organized in the State as follows :

BANKS INCORPORATED SINCE JULY 1, 1895.

Bank of LaTour	LaTour	July 6, 1895
Citizens' Bank of Sikeston	Sikeston	July 25, 1895
Citizens' Bank of Norborne	Norborne	Aug. 3, 1895
Citizens' State Bank of Mountain Grove	Mountain Grove	Aug. 5, 1895
Bank of Harwood	Harwood	Aug. 6, 1895
Citizens' Bank of Sturgeon	Sturgeon	Aug. 7, 1895
Bank of Lock Springs	Lock Springs	Aug. 7, 1895
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Centre, Mo.	Centre	Aug. 10, 1895
Bank of Collins	Collins	Aug. 20, 1895
Farmers' Bank of Sheridan, The	Sheridan	Aug. 6, 1895
Farmers' Stock Bank	Blackwater	Oct. 17, 1895
Security Bank	Fredericktown	Oct. 18, 1895
People's Bank of Maitland	Maitland	Dec. 2, 1895
Farmers' Bank of Clarksdale	Clarksdale	Dec. 2, 1895
Rosendale Bank, The	Rosendale	Jan. 4, 1896
Crawford County Farmers' Bank	Steelville	Jan. 27, 1896
Farmers' Bank of Sheldon	Sheldon	Feb. 15, 1896
Johnson-Lucas Banking Co.	Osceola	May 2, 1896
Citizens' Bank of Marshfield	Marshfield	May 29, 1896
Citizens' State Bank of Trenton	Trenton	July 1, 1896
Iron County Bank	Ironton	Aug. 19, 1896
Bank of Leeton	Leeton	Sept. 14, 1896
Exchange Bank of Tina	Tina	Oct. 8, 1896
Gallatin Savings Bank	Gallatin	Jan. 14, 1897

PRIVATE BANKS ORGANIZED SINCE JULY 1, 1895.

Loy Bros. & Preston	Willow Springs	July 1, 1895
Bank of Linn Creek	Linn Creek	Aug. 6, 1895
Exchange Bank of Jonesburg	Jonesburg	Aug. 8, 1895
Douglas County Bank	Ava	Aug. 26, 1895
Farmers' Bank of Dearborn	Dearborn	Dec. 31, 1895
Bank of A. Lack	Lockwood	Jan. 3, 1896
Bank of Agency	Agency	Jan. 10, 1896
Moore & Mullins, bankers	Linneus	Jan. 11, 1896
Bank of Wheeling	Wheeling	Feb. 19, 1896
Farmers' Bank of Watson	Watson	Mch. 21, 1896
Bank of Bronaugh	Bronaugh	Mch. 30, 1896
Baring Exchange Bank	Baring	Mch. 7, 1896
Bank of Asbury	Asbury	June 3, 1896
Bank of Ozark	Ozark	Aug. 5, 1896
Real Estate Bank	Maryville	Oct. 5, 1896
Harriman Banking Co.	Pilot Grove	Nov. 3, 1896
Bubaker Bros., bankers	Bronaugh	Jan. 25, 1897

So that there are at this time in existence and doing business in this State 484 incorporated banks, 90 private banks and 6 trust companies subject to examination by this department, a total of 580. The trust companies which receive deposits but which are exempted from such examination by the law, upon condition that they shall be examined by the State department of insurance, consist of four companies as follows :

The Union Trust Company, the St. Louis Trust Company, the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and the Lincoln Trust Company.

For information I may add that there are now sixty-eight National banks doing business in this State.

The last official statement of the financial condition of the banks in the State of Missouri, gave grand totals as follows :

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security.....	\$60,357,567 81
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security.....	6,958,108 64
Overdrafts by solvent customers.....	1,027,414 52
United States bonds on hand.....	183,431 25
Other bonds and stocks at their present cash market price.....	6,026,648 86
Real estate at present cash market price.....	3,524,346 42
Furniture and fixtures.....	700,237 99
Due from other banks, good on sight drafts.....	14,368,334 11
Checks and other cash items.....	1,817,353 33
National bank notes, legal tender United States notes and gold and silver certificates.....	7,136,292 75
Gold coin.....	3,270,501 43
Silver coin.....	577,380 26
Total.....	\$105,947,612 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$21,263,116 61
Surplus funds on hand.....	8,497,356 56
Deposits subject to draft at sight by banks and bankers.....	3,574,995 37
Deposits subject to draft at sight by individuals and others.....	55,578,125 05
Deposits subject to draft at given dates.....	16,318,074 74
Bills payable and bills rediscounted.....	715,943 94
Total.....	\$105,947,612 27

The bank examination law of 1895 was adopted in response to a strong public sentiment in favor of such a statute. Even as it was first introduced in the General Assembly it was not a perfect law, as such legislation seldom is, and some of the amendments which were placed upon it were unfortunate, particularly the one which restricted the number of Examiners to two. It was then, as it is now, manifest that two Examiners could not thoroughly and efficiently examine nearly 600 banks within the time which should be consumed for such purpose, as examinations, to be effective in the interest of depositors and the public, should be made at least once per year, the national government requiring at least two. The better rule would be to make about three examinations in two years, and such additional examinations as may be required when it is developed that banks are in a bad condition. The most unfortunate thing incident to a paucity of Examiners is that, in the effort to cover the entire ground, repetitions of examinations are not made in many instances, when it is very important that they should be. It would seem from the experience of the past year and a half that the law should permit the employment of as many as four examiners, if necessary, to carry out the general principles just outlined. This does not mean that it would certainly be needful to keep four examiners in the field all the time, but there should be power to maintain that many when it shall prove necessary. Three may be able to do the work, and if they are, no more should be employed, as it is undesirable to burden the banks unnecessarily for the expense of their employment. Another of the unfortunate features of the law that

was placed upon it by amendment was the scale of fees to be charged for examination. While the Examiners have worked as industriously as men could, as the number of their examinations and their thoroughness and voluminous detail as shown by the reports in this office prove, still they have been unable by nearly one thousand dollars, with the scale of charges to earn sufficient in fees to pay for the expenses incident to examination. All sums collected for this purpose are paid into the State treasury, whence they can only be drawn upon warrant of the State Auditor for the purposes stipulated in the law, so that there can be no object whatever in collecting from the banks more than is necessary to pay for conducting the examinations. For this reason the scale of fees should be increased. Such increase need not be very great, nor should it be anything but the maximum within which the Secretary of State may regulate the fees, so that they will produce no more than is needful under the operations of the law.

Another source of difficulty in the execution of this law was the inadvertent omission of adequate means of taking possession of a bank when it was discovered to be insolvent. In the first place, the law makes it incumbent after a bank is discovered to be insolvent, before it can be closed, to institute a proceeding through the Attorney-General bringing suit for the appointment of a receiver. In the meantime, while the bank is either under suspicion, or has closed its doors for fear of a run from depositors, the danger exists of its officers or directors taking advantage of the situation to withdraw their own deposits entire, and of favored creditors to run attachments, so that the interest of the remaining depositors is greatly jeopardized. In order to cure this defect the Secretary of State, or his Examiner, should be authorized to close and take possession of the bank when it is discovered to be insolvent, and there should be some means provided whereby liquidation of banks may be effected without resort to a receiver, if this is practicable within a few days after the closing of a bank; and above all things, whenever the bank closes its doors, by action of the State, there should be a provision in the law that will bar and prevent attachments. An omission in the present statute should be supplied by the insertion of a provision that upon the application of the Secretary of State, through the Attorney-General, for a receiver, the judge in vacation, or the court, shall summarily appoint such receiver, and subsequently give to the directors or officers, if it shall be required, their day in court and an opportunity to protest and defend themselves against the appointment of such receiver. This machinery need not be elaborate, but it is of the gravest importance to innocent depositors, who

do not know how, or are not in a position to invoke the law, to place themselves in the class of preferred creditors.

While these criticisms are just, it has been possible under the law to make examinations searching and effective. In preparing for the execution of this law the rules and regulations of examinations adopted by the United States Government, and by other States, were carefully considered, and out of all the best was evolved as nearly as might be for use in this State. The report required from the Examiner is minute and voluminous. Beginning with a description of the bank, it first sets out its resources and liabilities upon the date of the examination, the names of the directors, with the number of shares owned by each, the liability of each as payer and indorser, his occupation, what is shown as to records made by meetings of stockholders and directors; whether or not they examine and approve loans, and when and how; whether active discount and examining committees are maintained and make records; the regularity or irregularity of shareholders' and directors' meetings; number of shares represented therein; whether there are vacancies in the board of directors; whether the law is violated by directors serving in more than one bank, and other particulars that may be developed as to the neglect of duty by shareholders or directors. Similar particulars are to be noted as to the officers of the bank, and statements are required from the Examiners as to the character of the books kept, their sufficiency and general condition, how often ledgers are balanced, how often loans and discounts are verified, and how often accounts with correspondent banks are reconciled. As to loans and discounts, the Examiner is required to show the amount of on-demand paper, with one or more individual or firm names, on-demand paper secured by stocks, bonds and other personal securities; time paper with two or more individual or firm names; time single-name paper, one person or firm without other security; time paper secured by stocks, bonds and other personal securities; time paper on mortgages or other real estate security, and where this character of security is held a schedule must be made of the amounts of prior liens on property; actual value of the property, date when acquired; in addition to which he is required to show how much paper is six months overdue, and how much paper is more than six months overdue; to describe the general character of loans and discounts, and give current rate of interest obtained on same; quality and value of collateral, and whether accommodations are well distributed; to state value of collateral or other security pledged for all excessive or large loans, and give the financial standing of makers and indorsers thereof; if loans are made to other banks to give full information regarding the

same; where loans and discounts are made to directors and officers of the bank to state what amount of the same represents direct loans to them, and what amount represents strictly commercial or business paper; describe all loans and discounts to all corporations or enterprises in which directors or officers are interested. Particular attention is required to the provisions of section 2758, R. S. 1889, which limits loans to any individual, corporation or company to 25 per cent of the capital stock of the institution. The names of excessive borrowers must be given, with full amount of loans and all particulars as to the loan and responsibility of the borrower. The Examiner is enjoined to look closely into loans made to directors and officers of the bank, more especially if these are excessive under the law; and as undue borrowing of this kind has been one of the fruitful causes of bank failures in recent years, both the Examiner and the department give it the closest attention, and devote to it every effort toward remedy. Upon this point the general banking law needs amendment, to which I will allude later. One of the evils of loose banking is an undue amount of overdrafts. The Examiner is required to state whether these are well secured, giving total of each class; whether habitually granted; state which items have remained unchanged for six months or longer; to personally verify the outstanding overdrafts on the date of the examination. The evil of overestimating the real estate, furniture and fixtures of banks is endeavored to be corrected, by requiring the Examiner to make a careful estimate of their value, which, if different from that charged by the bank, brings about the requirement of a reduction to the sum fixed by the Examiner. The Examiner is required to balance by correspondence on blanks furnished him for that purpose, balances due from other banks and bankers, and carefully investigate as to whether or not bills payable are carried as certificates of deposit; to verify bills in transit, foreign bills, and other items not in custody of the bank. He must also state whether cash items are regular, and whether overdue or dishonored paper, expense items or other irrelevant or improper things are carried as cash items, and describe them. He is required to state whether the bank's reserve is sufficient at the date of the examination, to set out the bonds and stocks of the institution, giving the amount at which they are carried on the books and their estimated market value, to set out what real estate and mortgages are owned by the bank, amount at which carried on the books, amount of prior liens, if any, or estimated value of the property and when acquired. The capital stock of the bank is carefully scrutinized, the certificate book examined to see whether or not there have been over-issues of stock, whether

canceled certificates have been properly marked and accounted for, and the stock ledger is checked up in connection therewith; also whether or not the bank owns or holds as collateral for loans shares of its own stock, and if so, for what purpose taken and how long held; and to ascertain whether the capital of the bank was properly paid in money or whether shareholders' notes were taken in payment. The matter of dividends and surplus is inquired into, and an investigation made as to whether dividends when declared were warranted by the earnings of the bank; balances due to banks and bankers are verified on blanks furnished for that purpose. The Examiner is required to state whether interest is paid on deposits, and if so, at what rates and to what extent; whether a proper record of all certificates of deposits issued is regularly kept; and if banks hold city, county or municipal funds on deposit, the amount of same and interest paid; and to certify balances on individual ledgers, certificates of deposit outstanding, certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding, and note discrepancies, if any. As to bills payable he must state where money is borrowed, whether it is by re-discounts or otherwise, giving list showing where or when accommodation was secured, the form of obligation, the amount of same, the rate of interest paid, date of maturity and whether or not secured by collaterals of the bank; whether or not the bank borrows money habitually, and whether or not such liabilities have been authorized by the board of directors. Finally, the Examiner must make a recapitulation, giving his opinion as to the general condition of the bank, whether or not its business is prosperous; where losses appear to have been sustained or will probably occur; where values have depreciated, together with estimated probable loss on same; a statement of the book value and probable loss on six months overdue paper, other overdue paper, other loans and discounts, overdrafts, premiums on bonds, stocks, securities, claims, etc., banking house, furniture and fixtures, other real estate and mortgages, cash items. He must show the estimated value of assets not shown on books; surplus fund and undivided profits, if any, current expenses, taxes, etc., total surplus and profits, and conclude where he declares the bank to be insolvent with his recommendation that it shall be closed. In addition to all this, he is asked a list of questions which he must answer "yes" or "no" as to whether he did or did not count the cash, examine and list the discounts; note all loans and discounts to directors and officers, and to enterprises in which they are interested; list all stocks and securities; take off balances on individual ledgers; verify outstanding certificates of deposit, certified checks and cashiers' checks; take off balance of stock ledger, and examine stock certificate book; examine profits and loss and

expense accounts; examine minutes of directors' meetings, discount committee's meetings, shareholders' meetings; and as to whether he sent out verification certificates as required under various contingencies. With incorporated banks the Examiner is required to place three of the directors under oath and to ask them a number of questions which are supplied to him in a blank which covers all the provisions of the law; in addition to which he is expected to go over with these three directors all the bills receivable of the bank asking them the direct question as to whether each separate piece of paper is good, bad or indifferent, and summing up with the statement as to how much and which items of the paper are uncollectible. This examination affords the department the basis upon which to demand that insolvent paper shall be charged to profit and loss. These directors are in addition catechised as to the value of the real estate, furniture and fixtures and other holdings of the bank. Of course, the Examiner's inquiry either into the value of the bills receivable or other property does not stop with this sworn statement of the directors, yet this statement is found to be of exceeding value at arriving at a conclusion upon the condition of the bank. With private banks the partners are placed under oath and catechised in the same manner. In addition to all of these requirements, which are printed in the blanks furnished to the Examiners, supplemental reports are made upon any point which may be specially discovered. Indeed, the reports of the Examiners are full and minute to a degree, and I am free to say that it is only astonishing the gentlemen have been able in the time which they have had to make their investigations, to cover so much ground and to do so with such care, accuracy and intelligence. At first blush one might conclude that the department has done to the State and other banks the greatest service in closing a number of insolvent institutions, but this is scarcely a just conclusion, for I feel convinced that greater benefit has inured from the straightening up of badly managed or unfortunate banks, and placing them upon a plane of safety and good business methods. The closing of banks is manifest to everybody, but the work is unseen and unheralded. I think I may safely say that we have saved and made good banks of more moribund institutions that we have closed; probably double the number. Boards of directors have been brought to realize their duty under the law, to meet more frequently and to become what the statute contemplates, the managers of the affairs of the bank. Officers have been in some instances displaced; in many others reminded of their duties, loans to officers and directors have been largely reduced, cashiers' bonds have been carefully looked into, required where not given, and caused to be deposited in other places

than in the custody of makers; systems of book-keeping have been improved, and some cases absolutely revolutionized; suspended and overdue paper has been greatly reduced in volume, good bankable paper substituted therefor; and in several instances where charging off bad paper has impaired the capital, assessments of stockholders have been required, made and paid; excessive loans have been reduced to lawful limits; overdrafts have been greatly reduced in volume; undue payments of interest on time deposits reduced to reasonable proportions; deeds of trust and other papers carelessly neglected have been caused to be perfected; undue borrowing discouraged, and in almost every conceivable way the examiners and the department have bettered the condition of the banks of the State. This does not signify by any means that a state of perfection has been reached, for there is still much to be done. When examination began there was a great deal of careless banking, and apart from that, there were many banks in bad condition as the result of the stringent times that have prevailed since 1893. Out of the fifty-seven banks that have closed in the last eighteen months quite a number of them had been getting in worse and worse condition for several years past. In this connection, it may not be improper to state what is a fact, that there are too many banks in the State for the amount of business to be transacted. In some places banks are maintained where a pencil and paper and two minutes calculation will show that the profits which can reasonably be expected from the amount of business, will not equal the expenses of the institution upon modest lines. Some of these banks necessarily resort to illegal rates of interest in order to keep their heads above water. In some places where it is questionable as to whether or not one bank should be maintained, there are two. How this condition of affairs is to be remedied I do not know. The convenience of banks in communities is not to be underrated, and yet it would appear better in many instances to go a few miles further for banking facilities rather than to encourage the maintenance of banks which can barely live. In this connection the inquiry presents itself as to whether or not it would be wise to increase the requirements as to capital stock. Private banks are permitted to organize with \$5,000, and incorporated banks with \$10,000. By the time the banking building, furniture and fixtures necessary to conducting these institutions are paid for, but little capital is left remaining. I would not be taken as discriminating against the smaller banks in favor of larger ones, yet where institutions are of a fiduciary character, the line of demarkation should be drawn in favor of safety to the persons who intrust their funds to the keeping thereof. At least if present conditions are to continue the greatest care should be taken

to preserve intact, as much as possible, the capital stock by moderate charges for banking houses, furniture and fixtures, the gradual elimination of the last item, and provision in the law requiring banks when they declare a dividend first to set apart to the surplus fund ten per cent of their net earnings.

I would say in regard to the general banking law that it needs amendment in several particulars. While making this statement I would deprecate any radical changes in the present statutes. If it be true that other banking systems as a whole are more perfect than that of Missouri, yet they have grown to be so by gradual improvement. Laws of this kind are evolutions which grow out of the experience of the communities for whose benefit they are enacted, and I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be unwise to substitute for our Missouri statutes an entirely new system which would be unfamiliar to the public and to the persons who must do business under them. The changes needed are rather to clarify than to substantially alter our present laws. Section 2748, which covers the duties of directors, should be made more comprehensive. It should distinctly require that boards of directors shall meet at least once per month and pass upon all the affairs of the bank, particularly bills receivable and bills payable, and keep a written record of their proceedings. This section should also forbid the borrowing of money by the bank except with the consent of the board of directors, and it should inhibit the borrowing of moneys of the bank by any director unless with the knowledge of the board of directors. This is the rock upon which most wrecked banks have foundered. It may be too radical to provide that the directors shall not be permitted to borrow the funds of the bank at all, but it is certainly no more than a reasonable safe-guard that such loans shall only be made with the knowledge of the board of directors. While this provision seems simple, moderate and conservative, yet an inner view of what has occurred with banks which have failed because of undue borrowing by directors shows that had this been the law few, if any, such failures would have taken place. In most cases where disaster of this kind has overtaken institutions it has been caused by one or two of the directors with one or two of the officers having gradually come to using more and more of the bank's money until reckless speculations have involved them and the institution in financial ruin. It has come under my observation that where reckless borrowing has been done by banks in most instances it has come about through the active officers of the bank without the knowledge or consent of the majority of the board of directors.

Section 2752, which covers the statement which is required to be

made by banks to the Secretary of State, should be amended by the insertion of a few more lines in order to render the statement more comprehensive. As it now stands it is impossible for a bank to make an absolutely honest statement, for the reason that some of the items which inure in every such institution are not mentioned, and consequently have to be carried under other heads. There should be two lines for real estate, one covering the banking house and the remaining one all other real estate. There should be a line for expenses and taxes paid, which items are now included indiscriminately in other and irrelevant ones. There should be a line for undivided profits and one for demand certificates of deposit and one for certified checks and cashier's checks outstanding, and the line for bills payable and bills rediscounted should have these words added thereto, "including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed." These changes will render the statement much more honest and useful than it can be as now framed.

Section 2755 provides for the declaring of a semi-annual dividend in a very efficient and comprehensive manner. The section is a good one, better I find on examination than in most of our sister states, but there should be a supplemental provision in the law that banks when they declare a dividend shall be required to set apart ten per cent of their net earnings since the former dividend to their surplus fund, and that such surplus shall not be used unless it shall become necessary to do so in the payment of losses, and in case the bank has undivided profits that these shall first be exhausted before the surplus fund is diverted.

One of the sections of the law that particularly needs amendment is section 2758, which prevents the loaning of more than 25 per cent of the capital stock of the bank to any individual, corporation or company. Before bank examination began this provision of the law was very considerably disregarded and it has required much correspondence and insistence to secure a compliance with the statute. One of the reasons for this is, that the second division of the section is contradictory of the principle laid down in the first portion thereof, and inconsistently and unwisely grants the directors and officers of the banks greater powers as borrowers than to other persons, which is the very reverse of the principle which should be found in the law. The Supreme Court, in 107 Mo. 594, has practically construed out of the statute this contradictory and unwise provision, but banks, having had much freer access to the statute than to the decisions of the courts, were generally unaware of this ruling. In order to prevent any question whatever upon this point in the future this section should be amended by having all between the words "corporation" and "pro-

vided" stricken out. In lieu of this ambiguous and contradictory portion of the section it should be provided that permanent surpluses with proper regulations shall be considered, for the purposes of this section, the same as capital stock. This would have several good effects. It would be just to those banks which maintain a permanent surplus of over fifty per cent, and it would encourage other banks to acquire like surpluses. I believe it to be true that a bank with \$20,000 capital and \$10,000 surplus is a stronger institution than a bank with \$30,000 capital and no surplus, for the reason that the acquiring of surplus, if it is a clean and bankable one, is an evidence to the public of frugality and thrift, and the earning of the surplus is a valuable schooling to the officers and directors of the institution.

Section 2759 should be amended by providing that assistant cashiers and other officers upon whom the powers of cashier are conferred by the board of directors, shall be required to give bond just as cashiers are now required to do.

There are other and minor amendments to the banking law which might be made with profit, and some of which have already been suggested to this General Assembly in the preparation and introduction of bills; but I can state it to be my belief, after an experience with bank supervision for the past eight years, and examination for the past two years, that if the General Assembly will adopt the amendments suggested as to directors borrowing the funds of the bank, as to clearing up the section to prevent excessive loans, and as to setting apart ten per cent of the earnings to surplus, these provisions alone, within a short period, will work a revolution which will place the banks of Missouri in an infinitely better condition than they have ever before been in their history.

In appointing Messrs. C. O. Austin and Gordon Jones as bank examiners, I discarded every consideration but that of fitness and competency. I have to congratulate myself that I was so fortunate in my selections, for the two gentlemen named have proven themselves to be not only impartial and fearless, but of the highest integrity and competency. They have been industrious beyond their physical strength, and have labored day and night to discharge their duty faithfully to the State and to the banks. I am gratified to know that, while they have been searching and rigid in their examinations and strict in the requirements recommended to be made by the department, yet they have the respect, confidence and approval of the bankers of the State. I trust if I shall have to appoint an additional examiner I may be as fortunate in finding the right man for the place. The work of the department is thoroughly organized, its plans for the

future conduct of examinations well matured, and the papers kept in a systematic and easily intelligible manner. Members of the General Assembly are earnestly requested to look in upon the work, and examine the way in which it is done.

In the prosecution of examination both the examiners and myself have carefully avoided newspaper notoriety and publicity of the affairs of the institutions. The greatest care has been taken to protect the credit of all persons whose business has been in any manner revealed to us. This is a confidence which I hold to be sacred and which has in no case been violated. I cannot in this report enter into details as to how the department has aided and built up weak and mis-managed institutions, but I can say that a great deal more labor has been expended in this direction than merely in the closing of absolutely insolvent banks, and as a result more than twice as many weak banks have been brought into good condition than is covered by the number of banks which have been closed. Numerous difficulties have beset our path in the intricate and delicate duties which have been imposed upon us by the law, yet I am glad to say that I am constantly receiving assurances of the respect and confidence of the best bankers of the State of Missouri, both city and country, and I wish here to return my grateful thanks to the officers of banks for their many courtesies and kind co-operation, and to bear testimony that the good banks of the State are the best friends of the examination law. It has been my particular pride to discharge this duty intelligently and satisfactorily, even with the more or less imperfect implements which have been placed in my hands. If I shall be furnished with better means for its accomplishment, I trust I may at the end of my connection therewith earn from the people and the banks of the State the approbation and confidence, which will be, to me, the most valuable reward which can come to a public servant whose highest ambition is to do his duty.

Respectfully,

A. A. LESUEUR,

Secretary of State.

P. S. I append herewith the forms which the examiners are required to use.

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

State of Missouri, }
Department of State. }

No. of.....Bank.....

EXAMINER'S REPORT

Of the condition of.....located at.....in the county of....., State of Missouri. Examination commenced at.....o'clock.....m. on.....189.... Examination closed at.....o'clock.....m. on.....189....

....., President., Cashier.

RESOURCES.

	Dols.	Cts.
1. Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security.....		
2. Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security.....		
3. Overdrafts by solvent customers.....		
4. United States bonds on hand.....		
5. Other bonds and stocks at their present cash market price....		
6. Real estate at present cash market value.....		
7. Furniture and fixtures.....		
8. Due from other banks, good on sight draft.....		
9. Checks and other cash items.....		
10. National bank notes, legal tender United States notes and gold and silver certificates.....		
11. Gold coin.....		
12. Silver coin.....		
Total.....		
LIABILITIES.		
13. Capital stock paid in.....		
14. Surplus funds on hand.....		
15. Deposits subject to draft at sight by banks and bankers.....		
16. Deposits subject to draft at sight by individuals and others.....		
17. Deposits subject to draft at given dates.....		
18. Bills payable and bills rediscounted.....		
Total.....		

DIRECTORS.

No. of shares owned.....	Names.	Postoffice address.	Liability as payers (individual or firm) including overdrafts.....	Liability as indorsers or guarantors.....	Occupation.
.....

[State also whether records show that directors meet regularly as a board and how often, and if they examine and approve loans and discounts at such times; whether they have active discount and examining committees or leave management entirely to the officers; whether annual meeting of shareholders was held and if election of directors was regular. Give number of shares represented at such meeting. Any vacancy in board should also be noted. Where two or more directors are liable on the same paper state aggregate of such joint liability in a foot-note.]

OFFICERS.

Names.	No. of shares owned	Liability as payers (individual or firm) including overdrafts	Liability as indorsers or guarantors	Salary	Bond (if any)	Other occupation (if any)
President.....						
Vice-President						
Cashier.....						
Assistant Cashier.....						
Teller.....						
Book-keeper.....						

[State, as far as you are able, whether the officers are capable, prudent and of good reputation, and whether, in your opinion, their management is efficient and successful or otherwise. Inquire as to official bonds, whether required, form of bond required or held, and in whose custody lodged. State whether any officer, director or clerk of the bank is an officer, director or clerk of any other banking institution.]

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

[State whether necessary books are used, and if these are correctly kept and properly and promptly posted. State how often general ledger and individual ledgers are balanced, how often loans and discounts are verified, and how often accounts with correspondent banks are reconciled.]

RESOURCES.

1 AND 2. LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

[The loans and discounts and other securities must be carefully verified and every discrepancy noted].

A.—On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.....	\$
B.—On demand, secured by stocks, bonds and other personal securities.....	
C.—On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.....	
D.—On time, single-name paper (one person or firm) without other security.....	
E.—On time, secured by stocks, bonds and other personal securities.....	
F.—On time, on mortgages or other real estate security (see schedule)	
Total.....	
Included in the above are:	
G.—Paper six months overdue (see remarks below).....	\$
H.—Other suspended or overdue paper (see remarks below).....	

Loans exceeding the limit prescribed by section 2758 of the Revised Statutes. *Overdrafts, if any, to be regarded as loans.*

NAME OF BORROWER. (State value of security and financial standing of makers and indorsers).	Enter full amount of loan.	NAME OF BORROWER. (State value of security and financial standing of makers and indorsers).	Enter full amount of loan.

[Describe general character of loans and discounts, and give current rate of interest obtained on same; also quality and value of collaterals securing same, and state whether accommodations are well distributed. State value of collateral or other security pledged for all such excessive and large loans, and give the financial standing of makers and endorers thereof. If loans are made to other banks, give full information regarding same.]

Where loans and discounts are made to directors and officers of the bank, state what amount of same represents direct loans to them and what amount represents strictly commercial or business paper discounted for them. Describe also all loans and discounts to corporations or enterprises in which directors and officers are interested.]

SUSPENDED OR OVERDUE PAPER.

[Describe general condition of such paper, and state whether well secured. Except in special cases an itemized list of such paper is not necessary, but an expression of opinion as to probable loss on the same is desired in every report.]

3. OVERDRAFTS.

[State whether well secured, giving total of each class, and whether habitually granted. Overdrafts which have remained unchanged for six months or longer should be noted. The amount of overdrafts outstanding at date of examination should be verified by the examiner.]

6 AND 7. REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

[State whether banking house is suitable and convenient; for what other purposes used (if any); and if owned by bank, whether carried at fair value on books and whether building is insured; also whether vault and safe are good and secure and used by the bank only; and whether furniture and fixtures are worth book value.]

8. DUE FROM BANKS AND BANKERS.

[Verify balances by correspondence on blanks furnished by this purpose, but forward report promptly without awaiting verification. Any discrepancies which may be disclosed should be reported by letter afterward if they cannot be reconciled by the examiner. State whether bank receives interest on any balances, and at what rate. If any amounts are represented by certificates of deposit issued by other banks, mention these and state whether they are secured by collaterals. Verify bills in transit, foreign bills, and other items not in custody of bank.]

9. CASH ITEMS.

[State whether regular; and if overdue or dishonored paper, expense items or the like, are carried here, briefly describe such items.]

9, 10, 11 AND 12. RESERVE.

[State whether reserve is sufficient at date of examination.]

4 AND 5. BONDS, STOCKS, ETC.

Enter number of shares of stock or face value of bonds, and state whether bonds or stocks.	Name of corporation issuing stock, bonds, etc	Amount at which carried on books.	Estimated actual market value.	State whether taken for debts previously contracted, or otherwise, and if interest or dividends are regularly paid, etc.

6. OTHER REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES OWNED.

Describe property, state form of conveyance, and from whom obtained.	Amount at which carried on books.	Amount of prior lien on property, if any.	Estimated actual value of property.	Date when acquired.	State whether taken for debts previously contracted or otherwise.
.....

2. LOANS AND DISCOUNTS SECURED BY REAL ESTATE—MORTGAGES OR OTHER LIENS ON REALTY.

Give name of borrower, describe property, and state form of conveyance.	Amount at which carried on books.	Amount of prior lien on property, if any.	Estimated actual value of property.	Date when acquired.	State whether taken for debts previously contracted or otherwise.
.....

13. CAPITAL STOCK.

[State whether stock certificate book and stock ledger are properly kept, whether surrendered certificates are properly canceled, and whether stock certificates are signed in blank. Verify stock ledger. State also whether or not the bank owns or holds, as collateral for loans, any shares of its own stock, and, if so, for what purpose taken and how long held. In the case of a new bank, ascertain and state whether its capital has been properly paid in, or whether any shareholders' notes have been taken in payment of capital stock.]

.....

14. DIVIDENDS AND SURPLUS, SECTION 2755, REVISED STATUTES.

Date of last dividend, Amount, \$ Carried to surplus, \$

Charged off since last examination: Looses, \$ Decrease of values

[If any reason is known why the bank should not declare a dividend at the end of the current dividend period, state this.]

.....

15. DUE TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

[Verify balances by correspondence on blanks furnished for this purpose, but forward report promptly without awaiting verification. Any discrepancies which may be disclosed should be reported by letter afterward if they can not be reconciled by the examiner. State whether amounts are due on open account or on demand or time certificates of deposit, whether secured by collaterals, and what rate of interest, if any, is paid. If money is borrowed from other banks, give full information regarding same.]

.....

16 AND 17. DEPOSITS.

[State whether interest is paid on these, and, if so, at what rates and to what extent. Also, whether certificates of deposit are issued for the purpose of borrowing money, and, if so, give list of such, showing amount of each certificate, to whom issued, whether payable on demand or on time, and at what rate of interest, and whether secured by collaterals of the bank. State whether a proper record of all certificates of deposit issued is regularly kept in a book for that purpose. If certificates of deposit are issued to other banks, give full information regarding same. If bank holds State, county or municipal funds on deposit, give amount of same and rate of interest paid. State whether or not you verified

balances shown on individual ledgers, certificates of deposit outstanding, certified checks and cashier's checks outstanding. Any discrepancy discovered should be noted in this report.]

18. BILLS PAYABLE AND BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.

[Where money is borrowed by re-discounts or otherwise, give below list showing where and when accommodation was procured, the form of obligation, and amount of same, rate of interest paid, date of maturity, and whether or not secured by collaterals of the bank. State, also, whether or not bank borrows money habitually, and whether or not such liabilities have been authorized by board of directors. If money is borrowed from other banks, give full information concerning same.]

RECAPITULATION.

[State, in all cases, briefly, your opinion as to general condition of the bank, and whether or not its business is prosperous. Wherever it appears that any loss has been sustained or is probable on any item of resources, or that value of same has depreciated, enter the book value of such item or items in schedule below, together with estimated probable loss on same. If no loss is probable, indicate this by the word "none." In every report state amount of surplus and profits on hand at date of examination in schedule below.]

Resources.	Book value.	Probable loss	Estimated value of assets not shown on books.	General remarks as to condition of bank.
Six months overdue paper	\$	\$	\$	
Other overdue paper				
Other loans and discounts				
Overdrafts				
Premiums on bonds				
Stocks, securities, claims, etc				
Banking house				
Furniture and fixtures				
Other real estate and mortgages				
Cash items				
Total				
Surplus fund				
Undivided profits				
Total				
Less current expenses, taxes, etc				
Total surplus and profits				

Examiner.

To the Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Mo.

IMPORTANT.

Please answer "yes" or "no" to each of the following questions as to examination of this bank, No. —.

Did you count the cash?

Did you examine and list loans and discounts and all collateral held therefor?

Did you note all loans and discounts to directors and officers, and to enterprises in which they are interested?

Did you examine and list all stocks, securities, etc., held by bank, and all real estate and mortgages owned or held by it?

Did you take off a balance of accounts on individual ledger or ledgers?

Did you verify outstanding certificates of deposit, certified checks and cashier's checks?

Did you take off balance of stock ledger and examine stock certificate book?

Did you examine profit and loss and expense accounts?

Did you examine minutes of directors' meetings, discount committee meetings and shareholders' meetings?

Have you sent out verification circulars as follows:—

1. To all banks and bankers to which, or from which balances are due?
2. To all parties from whom money has been borrowed on bills payable, certificates of deposit, or notes and bills re-discounted?
3. To all parties to whom items have been sent for collection?
4. To all officials in whose names State, county or municipal funds are deposited?

INDORSEMENT BLANK.

No. of bank Examiner's report of located at
189.. . . . Examiner.

INCORPORATED BANK NO. —.

Questions to be answered by one to three directors; three if practicable. If less than three, explain why.

In the course of the examination of the books, accounts and securities of, made by, State Bank Examiner, at banking house in county, Missouri,, 189.., directors in said bank being present and duly sworn, in answer to interrogatories, deposed and said as follows:

Question: State the amount of the capital stock of the bank and the proportion which is paid up.

Answer:

Question: State the number of directors.

Answer:

Question: Is each director a resident of this State and a bona fide owner of at least two shares of the capital stock in this bank?

Answer:

Question: Were these directors elected at a regular annual meeting of the stockholders, held in conformity with the law, due notice of the meeting having been published according to the statute?

Answer:

Question: Has there been an election of the directors of this corporation held every year?

Answer:

Question: Were the President, Vice-President, Cashier and Assistant Cashier duly elected by the board?

Answer:

Question: When did this election of officers take place?

Answer:

Question: By what authority and when was the compensation of these officers fixed, and at what rate per annum?

Answer:

Question: Is any director in this bank a director in any other bank, State or National?

Answer:

Question: Is any director in this bank the owner of any capital in a private bank?

Answer:

Question: Is any director in this bank an employe in another bank?

Answer:

Question: Does this bank hold a judgment against any of its directors?

Answer:

Question: Do the three directors who attest the statements made to the Secretary of State make, for that purpose, an investigation into the actual condition of this bank, or do they attest the statement upon the assurance of the cashier that said statement is correct?

Answer:

Question: In declaring dividends, does the board of directors take action upon the amount to be divided?

Answer:

Question: If the above answer is in the affirmative, does the board, before declaring a dividend, assure itself that the capital stock of the bank has not become impaired, and that the declaring of such dividend is lawful and proper?

Answer:

Question: Does this bank employ its moneys, directly or indirectly, in trade or commerce by buying and selling ordinary goods, chattels, wares and merchandise?

Answer:

Question: Is this bank loaning its money to any individual, corporation or company, directly or indirectly, in a sum exceeding twenty-five per cent of the capital stock actually paid in?

Answer:

Question: Is any corporation in which a director of this bank is a director or stockholder, a borrower or indorser in this bank, and to what extent?

Answer:

Question: Is any officer, director or stockholder of this bank a borrower or indorser from any other source for the benefit of his bank, directly or indirectly?

Answer:

Question: Has the board of directors of this bank required the cashier or cashiers to give good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of their office, which are also conditioned to hold the bank harmless for any loss occasioned by any act of such officers?

Answer:

Question: When were these bonds executed, and are the sureties as solvent today as when they signed them?

Answer:

Question: In whose charge are these bonds placed?

Answer:

Question: How often does the board of directors of this bank meet?

Answer:

Question: Does the board of directors regularly pass upon and approve or disapprove the bills receivable?

Answer:

Question: If answered in the negative, is it made the duty of a portion of the board to act as a discount committee? If so, how often does this committee meet, and is there a record kept of its official acts?

Answer:

Question: Is a record kept of the stockholders' meetings of this company?

Answer:

Question: Is a stock-book kept? If so, are all the transactions in the stock entered up to date?

Answer:

Question: Are you familiar with the character of the overdue paper in this bank?

Answer:

Question: If yes, what do you think of it?

Answer:

Question: The overdrafts in this bank today amounts to \$..... State the solvency of the persons against whom they are charged?

Answer:

Question: Has the board of directors considered the character of the bonds and stocks which are carried by the bank?

Answer:

Question: State your opinion of them ?

Answer:

Question: Has the board of directors investigated and considered the present value of the real estate and mortgages owned by the bank ?

Answer:

Question: State what they are and your opinion as to their value ?

Answer:

Question: What proportion of the bills receivable of this bank is uncollectible and which notes in your opinion are so ?

Answer:

Subscribed and sworn to before me, State Bank Examiner, under provisions of act approved March 22, 1895, at banking house in, as above, this..... day of 189....

Witness my hand.

....., Examiner.

PRIVATE BANK NO. —.

Questions to be answered by partners in the course of the examination of the books, accounts and securities of a private banking institution, made by State Bank Examiner,, at banking house in Co., Mo.,, 189..

..... partners in bank, being present and duly sworn, in answer to interrogatories, deposed and said as follows:

Question: State the amount of the capital of this bank.

Answer: \$.

Questions: State the proportion of the capital which is represented by money.

Answer: \$.

Question: State the proportion of the capital represented by other things than money, and the amount and character of such property.

Answer: \$.

Question: Is any part of the capital of this bank, or any funds which have been deposited therein, or borrowed by its owner or owners, used in dealing or trading, in buying or selling lands, goods, chattels, wares or merchandise?

Answer:

Question: Does this bank use or employ its capital or funds deposited with it or borrowed by its owner or owners in any other manner than is permitted by law under article VII, chapter 42; Revised Statutes, 1889?

Answer:

Question: Is this bank loaning its money to any individual, corporation or company, directly or indirectly, in a sum exceeding twenty-five per cent. of its capital actually paid in?

Answer:

Question: Is any owner in this bank a director in any other bank, state or National?

Answer:

Question: Is any owner in this bank a borrower or indorser, and from what source and to what extent?

Answer:

Question: Is any corporation in which an owner of this bank is a director or stockholder, a borrower or indorser in this bank, directly, and to what extent?

Answer:

Question: Do the partners in this bank, before dividing its profits, assure themselves that the capital of the bank has not become impaired, and the division of such profits may be made without danger to the solvency of the bank?

Answer:

Question: State the solvency of the bills receivable of this bank.

Answer:

Question: State the solvency of the persons overdrawn in this bank?

Answer:

Question: What proportion of the bills receivable of this bank is uncollectible and which notes in your opinion are so?

Answer:
 } Partners.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, State Bank Examiner, under provisions of act approved March 22, 1895, at banking house inMo.,.....as above, thisday of..... 189....

Witness my hand.

..... Examiner.

RECONCILIATION BLANK.

STATE OF MISSOURI, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
 CITY OF JEFFERSON. }

To the Cashier:

SIR—This circular is sent under instructions from the Secretary of State for the purpose of reconciling the account of the within-named bank with that of your bank at date of examination.

You are respectfully requested to furnish fully the information asked for on the other pages of this circular, and to forward same at your earliest convenience to State Bank Examiner.

(P. O Address)
 from whom this is received.

An addressed envelope for your reply is inclosed herewith.

Respectfully yours,

A. A. LESUEUR, Secretary of State.

....., 189..

The books of the bank at the close of business on showed a balance of \$ due the bank

The following amounts were entered in the account on that day and during the ... days before and after said date.

[IMPORTANT.—In making entries below please designate “draft paid” by D and “remittances made” by R on the debit side, and on the credit side designate “drafts made” by D, “remittances received” by R and “collection credited” by C.]

Date.	Debited.	Credited.
.....
.....

..... Cashier.

Answers to the following questions are respectfully requested:

1. Has your bank now under discount any bills receivable of the bank named, or any on which its official indorsement appears or for which it is in any other way liable? If so, please furnish a list, giving names and amounts.

1.

2. Does your bank now hold bills receivable or any securities belonging to the bank named, or any on which its official indorsement appears or for which it is in any other way liable? If any are held, give list and state how they are held.

2.

3. Are there any loans now outstanding by your bank to the bank named, or to any other party for which the bank is in any way liable? If so, specify character of loan—whether upon bills payable, certificate of deposit, open account, or otherwise. In each case specify amount, time, etc.

3.

4. Has your bank effected any loans for account of the bank named? If so, give names of borrowers and amounts, state how the notes are secured and whether or not the security is held by your bank.

4.

5. Please state when your account with the bank named was last reconciled.

5.

....., Cashier.

Received, 189..

The books of the bank under examination show the following items forwarded to your bank for collection, on the dates given. Please verify this list and attest over your signature below the correctness or incorrectness of same.

NOTE—The examiner should enter in this list the date of each letter of transmittal, the number of items inclosed therein, and the aggregate amount of such items.

Date of letter of transmittal.	Number of items inclosed.	Amount inclosed.
.....
.....

....., Cashier.

REPORT

OF THE

AUDITING COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO

Settle with State Auditor and Treasurer,

AND

Examine other State Departments, etc.

JANUARY, 1897



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

BUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
1897.

Read and referred to Committee on Printing Jan. 21, 1891.

The report of the Auditing Committee received with the recommendation that five hundred copies of the report be printed from the forms set up by the House to print their similar report, with the understanding that there be no additional expense for resetting of type, and that this printing take precedence over all others.

Jan. 21, 1897..

C. ROACH, Sec.

1,500 copies ordered printed.

R. P. THOMPSON, Assistant Chief Clerk.

REPORT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri :

The undersigned committee, consisting of Senator T. K. Gash, of Clay county, and Representatives W. H. Odneal, of Mercer county, and Henry S. Julian, of Jackson county, having been appointed by the Governor, William J. Stone, to settle with the Auditor and Treasurer for the years 1895 and 1896, and to examine into the affairs of all other State officers (the Governor excepted), and to inquire the validity of the bonds of the various State officers, and the solvency of the sureties thereon, as provided in section 628, chapter 164, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1889, and to make "also such suggestions and recommendations respecting the several matters inquired into as the Committee deem advisable," met on September 10, 1896, at the Capitol, in Jefferson City, and, after taking the oath and qualifying, organized by electing Senator T. K. Gash, Chairman, and Baxter Brown, of Jackson county, Clerk. The Committee entered upon its work, and herewith respectfully submit the following report :

AUDITOR.

Under the law, the Auditor superintends the collection of the State revenues and controls the disbursements of the same. He is the custodian of all accounts, vouchers and other documents showing the financial transactions of the State. By section 8631, as amended by the last Legislature, this Committee is required to "examine in detail every voucher in the Auditor's office, and shall see that the extensions and additions have been correctly made ; they shall correct all errors, if any, and note the same in the minutes of the Committee. They shall note every voucher, or any item thereof, which they shall deem to have been correctly charged against the State, or incorrectly audited. They shall check each item upon the Auditor's and Treasurer's books, inspect all warrants and ascertain whether each account has been accurately kept. They shall note all unpaid claims filed with the Auditor, which, in their opinion, should not be allowed. They

shall in a similar manner examine into the condition and affairs of all other State officers, the Governor excepted."

The Committee began with the vouchers in the Auditor's office since December 31, 1894. These vouchers are well preserved and accurately arranged by the Auditor. Each voucher from the year 1894 to 1897 is inclosed in good manilla paper, on the back of which is the number of the voucher, the name of the person, the fund on which the voucher is drawn, and the page, section and act authorizing the fund. There is also a line showing the date of warrant received, the date check was mailed, if paid by check, and a further space for the signature of the person presenting the check. These vouchers are numerically labeled and are filed away in strong iron boxes that closely fit in iron racks prepared for that purpose. They are secure and are in the best possible condition to be preserved until such time as the State shall need them. We carefully examined and checked every voucher for the years 1895 and 1896. We compared and checked up the Treasurer's receipts for all moneys paid by the Auditor into the State treasury. The books of the Auditor and Treasurer are balanced daily, and with each other, so that an error, if any, is easily discovered and corrected. Very few errors were found, and these were clerical, and did not affect the general result.

The following totals show the receipts and disbursements of this office for the years 1895 and 1896 :

STATE REVENUE FUND.

[Section 8, article 10, Constitution, and section 7509, Revised Statutes, 1899.]

Date.		Debits.
Jan. 1, 1895 ...	To balance this date..... Receipts in 1895..... Receipts in 1896..... Total	\$141,135 78 2,447,104 42 1,894,453 61 \$4,472,693 31
Date.		Credits.
Jan. 1, 1897....	By warrants issued in 1895..... warrants issued in 1896..... transfer to school moneys, 1895..... transfer to school moneys, 1896..... transfer to Lunatic Asylum No. 1, fund 1895..... transfers to Lunatic Asylum No. 1, fund 1896..... transfers to Lunatic Asylum No. 2, fund 1895..... transfers to Lunatic Asylum No. 3, fund 1895..... transfers to Lunatic Asylum No. 3, fund 1896..... transfers to School for Blind, fund 1895..... transfers to School for Blind, fund 1896..... transfers to School for Deaf and Dumb, fund 1895..... transfers to School for Deaf and Dumb, fund 1896..... transfers to Reform School for Boys, fund 1895..... transfers to Reform School for Boys, fund 1896..... transfers to Industrial Home for Girls, fund 1895..... transfers to Industrial Home for Girls, fund 1896..... Balance.....	\$1,801,385 49 939,635 83 685,174 88 738,873 74 3,967 62 8,624 67 9,561 79 9,978 49 4,367 01 15,982 18 17,514 46 41,979 44 37,393 21 9,762 18 1,289 33 3,375 45 2,324 44 122,517 10
Jan. 1, 1897....	Total To balance this date.....	\$4,472,693 81 122,517 10

BALANCE IN TREASURY, JANUARY 1, 1897.

State Revenue fund	\$122,517 10
Lunatic Asylum No. 1 fund	8,607 32
Lunatic Asylum No. 2 fund	12,473 29
Lunatic Asylum No. 3 fund	6,556 05
Industrial Home for Girls fund	6 46
Reform School for Boys fund	5,518 33
School for Deaf and Dumb fund	183 85
State Sinking fund	106,997 49
State School fund	1,536 77
State Seminary fund	1,296 91
State school moneys	186,109 20
State seminary moneys	34,565 10
Road and Canal fund	3,274 71
Executors' and Administrators' fund	36,661 60
Insurance Department fund	41,723 48
Earnings Missouri penitentiary	1,723 92
Colored Industrial fund	24 92
State Bank Inspection fund	321 47
Partition fund	4,606 90
Building and Loan Supervision fund	1,835 86
County Foreign Tax fund	919 12
Total in the treasury	577,463 05

Voucher No. 7041, for \$508.50, is in favor of John R. Green, and was paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor. This account is a claim for docket fees due the Clerk of the Supreme Court for which the State is held to be liable. The claim was at first denied by the Auditor, but subsequently passed by him when endorsed by the Chief Justice. The Committee was unable to find any specific statute providing for the payment of these fees by the State. If the State is liable for such fees the law should be so amended as to remove all doubts in the mind of the Auditor and subsequent Examining Committees.

Our examination discloses a practice of some of the State's officers of lumping expense bills against the State. For instance, Voucher No. 7170 is in this form: "Expenses for two meetings, including transportation, \$21." This is only a sample of many, and while it is doubtless a just claim, the State has the right to know how expense bills are incurred and for what purposes. The law certainly ought to be amended, so as to prohibit the auditing of these expense bills unless fully itemized, showing railroad fares, hotel bills, the number of days employed and every other item of expense incurred in the discharge of official duties. The statutes require it in some cases; they should do so in all.

Claims from various county officials on file in the Auditor's office are often filled with erasures and interlineations that are confusing and perplexing. They disclose the sad need of some sort of county or State supervision. A large per cent shows corrections by the Auditor, sometimes against the claimant, sometimes in his favor. If some one qualified to check up and verify the county records for the State were provided we are convinced large sums would be saved to the State

revenues, now lost on account of careless or incompetent county officials. The counties would be incidentally benefited also, because the keeping of State claims correctly would necessitate the keeping of all claims correctly.

In the basement of this office are old vouchers running back as far as the year 1821. We fail to see any good reason why they should be preserved after twenty or thirty years; but it seems to be the practice in many states to file all vouchers away as a part of their archives. The vouchers are in wooden drawers and boxes and on shelves covered with dust. If they are of any value to be preserved indefinitely, an appropriation ought to be made by this Legislature for that purpose, providing for steel cases, with steel racks, in order that they may be cleaned, labeled and indexed for ready reference.

FISCAL YEAR.

This examination leads us to believe the time has come to change the dates of our fiscal year. This question has been thoroughly discussed and is well understood. No one, however, has so far felt justified in pressing it upon the attention of the Legislature, and the matter has gone by default from one session to another. The advantages of the change are many, and no apparent serious difficulties present themselves to making it. Instead of ending the 31st day of December we believe it should end the 30th day of June, making the fiscal year from July 1st to the following June 30th, inclusive. This is the Federal fiscal year, and that of many states, and its adoption would remove many incongruities, and some absurdities, in administering our revenue laws. The books could and would be closed then on June 30, and reports by the heads of the various departments made, printed and distributed before the Legislature convenes. The Auditor's report, for instance, would be in the hands of every member-elect before coming to the Capitol. The same is true of all the other reports. Ample time for investigating these reports would certainly prepare the legislator to better discharge his duties to the State.

Again, the Auditor would not feel impelled to draw his warrants, nor the Treasurer to pay them, in violation of section 8609, Revised Statutes, which forbids the payment of any money out of the treasury not already appropriated. The practice has been for the Auditor and Treasurer to do this on a resolution of request from the Legislature, in order that State institutions with exhausted appropriations may not suffer before the appropriation bills are passed, and that members of the General Assembly may have means for meeting their necessary expenses during the session.

Again, the Auditing Committee could begin and go through with their examination, without having to stop their work in one direction, and turn back to something else, and finally wait until the books are closed at the end of the present fiscal year, to conclude their labors. As the fiscal year now stands the Committee cannot complete its work until after December 31, no matter how much time they may have, because their examination and report must embrace all financial transactions up to, and including that day. This change would require less time for the Committee, be of less expense, and, we believe, give better results.

TREASURER.

In the Treasurer's office every courtesy was extended by the Treasurer and his efficient corps of assistants. We checked up all warrants and found them to correspond with the Treasurer's receipts in the Auditor's office. The cash book and ledger were carefully gone over, debits and credits are properly made and correct balances shown. Balances are taken at the close of each day both in the Auditor's and Treasurer's office, showing the business transactions of each twenty-four hours. Monthly statements are made by the Treasurer to the Governor for his inspection, and are placed on file in his office. The comparing of daily balances by the Auditor and Treasurer makes an error so sure of detection that mistakes are almost impossible. The examination shows the fiscal affairs in good condition in so far as good accounting can make it.

Under the requirements of the statutes the State Treasurer is required to advertise for bids at stated intervals from banks in this State desiring to become depositories of State moneys. Such banks are required to send bids under seal, stating the amount of the deposit they are willing to become responsible for, the amount of interest they are willing to pay the State on daily average balances. Each bid must be accompanied by a check for \$5,000 as an evidence of the good faith of the bank competing for the deposits. The bids are made on the basis of twentieth parts of the State's moneys, and each bidder stipulates the number of twentieth parts it desires to control and pay interest upon. There are at present seven State depositories controll-

ing the proportion of the State's money opposite their names and paying the accompanying rates on daily balances :

	A'mt.	Rate.
Franklin Bank, St. Louis, Mo.....	7-20	1.39 3-7
Kansas City State Bank, Kansas City, Mo.....	5-20	1.41-100
Union National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.....	2-20	1.50-100
Same.....	2-20	1.53-100
Exchange Bank, Jefferson City.....	1-20	1.40-100
First National Bank, Jefferson City.....	1-20	1.53-100
Callaway County Savings, Fulton.....	1-20	1.55-100
Central National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.....	1-20	1.53-100

The average daily rate of interest on daily balances under the present contract is 1.437. For these deposits of the State's money the State depositories are compelled to deposit with the State Treasurer State, county and municipal bonds, whose value shall be equal to the amount of average daily deposits. The depositories are further required to give an individual or personal bond, with accredited securities, amounting to about \$25,000 for each 1-20 of the State's money it receives.

REVENUE FUND.

Revenue fund balance January 1, 1895.....	\$141,135 78
Total receipts 1895 and 1896.....	4,351,558 03
	\$4,472,693 81
Warrants paid, 1895 and 1896, and transfers from revenue to other funds.....	4,350,176 71
Balance January 1, 1897.....	\$122,517 10
Aggregate as shown by balances in various funds.....	\$577,463 05

The above balance is held and deposited as follows :

		Bonds deposited to secure State funds.
Treasury vault.....	\$12,991 60	
Franklin Bank.....	215,158 08	\$399,000 00
Kansas City State Bank.....	105,000 78	105,000 00
Union National Bank.....	104,659 67	105,000 00
First National Bank, Jefferson City.....	36,219 62	83,000 00
Exchange Bank.....	36,217 21	84,000 00
Central National Bank.....	38,610 81	99,100 00
Callaway Savings Bank.....	28,539 28	32,000 00
Total.....	\$577,463 05	
Balance in the treasury January 1, 1895.....		719,725 43
Total receipts for the years 1895 and 1896.....		7,361,006 49
		\$8,080,731 92
Total disbursements for the years 1895 and 1896.....		7,503,208 87
Balance.....		\$577,463 05

The examination shows that the following list of State bonds fell due on the following dates and were paid at maturity. All canceled bonds and coupons are preserved in the Auditor's office:

January 1, 1895.....	\$409,000 6 per cent
April 1, 1895.....	24,000 "
July 1, 1895.....	94,000 "
January 1, 1896.....	55,000 "
July 1, 1896.....	337,000 "
Bought Missouri 6 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1897.....	\$919,000
	11,000
Called 3½ bonds.....	\$930,000
	86,000
Total in two years..	\$1,016,000

This reduces the bonded debt of the State to exactly \$5,000,000. The people are to be congratulated on the splendid showing, and upon the flattering prospect of extinguishing the entire debt, by the end of the present State administration.

BUREAU OF BUILDING AND LOAN SUPERVISION.

This bureau was created by the last General Assembly; the act took effect June 21, 1895. It is supported by an ad valorem tax of 10 cents on each \$1,000 of resources as returned by each association semi-annually; the examiners are paid by the associations examined. The receipts and disbursements of the Building and Loan Supervision fund are:

Receipts 1895.....	\$3,026 89	
Receipts 1896.....	5,457 28	
Disbursements 1895		\$2,033 54
Disbursements 1896		4,614 77
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1897.		1,835 86
	\$8,484 17	\$8,484 17

The first annual report of the Supervisor to the Governor was printed and distributed. It gives the financial standing of each association at the close of business August 31, 1896. Certain amendments to the law are recommended by the Supervisor, and the members of the Legislature are respectfully referred to his report for their examination.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The duties of the Secretary of State are arduous and of great responsibility. In his office are kept the records of the Governor's office, copies of every official paper and an entry of every official transaction. He has charge of the Land Department, consisting of field notes,

plats, certificates, patents, and all records involving the titles to all lands of the State. He has charge of banks, trust companies and savings associations, in so far as they are subject to our inspection laws. He grants all articles of incorporation, executes the anti-pool and trust laws, publishes the laws, the decisions of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal, and distributes them. He looks after the election laws of our complicated Australian system, receives and makes up the returns; issues all commissions, writs of requisitions, and has in charge many other things involving a vast amount of labor. We examined the various departments, and commend the business-like methods of performing the work.

The books and business pertaining to the Registry of Lands were transferred by act of Legislature, to this office. So valuable are these records that it seems like criminal negligence on the part of the Legislature not to provide a place for their safe-keeping. The books are stacked about on open shelves, and the papers in cardboard boxes, subject to loss by theft, or destruction by fire. They are to the people worth more than their weight in gold, being the last best evidence of title to the State lands of the State. We earnestly recommend an appropriation of \$5,000 to construct a fire-proof vault, with steel shelving, for their preservation. The business of this division has not fallen away in the last two years, and likely will not for many years to come. We are assured by the Secretary that it requires the full time of one clerk to attend to it. An additional clerk was allowed by an act of the last Legislature, but no appropriation was made for his salary, so the extra work was necessarily put upon the present force. Stored about the rooms of the office are tons of old papers filed and required to be kept, consisting of old corporation reports, notary applications, and many other papers, which have been accumulating for years. They take up much valuable space and consume much valuable time in looking after them. They are no longer of any value, and can never be. We recommend that the Secretary of State be authorized, or a committee appointed, to inspect and destroy such accumulations as are worthless. There are over six hundred banking institutions in the State subject to State inspection. The importance of an efficient administration of the law is apparent to everyone. Experience has shown that two inspectors, now provided by law, are not sufficient to perform this work. Where a bank is found, upon inspection, to be embarrassed, or in an unhealthy condition, additional examinations ought to be made without delay, for the protection of its creditors. After carefully looking into this matter, we are convinced the present force is inadequate, and ought to be increased.

In one of the rooms of this office is a little machine on trial. It is a magician in figures, adding instantly in sums from one to nine million. It does the work of several clerks in adding numbers, and is infallible. It is especially useful in the compilation of annual reports of corporations, election returns, and periodical bank statements. The office needs two of them, and we think the State could not make a better investment.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

NOTARIES' FEES.		
1895.....	\$7,065 00	
1896.....	5,270 00	\$12,335 00
BANK INSPECTION.		
1895.....	3,610 00	
1896.....	6,143 50	9,753 50
CORPORATION TAX, FOREIGN.		
1895.....	3,135 00	
1896.....	1,605 00	4,740 00
CORPORATION TAX, DOMESTIC.		
1895.....	54,685 00	
1896.....	74,905 00	129,590 00
ENDOWMENT TAX.		
1895.....	6,155 00	
1896.....	21,502 75	27,657 75
LAND DEPARTMENT.		
1895.....	253 65	
1896.....	298 85	552 50
RAILROAD CONTRACT TAX.		
1895.....	840 75	
1896.....	185 75	1,026 50
MISCELLANEOUS FEES.		
1895.....	4,082 65	
1896.....	5,311 30	9,393 95
Total.....		\$195,049 20

Expenditures by Secretary of State paid out of appropriation for contingent expenses, distribution of laws and journals and Supreme Court and Courts of Appeals reports :

	1895.	1896.	
Contingent fund	\$833 25	\$1,176 58	
Laws and journals	3,336 66	1,180 45	
Supreme Court reports.....	719 55	93 25	
Courts of Appeal reports	207 98	401 30	
Total	\$5,147 44	\$2,851 58	\$7,999 02
Balance in fund			98
			\$8,000 00

We have included the expense of the distribution of the laws, journals and reports in this exhibit, because it is so kept by the Auditor for convenience, though it is not, strictly speaking, a part of the contingent expenses of this Department. An appropriation is made for this work, and the Secretary of State is instructed to do it, just as he would perform any other official act required by law.

BOARD OF FUND COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Fund Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer and Attorney-General, is by statute charged with the duty of exercising a general supervisory control over the treasury department, and is required to direct the payment of the interest on the State debt, the redemption, issue and cancellation of bonds of the State and of certificate of indebtedness issued and held in trust by the State for the benefit of the school and seminary funds. To examine and compare defaced bonds and coupons when application is made for duplicates under section 3641, R. S. 1889. To order the issue of new bonds or coupons in place of lost ones, or order a warrant for the amount of such lost bonds or coupons, in their discretion. To superintend the disbursement of the State interest fund as provided by the Constitution and laws of the State. To select, from time to time, some bank as fiscal agent, where all the interest on the bonded debt of the State shall be paid, except interest on the State School and Seminary fund certificates of indebtedness, and require such bank to furnish to the Board and to the State Auditor respectively, a statement of the amount of money received for the payment of bonds of the State, or the interest thereon. Ten days before the interest on the bonded debt of the State falls due, or before the maturity of any of the State bonds, or the date when any option bonds of the State are to be paid, to draw their requisition on the State Auditor for a warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount necessary to make the payments. To require the bank selected as the State's fiscal agent to transmit to the Board, and to each member thereof, within thirty days after the payment of any installment of interest or bonds, an exact copy of the account between the bank and the Fund Commissioners, with an abstract of the bonds and coupons taken up, and to the Fund Commissioners the bonds or coupons, and to compare carefully such statement and abstract, and to certify to the bank the result of such comparison. To turn the coupons on hand over to the State Auditor, who shall, in their presence, cancel the same. To pro-

vide for canceling and paying such part of the option bonds of the State as the condition of the Sinking fund will admit and to give the required notice. To refund any part of the State debt, and to cause all things necessary to such refunding to be done. To direct the State Auditor and State Treasurer respectively to transfer on the books of their offices the surplus in the State Interest fund into the State Sinking fund. When in their judgment, the safety of the funds of the State requires their immediate withdrawal from the State depositories or fiscal agent, to order such withdrawal, and to keep a record of their proceedings and provide a seal with which all their official acts shall be authenticated.

Your Committee has made a careful examination of the record of the Board of Fund Commissioners and find that the laws have been complied with in every instance, and that the Board has done and performed all acts which by law it was required to perform, and that the records of the Board show all such transactions in a clear, comprehensive and business-like manner.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Committee began its examination of the department December 15, going through and checking up every item of receipts and expenditures. The books were found in excellent condition, no errors of consequence being found either in the methods or finished work. The condition of the Insurance fund is shown by the following tabulated statements for the years 1895 and 1896:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT ACCOUNT.

Statement of condition of Insurance Department fund from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1896:

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1, 1896..	To balance to Credit fund.....	\$28,808 30
	fees paid in by James R. Waddill, Superintendent during 1896..	28,611 20
	Total receipts	\$57,419 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. 1, 1896..	By expenditures on account of salaries and expenses of department during 1896.....	\$17,038 97
Jan. 1, 1897..	Balance to credit fund.....	\$40,380 53

1896. By cash paid into the State treasury, as shown by receipts of Treasurer, viz. :

The appropriation for this Department by the last General Assembly for salaries and expenses was \$35,000. The expenditures under this appropriation for 1895 and 1896 is shown by the following statement:

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT—SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT—EXPENSE OF DEPARTMENT.

DEBIT.	
To amount of appropriation by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly for the expenses of the Insurance Department for 1895 and 1896	\$25,000 00
CREDIT.	
By expenditures in 1895—aggregate paid.....	\$11,246 70
By expenditures in 1896—salaries—	
To A. F. Harvey, actuary	1,500 00
Charles F. Waddill, clerk	250 00
William F. Willy, clerk.....	1,250 00
George F. Ryan, clerk	1,000 00
Nathan Aronson, messenger.....	445 00

By office expenses—	
For postage	\$650 00
legal services	45 40
rent	1,680 00
printing and stationery	794 65
travelling expenses	1,033 25
stenographers' services	1,174 50
petty expenses	124 17
furniture and fixtures	92 00
By printing annual report—	
To J. R. Bennett & Co., for printing twenty-seventh annual report (1896).....	2,000 00
Total credits.....	\$23,285 67
January 1, 1897, to unexpended balance of appropriation.....	\$1,714 33

A careful examination of the foregoing will show that the Department is in good condition, and that the management of Col. James R. Waddill has been wisely directed.

Section 5872, Revised Statutes, 1889, exempting fraternal and benevolent insurance associations from the supervision of the Department, has been grossly abused. The purpose of the Legislature in enacting this law was worthy and beneficent, but it has been made the shield for fraudulent work by many so-called benevolent societies, organized with fake benevolent clauses to fleece the public. It is doubtful if a statute can be framed that will exempt the genuine benevolent institutions and at the same time exclude the fraudulent. Therefore we submit that we think it would be better to repeal the exemption clauses and require all insurance to come under official supervision. The Superintendent can be authorized, under proper restrictions, to classify and grade the licenses, so as to foster and encourage all real genuine charitable efforts. The statute regulating licenses to foreign insurance companies, it is believed, should be amended so that the Superintendent will have power to exclude from the State an insurance corporation organized in any foreign country where American companies are excluded, either directly or by impossible requirements, by such foreign country. There are a number of cases of this kind. If our insurance companies, through unfriendly interference, cannot do business in these foreign countries, retaliation would suggest itself as the only prompt and available remedy. We are entitled to have reciprocal privileges in all matters of this kind, and we are in a position to enforce them.

REBATING.

One of the prevalent and increasing evils of working insurance, and more particularly life insurance, is the practice of rebating. Rebating in the sense here used is the payment by the agent of a part of his commission to the party assured to induce him to take a policy in the company the agent represents. At the first glance it would seem

that the agent should have such right; that a man may do as he pleases with the money he earns. But if insurance companies are amenable to our insurance laws they are subject to regulation in any matter involving good public policy. The giving of rebates is bad in that the amount of insurance may depend, and it seems does to a large extent depend, on the per cent. allowed to the agent as first commissions. The larger it is the more he is able to pay out of it by way of inducement, and the aggregate business of a doubtful company employing such methods may be greater than that of a first-class one. It is no reflection on their intelligence to say that the masses of the people are not informed as to the solvency of insurance companies, and naturally they are frequently the victims of the agent who is in the position to tempt them with the largest rebate. If rebates were prohibited by law we fail to see how it could work any hardship to the agent, because at the end of the year he would have all his commissions without division. The change would be beneficial to all mutual companies in many ways, and would do away with the practice of inducing policy-holders to leave one company in order that additional high commissions might be obtained. It may be said that an act of the Legislature cannot be effective, because it cannot reach by law a transaction between two persons where each is made, by his act, equally criminal. But we think this untenable. An act making the paying of rebates a felony for the agent, and the receiving of the same a forfeiture of the policy for the party assured, would likely remedy the evil.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The Committee examined into the affairs of this Department, which is in charge of the Hon. John R. Kirk, Superintendent of Public Schools. His duties are varied and exacting. He is in charge, to a large extent, of the State's great educational interests. He is required to visit State educational institutions and common schools, and to advise with their boards and teachers. He is to conduct examinations, issue certificates, and, if called upon, examine all applicants for entrance to medical colleges during the current year. All matters of dispute touching the school laws are submitted to him for his opinion, and for the satisfactory discharge of his duties in all these particulars his work speaks for itself. In this Department the State school moneys are apportioned.

Total school enumeration for 1895 was 994,935.

Total school enumeration for 1896 was 963,161.

For the year 1895 there was certified by the State Auditor to the State Superintendent of Public Schools as

State school moneys for 1895	\$871,306 61
State school moneys for 1896	925,338 85
Making a total for the two years of	\$1,796,645 46

The work of the Chief Clerk in this Department is an important and quite as responsible as in other Departments. During the necessary absence of the Superintendent he is in charge of the office, and we fail to see any good reason why his salary should not be on an equality with others. If the work and responsibilities are equal there should be no discrimination in the pay.

The expense of conducting this Department for the years 1895 and 1896, including salaries, is as follows :

Salaries	\$11,400 00
Contingent expenses	3,500 00
Total	\$14,900 00

MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Missouri State Penitentiary was established in the year 1836, and has gradually grown, both in population and improvements, since. The first convict was received March 3, 1836, and to date there have been received about 25,000, the records showing that as the population of the State has increased so also has the population at the prison increased. We shall not go into any general history of the prison, but shall confine ourselves to the present administration and note some of its workings during the past four years.

We learn that the discipline of the penitentiary during the past four years has been of the very best order, and the rules of the institution have been enforced without having to resort to any unusual or harsh means.

We find that the health of the convicts has been closely watched after, and many improvements in the way of drainage, sewerage, etc., have been made during the past four years.

In the matter of improvements during the past four years, at a cash outlay of only about eighty-five thousand dollars (\$85,000), there has been added permanent improvements worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), the principal ones of which are as follows :

In 1893 a new slaughter house, with all modern improvements, was built, with refrigerator attached, which, in addition to keeping meat

fresh and pure all seasons, we understand renders a neat income of three hundred dollars (\$300) per month to the State.

In 1894 a boiler plant was built and four large boilers placed therein, which furnishes steam to run all the factories of the institution, dining-room, cook-room and all cell buildings, thus affording good facilities, constant and regular heat when needed, and a great saving in the cost of fuel.

In 1894 a third story was built on one of the shops occupied by Giesecke Boot and Shoe Company, making room for seventy-five men to work.

In 1895 a four-story laundry, store-room and shop building was erected, the lower floor of which is used for a store-room, and laundry, and the three upper floors used as a factory room by contractors.

In 1896 a new cell building has just about been completed, and eighty-eight new steel cells placed therein. This will no doubt prove to be the most useful and commodious building ever erected at the prison.

The contractors work on an average about 1,050 men per day, and the State about 500. This leaves at all times between 500 and 600 men idle. The State receives fifty cents per man per day from the contractors; this, with other sources of revenue, makes the earnings of the penitentiary about fifteen thousand (\$15,000) dollars per month. If the contract system should be abolished this amount of one hundred and eighty thousand (\$180,000) dollars per year earned by the convicts would have to be met by the tax-payers of the State.

The average number of prisoners confined for the years 1893-94 was 1,874; for 1895-96 was 2,184.

The average net cost of maintaining convicts for the years 1893 and 1894 was twenty-nine cents per day each. In this is included pay of all officers, employers and guards, together with all provisions, water, fuel, light, clothing, expense of hospital and all other expenses, except new buildings and repairs.

For the years 1895 and 1896 the average net cost was 25.09 cents per day.

After an examination of this hastily written review, we are sure that the tax-payers of the State will accord Warden Pace great praise for the very substantial and economical manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the prison in the past four years.

A very great saving to the treasury would be the lighting of all State buildings, offices and grounds from the penitentiary.

By an outlay of \$5,000, or less, a dynamo and connections could be secured, saving several times the first cost within the next ten

years. The power at the prison is ample for this purpose, and for this purpose would be used at night, when no shops are running. The lighting would be much better, and at practically no expense to the State.

We are indebted to Col. James N. Chinn, who has been the efficient chief clerk of the Warden for the past four years, for the following financial statement for the years 1895 and 1896; which we have verified by comparison with the books in the Auditor's office:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

Balance in State treasury Jan. 1, 1895.....	\$1,461 88	
To earnings deposited with State Treasurer for the years 1895-96...	377,943 93	
By amount earnings drawn from State treasury for the years 1895-96.....		\$377,700 14
To amount of same returned to State Treasurer.....	17 25	
By balance earnings in State treasury.....		1,722 92
	<hr/> \$379,423 06	<hr/> \$379,423 06

OFFICERS AND REPAIRS.

To appropriate for pay of officers and repairs.....	\$80,000 00	
By amount of same drawn to pay officers.....		\$61,298 17
amount of same drawn to pay for repairs.....		18,701 83
	<hr/> \$80,000 00	<hr/> \$80,000 00

LAUNDRY AND CELL BUILDING.

To appropriation for laundry and cell building.....	\$65,000 00	
By amount of same drawn from State treasury 1895-96.....		\$64,064 52
balance of same in State treasury.....		935 48
	<hr/> \$65,000 00	<hr/> \$65,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

To amount of earnings drawn from State treasury, 1895-96.....	\$377,700 14	
amount of appropriation for pay of officers and repairs drawn from State treasury.....	80,000 00	
By amount disbursed during the years 1895 and 1896.....		\$521,747 41
amount returned to State Treasurer from earnings.....		17 25
	<hr/> \$521,764 66	<hr/> \$521,764 66

LIBRARY.

Appropriation for 1895 and 1896.....		\$1,000 00
Warrants, 1895.....	\$162 98	
Warrants, 1896.....	715 76	878 74
Balance January 1, 1897.....		<hr/> \$121 26

CONVICT LABOR.

There averages about 600 unemployed convicts in the penitentiary. If rightly begun, and gradually followed up, we believe that it is practicable to do all the State printing, and to print the school text-books with convict labor, at a saving to the people of more than \$100,000 a

year. Certain school books could be furnished free and distributed to the children like school moneys are apportioned and distributed to the districts. It would be a long step toward promoting the general education of the children. The State would be doing the State's work with the State's own labor. It would not be open to the objection so urgently pressed of using convict labor to manufacture products sold in competition with free labor. Convicts with long sentences could be taught the art of printing and binding, and at the expiration of their term leave the prison in the possession of a useful trade. It would give employment to many now idle, and to that extent be humane as well as profitable.

CLERK'S OFFICE—SUPREME COURT.

On visiting the Supreme Court offices we found Clerk John R. Green and Deputy William Fisher, busily engaged preparing papers for the approaching January term of court. All the fees earned in this office are collected by the Clerk, salaries of deputies paid, and the balance, if any, paid into the State treasury. The cash account is correctly kept and receipts from the Auditor show proper balances were paid into the treasury quarterly. In the basement were shown official papers and records of the court since it was instituted, neatly labeled and indexed, and filed away in tin boxes so that any paper may be readily produced when called for. It is conceded we have an industrious, hard-working court, and yet the work is falling behind. When the personnel of the court was increased by the adoption of the Constitutional amendment of 1890, it was in arrears with its work about five years; since then, it was reduced to about one year, now it is widening again. The creation of five additional circuit and criminal courts by the last Legislature, may reasonably account for it. But whatever the cause, we deem it our duty to submit the fact, without venturing to suggest a remedy.

Clerks in this office, the Committee believes, should be paid salaries on warrants of the Auditor, and all fees paid into the treasury.

SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

The important work of reporting the Supreme Court decisions is in charge of Mr. F. M. Brown and two assistants at an entire cost to the State of \$350 per month. While the Committee does not pretend to any expert knowledge of the work, or skill required to per-

form it, diligent inquiry leads it to believe that the State is paying more for this work than it rightfully should.

The expense is divided as follows :

Salary, F. M. Brown, per month.....	\$250 00
Salary, Dante Barton, per month.....	50 00
Salary, Edwin Silver, per month.....	50 00
Total.....	\$350 00

BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND MINES.

A complete examination of this Bureau requires a technical knowledge which this Committee does not possess ; but we visited the office of Superintendent Keyes, and found everything in apparent first-class order. A large number of specimens, well arranged, labeled and kept in glass cases, showing the wonderful variety in the mineral resources of our State. We are informed that it has been the policy of the Bureau to concentrate its investigation on a few lines of work which have been, or are now being, pushed to completion, rather than expanding it over many different objects at once. Regarding results obtained, those in the clay deposits are of the first importance. The work has extended over every county in the State, and the tests show valuable and extensive deposits, the rich deposits in the southeast of chinaware clays being particularly noteworthy. We are informed that the northern half of the State is abundantly supplied with clays that are capable of being burned readily into first-class road metal. This, the Committee has good reason to believe, is destined to be of supreme importance to the farming interests. It promises a practical solution of the good roads problem.

Experiment by those who are qualified to make them, demonstrate some essential advantages of its use for road purposes. These are abundance of material, cheapness, durability, simplicity of preparation, ease of repairs, and cleanliness. The general improvement of roads and highways with macadam or gravel is impracticable, because too expensive, but the necessary condition seems to be met in these clays. Another line of investigation has been the coal deposits, building and ornamental stones, all of which we possess in abundance and wonderful variety. The energies of the Bureau have been devoted to the preparation of reports of the work practically completed at the end of the previous biennial term, or finished during this one. The

publication of four large volumes, with a fifth in press, shows the active work in this particular. The report on the lead and zinc deposits, in two large volumes, though not fully completed, was published and distributed during the early part of the biennial term. Materials are being rapidly collected now for a large geographical and soil map of the State, which will be ready before the end of the current biennial term.

January 1, 1895—		
Balance in former appropriation.....		\$1,588 38
Appropriated for 1895 and 1896.....		20,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$21,588 38
Balance canceled.....		1 10
		<hr/>
		\$21,587 28
		<hr/>
Warrants drawn in 1895.....		\$9,535 90
Warrants drawn in 1896.....		10,864 72
		<hr/>
		\$20,400 62
		<hr/>
Balance January 1, 1897.....		\$1,186 66
Warrants drawn since January 1, 1897, on appropriation for 1895 and 1896		447 38
		<hr/>
		\$739 28

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

This office, under the supervision of Commissioner Lee Merriwether, is a busy place, evincing much energy and industry. We were informed that no records, other than memoranda, were kept there, but we found from the accounts in the Auditor's office that the expenses of this Bureau, exclusive of salaries, for the years 1895 and 1896, were as follows :

EXPENSES.		
1895.....	\$9,125 23	
1896.....	8,828 88	
		<hr/>
		\$17,954 11
PRINTING.		
1895....	\$913 33	
1896.....	3,034 93	
		<hr/>
		\$3,948 26
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$21,902 37

All expense bills of this office, if made in a proper form, are payable under the law, when approved by the Commissioner. Members wishing to examine the expenditures in detail are respectfully referred to the Auditor's report, or the various reports of the Commissioner, covering the last two years.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Committee visited the State Armory, and the office of the Adjutant-General, and found everything in the office in good condition. The records are well kept in steel filing cases, in the "Woodruff" filing cases, and in books. The work of this office is constantly increasing on account of the steady growth of the National Guard; and the persistent efforts of the Adjutant-General to bring it to as high a state of efficiency as possible under present circumstances. To keep up and maintain proper discipline requires a large amount of paper work, such as correspondence, muster rolls, annual returns of property, etc., which the Adjutant-General seems to have well in hand.

The demand for the military records of old soldiers, both in the Mexican and the War of the Rebellion, still continues to be large, and will probably continue to be, so long as Congress passes new pension laws placing new classes of troops on the eligible list.

This portion of the work of the office is taken care of by the Chief Clerk, Mr. G. Tom King, who has everything up to date, and who permits no communication to lie upon his desk for a longer period than twenty-four hours without a reply.

The Armory building proper is not in as good condition as it should be on account of a lack of funds for keeping it in order. This is one of the best of the State's buildings, and to keep it in thorough order there should be an appropriation made which would be sufficient to employ the entire time of one man. He should be made janitor and State Armorer, and when not employed in the care of the building, should repair and take care of all arms and equipments brought to the Armory. By this means not only the arms and equipments which at present in the Armory could be kept in perfect condition, but a great number which are now stored in St. Louis could be brought here and repaired.

The battle flags carried by the Missouri troops in the late war are stored in the upper story of this building in glass and wooden cases, which are neither air tight nor dust proof, and are fast going to destruction. They should be placed in glass cases, hermetically sealed, where they can be kept free from dust, or it will be but a short time until they are destroyed, as the silk and embroidery is fast rotting and becoming moth-eaten.

The expenditures for this Department, not including salaries, were as follows :

Contingent expenses Adjutant-General, 1895 and 1896.	\$1,310 50
National Guard, support of	22,692 85
State Cadets, support of.....	3,430 95
Total.....	\$27,434 30

The National Guard had a balance to its credit from the old appropriation of \$4,898.20.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

This is, and should be so regarded, one of the most important departments of our State government. It is intended to stand between the shipper and the railroad corporations, hear complaints from the people, and see that all wrongs are correctly adjusted. The Commissioners assure us, with pride, that every adjustment asked for by the citizen, if within their jurisdiction, has been granted. The clerical work of the office seems well in hand under the faithful direction of General Harding. The office is well supplied with various works on railway law, and American and English decisions in railway cases, which are invaluable to the Board in the adjustment of differences between the shippers and the railroads.

The Commissioners gave up one of their office rooms for our use, and this Committee was the recipient of many other courtesies at their hands during the prosecution of their work.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The general offices of this Department are located at St. Louis, and are in charge of Chief Inspector J. C. A. Hiller, surrounded by a corps of assistants, including chief deputy, assistant inspectors, a warehouse registrar, weighmasters, helpers, etc. Similar departments, or branch offices, are also operated and maintained at Kansas City and St. Joseph.

By an act of the General Assembly, article III of the Revised Statutes of 1889, this Department was placed under the control and supervision of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. The Committee visited the general offices at St. Louis and examined the books, vouchers and accounts of the department for the period of two years ending December 31, 1896. Chief Inspector Hiller and his obliging assistants took especial pains to render the Committee all the assistance and information in their power, giving the Committee a thorough insight into the workings of the department, which is

maintained by fees collected from the receivers and shippers of grain, but in reality paid by the producer. The Chief Inspector and Warehouse Registrar are required to file an annual report with the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, making a complete showing of the transactions of their respective departments, which information can be had by reference to the annual report of the above named Board.

The following is the pay-roll of the entire department for the month of October, 1896:

ST. LOUIS.

J. C. A. Hiller, Chief Inspector	\$208 33
William M. Price, Deputy Chief	150 00
E. J. Hickman, Registrar	150 00
Charles H. Phelps, Chief Weighmaster	100 00
E. L. Dorsey, Clerk	100 00
W. L. Townsend, Clerk	100 00
H. J. Flory, Clerk	75 00
J. H. Myers, Assistant Inspector	100 00
John H. Henry, Assistant Inspector	100 00
E. A. Whitson, Assistant Inspector	100 00
M. C. Fears, Assistant Inspector	100 00
E. A. J. Hiller, Assistant Weigher	60 00
W. D. Wright, Assistant Weigher	60 00
J. A. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Weigher	60 00
Matthew Brown, Assistant Weigher	60 00
E. L. Jourdan, Assistant Weigher	60 00
Total	\$1,583 33

KANSAS CITY.

D. M. Tait, Supervising Inspector	\$133 33
J. D. Grant, Chief Weighmaster	100 00
F. H. Abraham, Clerk	100 00
C. Y. Dukes, Assistant Inspector	100 00
John Upschulte, Assistant Inspector	100 00
George Henderson, Helper	60 00
J. H. Stone, Weigher	60 00
J. C. Patrick, Weigher	60 00
Total	\$713 33

ST. JOSEPH.

S. P. Broughton, Assistant Inspector	\$100 00
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EXPENSES 1895.

Months.	Pay-rolls.	Expenses.
January	\$1,106 51	\$299 00
February	728 20	293 53
March	1,591 23	246 32
April	1,160 33	259 21
May	1,155 93	555 12
June	1,173 83	200 96
July	1,256 53	270 45
August	2,115 00	203 20
September	2,151 78	450 40
October	2,121 98	270 28
November	2,051 87	335 62
December	2,069 16	503 66
Totals	\$18,682 35	\$3,977 74

EXPENSES 1896

Months.	Pay rolls.	Expenses.
January.....	\$2,079 99	\$352 17
February.....	2,096 86	473 20
March.....	2,064 18	673 04
April.....	2,081 26	280 09
May.....	2,093 66	300 15
June.....	2,091 56	323 80
July.....	2,255 80	717 92
August.....	2,452 01	567 30
September.....	2,516 66	516 28
October.....	2,396 66	508 07
November.....	2,406 66	481 22
December.....	2,456 66	613 42
Totals.....	\$26,981 46	\$3,836 66

BACK SALARIES PAID.

1895.....	\$9,413 63
1896.....	2,979 49
	\$12,393 12

There stands to the credit of the department in bank, January 1, 1897, \$8,854.72.

Charges are higher in Missouri than adjoining States, but a reduction of 10 cents per car for weighing has been made, and a still further reduction is contemplated.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Month.	Cash receipts.	Total expenditures.
December 31, 1894.....	\$51 87	
January.....	1,856 05	\$1,405 51
February.....	1,053 35	1,021 73
March.....	1,803 52	1,837 55
April.....	1,443 29	1,434 54
May.....	2,657 15	1,768 45
June.....	1,486 51	2,149 16
July.....	2,818 92	1,526 98
August.....	5,420 07	5,510 88
September.....	4,473 87	5,771 86
October.....	4,720 16	3,088 23
November.....	3,069 35	3,986 04
December.....	2,912 30	2,572 83
Totals.....	\$33,267 41	\$32,073 71

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Month.	Cash receipts.	Total expenditures.
Balance on hand December 31, 1895.....	\$1,193 70	
January.....	3,316 52	\$2,834 46
February.....	3,533 80	4,867 45
March.....	3,779 00	2,737 22
April.....	2,651 21	2,361 85
May.....	2,151 98	2,388 31
June.....	2,172 59	2,415 36
July.....	4,174 10	3,603 72
August.....	6,973 32	3,019 31
September.....	4 028 08	3 051 59
October.....	3,510 69	3,065 38
November.....	2,390 87	2,887 08
December.....	4,776 47	3,070 08
Totals.....	\$44,652 33	\$85,797 31

We find by an examination of the pay-roll covering the last two years that the salaries have been materially reduced under the present management. A majority of the Board can at any time meet and change the salaries of its employes without regard to the Chief Inspector. This, in our opinion, is necessarily demoralizing and fatal to proper discipline in the force.

While we are justified in commending the Commission on their general management of this department, we think it would be better in every respect if this work were performed by a separate and independent bureau. There can be no natural relation between railway supervision and grain inspection, and experience has shown the baneful effects of divided responsibility in the administration of laws. The expense of grain inspection is a burden borne directly by the producer and shipper, and ought to be performed at the least possible expense, consistent with efficient service. To do this, we believe that the Chief Inspector should be free, both in the management of the work and the selection of his force. Our law, we think, is bad. No other State in the Union, it appears, appoints its Chief Inspector through its Railway Commissioners. The selection of Railroad Commissioners every two years is followed naturally by changes in the Chief Inspector's force. A law which facilitates or encourages changes of this kind, on any test other than fitness for the place, is bad. All fees collected should be paid into the Treasury and salaries fixed and paid by warrants upon the same. It is true the expense of running this department varies with the crop. More force is required to inspect and weigh when grain is abundant and less when it is not. But there is no reason why an average of several years may not be taken as a basis, and estimates made for the necessary appropriations for two years upon such average. The excess of receipts over expenditures in abundant years would be carried in a separate fund and used to tide the department over those that are not. The investigation leads us to believe that an amendment to the law should be made, providing that the Chief Grain Inspector be appointed by the Governor, or elected by the people, so that his responsibility may be direct and personal.

The Chief Clerk of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners receives a salary of \$1,500 per annum. The duties are laborious and the responsibility equal to that of many other chief clerks of the various departments, and we think he should be placed on an equality with the others.

CRIMINAL COSTS.

In our examination of bills of criminal costs sent in from the various counties, we were impressed by the magnitude of the sums claimed, and paid by the State, with no corresponding convictions. Bills were noted running up into the thousands of dollars and every case *nolle prossed*. There were many of which the following are samples:

One county, twenty cases; three convictions, seventeen *nolled* and acquitted; bill of costs, \$2,591.24.

One county, five cases; no convictions; bill of costs, \$2,088.

One county, four cases; no convictions; bill of costs, \$1,076.

One county, four cases; all *nolle prossed*; bill of costs, \$1,575.

One county, nine cases; all *nolle prossed*; bill of costs, \$1,405.85.

One county, fifteen indictments of the same person; costs, \$1,001; acquitted.

The State Auditor has no discretion where the fees are legal and properly certified, but under the law must audit and pass them.

Believing some remedy ought to be found, the Committee decided to write to every criminal and district judge in the State asking him to give us the benefit of his experience and to help the Legislature in reaching the proper remedies. Replies were received from a number of the judges, and we think they contain a number of valuable suggestions, and therefore incorporate some of them in this report. A careful perusal will disclose the fact that they are substantially agreed that a very large per cent of unnecessary costs grows out of three or four principal causes. First, incompetent prosecutors; second, delay in criminal trials; third, the certification of "probable cause;" fourth, excessive *venires* and challenges.

If substantial relief is to be obtained the reform must be radical and thorough. To patch a hole here and another there can only be patchwork at best. Using every means within their reach to obtain correct information, the Committee begs leave to submit the following suggestion, which, if wisely carried out, they believe will be a success. There are thirty-three circuit judges outside of the city of St. Louis. Redistrict the State into twenty-three circuit court districts, and also divide it into ten criminal court districts. Elect a prosecuting attorney for each criminal court district and pay to him a salary sufficient to command the best lawyers for the place. The number of judges would then be the same, and the additional salaries of prosecuting at-

torneys would be saved many times over in speedy trials and convictions of criminals. Some states have this arrangement and wherever tried it seems to be satisfactory.

GRAND JURY.

The grand jury is an institution hoary with age, and so firmly woven into the web of criminal jurisprudence that to attack it at this late day strikes many minds as almost sacrilegious. It cannot be denied, however, that it is a cumbersome and expensive factor and smacks of the inquisition. A man is entitled to face his accusers before any tribunal where his character or life is placed in jeopardy. We think the age has passed the necessity for the use of grand juries in administering justice. Other less expensive, and, perhaps, better means are adopted in some of the states to punish crime. At any rate, our examination shows that in considering any measure for reducing criminal costs the large sums paid by the State for the grand jury system cannot be ignored. We believe that the ends of justice can just as surely be met by other means, more in harmony with true republican thought and feeling, if the grand juries were abolished.

If no change is made in the fiscal year, the law should be amended so that the Committee, appointed by the Governor to settle with the State Auditor and State Treasurer, should be appointed the first Wednesday in October, to meet and organize, not later than October 15. This will give sufficient time for their work, for they cannot close the investigation earlier than December 31, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

T. K. GASH,
W. H. ODNEAL,
H. S. JULIAN.

The following are copies of the letters from the circuit judges referred to above:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to the inclosed letter, I think the same ought to be changed so that the grand jury at the time of returning a bill of indictment should indorse thereon the amount or limit to which the State might be held liable on the part of the prosecution and also of the defense, and when the amount exceeds the limit let the defendant pay his own defense. This will afford ample protection to all parties, and at the same time insure speedy trials and save vast amounts to tax-payers. It could be provided that the court, on proper showing, might increase the limit.

There ought to be in this State travelling auditors to examine the affairs of all county officers, and this would secure more fidelity and a great saving to the people; of the same nature as bank examiners.

* * *

DEAR SIR—First make the office of prosecuting attorney appointive by the Governor on the nomination of the judge, and make his term one for four years.

Remarks : It is a notorious fact that, as a rule, the poorest lawyer is selected for the position of prosecuting attorney. Thereby he is educated at the expense of the State ; in other words, he learns by experience, and the State pays heavily for his education. In the second place, he begins all kinds of criminal prosecution, because he has not the backbone to say no, because it will, or may, at least, interfere with his chances for re-election. While the chances are that the appointive prosecutor will be a good lawyer and will be independent in his actions, etc. ; you can supply all the arguments necessary—I am giving you hints. I might say here that there are good prosecuting attorneys under the present system, but they are scarce, so far as my observation is concerned, besides, they could be reappointed.

Second—Limit the time for peremptory challenges in capital cases from twenty-four to not exceed twelve hours ; amend sections 4200, 4202 and 4203, so that the defendant will have just as many challenges as the State, and no more. In which case you would have a jury of twenty-eight instead of forty ; in other cases in the same proportion.

Third—Require every judge to work when trying a criminal case nine hours a day, or the ratio thereof when the trial does not begin with opening of the court in the morning.

The incompetency of prosecuting attorneys and the prolongation of the trials of capital cases are the principal causes that deplete the State treasury. * * *

DEAR SIR—I should have replied to your favor of the 23d of November sooner had I not been engaged in holding court during most of the intervening time. The question of abating the rapid increase of criminal costs in our State is a serious and vexatious one. Upon a careful survey of the subject in all of its bearings I am unable to suggest any additional legislation to our already stringent statute on that subject that would not be palpably unjust and oppressive to our citizens. Our present law seems to cover every phase of the question upon the economic side. The right to a change of venue could not be more stringent than it is and afford the accused the constitutional right of trial by an impartial jury. The State can not be taxed with the costs of the defendant's witnesses in cases where he is convicted ; nor can she be taxed with the costs of her own witnesses in any case where the cause is continued at the defendant's cost, even though he may be unable to pay them. But three witnesses can claim, for the proof of any one fact in the case, and all witnesses on both sides unnecessarily summoned and not sworn are denied all compensation. But one subpoena can be issued on each side for witnesses, and after the first service of the same no further process, or the service of process in the case, is permitted, however long the case may be pending. There is but one step further to go, and that will be not to allow any court costs or fees to witnesses or jurors to be taxed in any criminal case against the State. But this would be so manifestly unjust as scarcely to be worthy of consideration. We are, therefore, at last brought face to face with the unalterable fact that in a great State, with a population of over three millions, the cost of our protection must necessarily be large. Besides, our territory is traversed by the great systems of continental railroads, making us one of the great international thoroughfares of the continent. This throws in our midst a great mass of floating population from which so large a proportion of our community are found. I find in my circuit that crime is largely on the increase, and I judge this is the case generally in our State. A very large proportion of the criminals at this day are impecunious, who are unable to give bond, and from whom costs can not be recovered. I find this to be one of the sources of the great burden that falls upon the State, *i. e.*, the board of prisoners between the commitment and the indictment and trial. The colored population, I find, in my section of the State constitute the greater portion of our criminals. They are, without exception, without means or property, and the whole burden of their prosecution falls upon the State. Hence I conclude that any view we take of this question, the enforcement of the law in this State must always be attended with heavy expense, however economically it may be administered. There are, however, some changes in our present law that would effect some reform and greatly aid the trial courts in facilitating business. For example, furnishing the accused with a copy of the indictment forty-eight hours before arraignment is dilatory, when six hours would be ample ; twenty-four hours for defendant's challenges is another cause of useless delay ; not over six hours for both

the State and defendant is amply sufficient, more power should be given the trial court to bring about a trial. As the law now stands, an affidavit conforming with the statutes is deemed sufficient. The trial court should have some discretion in judging of the good faith of the application, and should not be required to accept the affidavit of the defendant as conclusive. Where he has doubts of the truth of it, he should have the right to require evidence in addition to the affidavit. I see Mr. Anderson, of Boone, has offered a bill to provide for a criminal cost fund by levying a \$2 poll tax. I am inclined to look favorably upon this measure. This would give the State an ample fund for this purpose, and would be a very light burden on the citizen for the protection the law gives him.

Very respectfully,

* * *

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 23d just received. * * * Granting continuances is a fertile source of cost bills, and yet one accused of crime is entitled to a fair trial, and do deny him a continuance on an application which has merit would be a denial of justice.

The Legislature of this State went to the very verge of the Constitution in the act providing that when the accused makes an affidavit for continuance on the ground of the absence of a witness he should state in his affidavit what the witness would testify to, and if the State's attorney would admit that, if present, the witness would so testify, the continuance should be refused.

If all criminal cases could be tried at the term at which indictments are preferred it would save to the State an immense amount of costs, but how to secure this reform in our criminal practice without injustice to the accused and without violating the Constitution is a serious question.

The selection in every judicial circuit of a competent prosecuting attorney would be a great saving to the State, and in order to secure the services of such attorneys their compensation should be so increased as to induce the ablest lawyers to take the position. It frequently occurs that lawyers in no respect qualified for the position are elected, and their ignorance and blunders cost the State thousands of dollars. It is, I repeat, a difficult matter to secure a more speedy administration of the criminal law in this State without violating the Constitution; and able constitutional lawyers doubt the constitutionality of the present law above referred to, believing that the accused should have the right to exhaust all the processes of the law to secure the attendance of his witnesses residing in the State before being forced to trial, and a reasonable time to produce the presence, or deportation, of those residing elsewhere.

It might be that a law requiring the prosecuting attorney ten days before the commencement of the term of court to ascertain from parties indicted, or their council, whether they will be ready for trial or not at that time, and if satisfied that for any good reasons any case will not be ready for trial to make no preparations on the part of the State.

Frequently the State and the accused summon a host of witnesses, and when the cause is called for trial it is continued at immense cost to the State.

This might be obviated by a law such as above indicated. I am not prepared to suggest the specific provisions of such a law, and it may be impossible to frame one to answer the purpose. I merely make the suggestion, hoping that it may be of some service to you, and that the appropriate legislative committee may be able to prepare such a measure as will accomplish the end.

Very respectfully,

* * *

DEAR SIR—While I do not believe the Legislature has the right to limit the number of witnesses that may be summoned or used in a criminal case, I do believe that it has the right to limit the number whose fees may be taxed against the State. Therefore, I suggest that the law be amended that in capital cases there shall be taxed against the State the fees of no more than fifteen witnesses on each side, in other felonies not to exceed twelve, and in misdemeanors not exceeding six, unless such witnesses are ordered by the court, or the judges thereof, under provisions of section 4406, or such other provisions as may be indicated. I also suggest the mileage of witnesses be reduced to three cents, and

the per diem of witnesses outside of the county be reduced to \$1. I also think it would be a good thing to repeal that section of the statute permitting justices of the peace in preliminary examinations to certify "probable cause," and tax the costs against the State, for it is so often that they simply make a certificate in order to get their fees, when there was no ground whatever for prosecution. I find, in this part of the State, that the attorneys representing the defendants very often subpoena the friends and relatives of the defendant, who know nothing on earth about the case, to have them on hand to work up the case. Sometimes we have as many as seventy-five or one hundred witnesses in one murder case, and in no case have I known more than fifteen introduced on a side. Of course, the judge can't remember personally about the different cases brought before him in all the counties, and, as a general rule, the prosecuting attorneys have not the ability or nerve to cut a fee-bill down to its legal status, and I am informed they are often handicapped by fee-buyers and speculators, and are induced to sign fee-bills that they know are excessive, but, as you know, the law requires the judge, after the bill has been examined and approved by the prosecuting attorney, to simply ascertain if such fees are allowed by law, and if so, to sign it. I sign many fee-bills that I am satisfied are excessive, but I have no way to ascertain what witnesses ought to be stricken out, if any, and if the number that could be taxed against the State was limited, it would place the odium on the attorneys and parties who had them subpoenaed when they found they could get nothing for their services, and such attorneys and parties would soon be forced to stop their excessive summoning of witnesses. There ought to be some law more clearly defining the duties of clerks of the criminal courts in issuing subpoenas for all witnesses demanded by parties.

I sincerely hope that some measure will be adopted at the coming Legislature that will reduce criminal costs of the State.

Yours truly,

* * *

DEAR SIR—The question of costs in criminal cases goes hand in hand with the administration of justice. It is not the severity of the punishment, but the promptness with which it is meted out that will deter the commission of crimes. The desperate classes of criminals, however, should be kept from society, and by force restrained from evil-doing regardless of cost, even though you may have to imprison them for life.

New trials and continuances and long delays make our prosecutions costly. Do away with these and you have gained much. Then there is no necessity for the large number of jurors which we have. Misdemeanors could be tried by a jury of six—the total panel being twelve men, and each side having three challenges. Make the panel twenty for a felony and allow each side four challenges, and for the highest grades and murder take twenty-four jurors and allow each side six challenges.

Reduce the time of making challenges to six and three hours, respectively, and keep the jury together during the time. Try criminal cases at once, whenever it can be done; have plenty of court terms in all the circuits, so justice can be administered promptly. No superfluous witnesses should be allowed or paid if subpoenaed recklessly; where the witnesses have no knowledge of the case either the parties or their attorneys should be forced to pay.

The American sentiment will not allow an important case to be railroaded through, yet there are very few important cases that could not well be tried in a few weeks, or a month or two, after the commission of the act, and do full justice to the State and the criminal.

I think these suggestions cover the principal part of your inquiry.

Yours respectfully,

* * *

GENTLEMEN—My experience convinces me that three out of every five applications for continuances in criminal cases are made for delay, and not in good faith. The trial court, when the application fulfills the statutory requirements, has no discretion in the matter, but must grant the continuance, although the judge may know that the application is without merit and made for the sole purpose of delay. If you will examine fee-bills in the Auditor's office I am satisfied that you will find a very large percentage of costs accumulate on account of continuances. It is no answer to say the case may be continued at

the cost of the defendant. In 99 cases out of every 100 the defendant is insolvent, and to continue at his cost simply means that the officers and all the State witnesses shall lose their fees for the term. Judges are humane men as a rule and hesitate to so continue a case where they may continue it with order that costs shall abide the result of the suit. I don't think the amendment and new section suggested would work any hardship on any defendant. They would very materially lessen the number of continuances and largely reduce criminal costs. * * *

The justice of the peace courts, jail and penitentiary sentences are costly nuisances, which we must get rid of before we are relieved in any appreciable degree of criminals and criminal costs.

In preliminary examinations, and on trials for misdemeanor before justices of the peace, allow no fees to the following witnesses:

1. Allow no fee to a witness who resides within three miles of the place of trial.
2. Allow no fee to a witness who has been brought in by attachment; make the fact that he has been so brought in operate as a forfeiture of all fees previously earned.
3. Tax to prosecuting witness the fees of all State witnesses whose testimony is immaterial, or who do not testify, and cost of subpoenaing them.
4. Tax the defendant, when acquitted, all witnesses for the defendant whose testimony is immaterial and all who do not testify and cost of subpoenaing them.
5. Make the prosecuting witness liable for the costs in cases for the disturbance of the peace of a person, if the defendant be acquitted.
6. Require the justice of the peace in his transcripts to circuit courts to certify what witnesses testified for the State, who testified for the defendant, the names of witnesses who did not testify at all, and the distance each had to travel from his home to reach the place of trial; no fee-bill to issue until this certificate is made.

In the circuit and other courts having jurisdiction in cases of felony:

1. Allow no fee to witnesses residing within three miles of the place of trial.
2. Also no fee to witnesses who have been brought in by attachment; make this fact that the witness has been attached operate as a forfeiture of all fees previously earned.
3. Allow no fee to a witness for the State who does not testify, or whose testimony is immaterial.

4. Tax the witness for the defense (when the defendant is acquitted) to the defendant who do not testify, or whose testimony is immaterial.

Require the judge at the end of a trial to make an order taxing the costs in the case according to this law, prohibit the clerk from making out fee-bill for costs of witnesses until such an order is made.

Require the clerk to insert the names of all the witnesses for the State who reside in the same county in a space; allow no fee for but this one.

Require the clerk to insert the names of all the witnesses for the defendant who reside in the same county in one space; if defendant asks for additional ones require him to pay for them.

Allow no fee to any officer for a *non est* return, and a space for a State's witness.

Allow the clerk no fees for a supplemental fee-bill in a criminal case, except when the same is made by an order of the court.

Amend section 4181, R. S. 1889, by adding something like the following, viz.:

Counter affidavits may be filed by the prosecuting attorney. The court, on hearing of the motion for a continuance, may grant or deny a continuance, in its discretion. Enact a new section something like this:

Sec. 4181a. The action of a trial court in denying an application for a continuance shall not be reviewable in any appellate court, unless, upon an appeal, the appellant shall, before the case is submitted in the appellate court, file with the clerk of said court the affidavit of the absent witness or witnesses named in his motion for a continuance, stating what his or their testimony would be upon a new trial of the case. If it shall appear from such affidavit, or affidavits, that the defendant was prejudiced on the trial by reason of the absence of any of such witnesses, and that he had used due diligence to procure his or their attendance, the appellate court may reverse the case and grant a new trial.

Very respectfully,

* * *

GENTLEMEN—1. The real cornerstone of our extravagant criminal costs is the inverted theory of criminal prosecutions. As to the presumption of law or fact that "the defendant is presumed to be innocent of the offense charged;" that the State must overcome that presumption by proving him guilty as charged beyond a reasonable doubt, no citizen, lawyer or judge can pick a flaw; that presumption is all right. But the theory of our criminal practice, that the State of Missouri is a huge monster of power, which power is exerted to prosecute innocent people, does not meet with the same unanimity of approval. That theory would be all right if we today, with our modern ideas of punishment, restored to the inquisition, the thumb-screw and the boot, or if we had the star chamber of the early English kings, running down to the days of the Stuarts, or even the bloody code of the Georges, when 223 crimes were capital, and Charles Wesley preached his sermons to scores of the "condemned" with the consolatory thought that they would all be saved through this strange dispensation of providence; in the days when men were hustled into the dock, not allowed counsel, compelled to make his challenges promptly or lose his opportunity, as was the practice in the Baxter and other State trials, when the distinction between a sin and a crime was vague or unknown, I say under such circumstances the monster theory, the great power theory was all right, but why keep it up in Missouri, where these conditions do not exist?

There is no place for this theory in a state where a criminal cannot be put on trial for a high crime without the intercession of a grand jury, who must return "a true bill," indorsed thereon the names of the witnesses; has a right to confront them face to face; may use depositions in his own behalf; has the right of counsel learned in the law to conduct his defense; if unable to employ such the court appoints. It is a strange paradox, but such is the fact; the theory of criminal practice in Missouri is this: the State is ever trying to imprison or hang innocent citizens; the prosecutor and the court must array themselves against the State to protect the innocent, and this is all right if it did not preclude the hypothesis that some guilty were prosecuted.

2. Jurors. The number now called unnecessary.

Take the case of murder, a copy of the indictment must be served on the defendant forty-eight hours before he is compelled to plead—that is as it should be. A panel of forty qualified jurors must be called, twenty-four hours given the defendant after a copy of the list is furnished him to make his challenges—this should be reduced to twelve. Now comes the monster theory—the power idea—to make the defendant equal with the State he has twenty challenges, the State eight; that is, the prisoner has five out of seven, the State two out of seven. Should this be so? Why? It must be kept in mind that challenges for cause are unlimited; in this age of public schools jurors are supposed to be intelligent, of Christian culture, honest, truthful, in no way trammelled by the State or the court. It should be presumed that when a juror is placed on his *voir dire* he will not divulge any prejudice or bias. Then why give the defendant twenty challenges to the State's eight? Why not give the defendant twelve, the State six, save cost of ten? This, with the number of homicides tried in a year in this State, would be a great saving. Again, the crime of rape is made capital. A man may be put on trial with a possible punishment of death by hanging by the neck and come off with a fine of \$100 for attempt to ravish, or possibly a fine of \$1, common assault.

Discretion must be lodged somewhere; we must presume that men will do their duty. Why not so amend the law in capital cases, especially in rape, so that the prosecutor may declare before the venire is called on what degree of the offense he will put the defendant on trial? The prosecutor cannot and should not control the grand jury in the finding of the bill, but after investigating the facts he should determine whether the case demands the death penalty, or rather, whether he can or should convict the defendant of so high a crime, the facts considered. The trial of rape cases, real and assumed, are so numerous, the death penalty so seldom inflicted, that this matter is worthy of consideration.

Again, in cases coming under the second clause of section 4200 the defendant is entitled to twelve challenges, State six; defendant two to State's one out of three, calling for a panel of thirty qualified and twelve hours' time. Why not cut it down to twenty-four, give defendant seven, State five, or six each, calling twenty-four instead of thirty?

Under the third clause the defendant has eight and the State four. Why not make it four each? The fourth clause is not so objectionable. Cases falling thereunder rarely demand a special call of jurors. These changes, as suggested, would save an immense amount of cost, now thrown away.

Too many cases are continued This thought prevails: In cases where a man is charged with a high crime he should have one, two or three terms in which to prepare a defense. The statute, section 4137, is all right, but the thought of prosecuting innocent citizens prevails and continuances are construed liberally. It is too late to question the ruling in *State vs. Berkley*, 92 Mo. 47, and affirmed in later cases. The statute, section 1886, Rev. 1879, has been repealed, but would it not be well to allow the filing of counter affidavits? Even this seems to be condemned in the *State vs. Good*, 132 Mo. 114.

APPEALS.

Appeals go as a matter of course. Our criminal practice encourages appeals and fills the appellate courts with cases, many meritorious, but a very large per cent absolutely void of merit, many appeals taken as a mere matter of delay. How this is to be remedied is a serious question. All trial courts should feel a relief in knowing that any grave errors they may commit can be reviewed on appeal by a court remote from the locality; the possible passion of the place and time. But should every case be appealed at the expense of the State? Should the State be constantly providing money at the expense of the honest tax-payer to convict criminals to fight the State? After conviction, at least, should not the slight presumption exist that the convicted man is guilty? Or should the counter presumption prevail that not only is the defendant innocent of the offense charged, but the jury that tried him and the criminal and the circuit courts are presumed to be punishing innocent men? A layman reading *State vs. McCarver*, 113 Mo., p. 606, might arrive at the latter conclusion.

In an ordinary case we should have great hesitancy in reversing a judgment on account of such a defect in the record as is here presented, but being fully satisfied that the defendant is entirely without negligence or blame in the matter and has made honest effort to remedy a defect, which remedied, would cause our affirmance of the judgment without giving him an opportunity to be heard on the merits, we feel constrained, in order that right and justice may be done, and a grievous wrong perhaps averted, to reverse the judgment and remand the case. Where is the presumption now? That the jury and trial court acted correctly? No; but to "remedy" a defect which unremedied would cause affirmance of the judgment without * * * an opportunity to be heard on the merits * * * in order that right and justice may be done and a grievous wrong perhaps averted, reverse the judgment and remand the cause.

Still the same theory—the State, the jury, the trial court after innocent man.

PROOF OF VENUE.

The courts, criminal and appellate, should take judicial notice of the county in which all cities, towns and post villages are located. The doctrine of *State vs. King*, 111 Mo. 577, that there is no proof that Cora is in Sullivan county, notwithstanding any man could look at the map of Missouri and find it located thereon, may be overruled in *State vs. Pennington*, 124 Mo. 388, where the Court says (of the jury): "To return the verdict they must have found that the county of their residence was * * * in Missouri." But this point has been ruled against the State elsewhere, and should be set at rest by statute.

SUBPŒNAS OF WITNESSES.

Sections 4405 and 4406 provide the manner of subpoenaing witnesses, after one subpoena has issued, requiring that "No subsequent subpoena shall be issued for any witness unless the court in which the cause is pending, or the judge or justice, shall, for good cause shown, order a subpoena for other witness." Turning to section 8927, it reads: "In all cases where witnesses are required to attend a trial in any cause in any court of record a summons shall be issued by the clerk of the court wherein the matter is pending, or by some notary public or justice of the peace, of the county wherein such trial shall be had * * *." Under the provisions of this section the section prohibiting the clerk from issuing a second subpoena unless certain conditions are complied with is nugatory if the party may go to any justice of the peace in the county and order other subpoenas. This is a source of much useless cost.

PROBABLE CAUSE.

Section 4036 reads: "If upon the examination of the whole matter it appears to the magistrate either that no offense has been committed by any person, or there is no probable cause for charging the prisoner therewith, he shall discharge such prisoner."

Sec. 4037. "If it appears that a felony has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe the prisoner guilty thereof, the magistrate will bind," etc.

Now turn to section 4403, which provides for payment of costs and among other things that, if the person charged be discharged the prosecutor shall pay costs, "unless the officer taking the examination * * * shall certify that there was probable cause for the prosecution, in which event the costs shall be paid by the State." That is to say, under sections 4036 and 4037 he must bind the prisoner over if there is probable cause, yet may release the prisoner and by certifying there was probable cause, compel the State to pay the costs. These sections are inconsistent, and are, in fact, a cause of much useless cost being taxed against the State.

BILLS OF EXCEPTIONS.

Bills of exceptions were formerly filed during term. Sec. 3633, revision of 1879, appeared in Revised Statutes of 1865, and of 1855, without change. In revision of 1889, section 2168, makes radical changes, by which the time for filing bills of exception may be extended and in many cases is extended almost indefinitely, and this may be done by parties to the suit without consent of the court. This tends to a dilatory practice and should be corrected; the court is never better prepared to pass on the bill of exceptions than at the trial term, and they should be presented either then or as soon after as possible.

THE USE OF STENOGRAPHER.

Among other matters making criminal costs greater than in earlier days is the use of the stenographer, and the abuse made thereof in voluminous transcripts. The Supreme Court declared March, 1894, that: "It is no exaggeration that the system has increased the cost of appeals in this court fourfold, with little or no corresponding benefits."

State ex rel. Wofford, 121 Mo. 74.

I would make the suggestion: So amend the statute as to make it incumbent on the party presenting his bill of exceptions that he expurgates the merely useless—the repetitions and unnecessary matter.

The transcripts going to the Supreme Court contain from one to three-fourths more matter than is necessary. But as the law and practice now is, the court does not feel justified in cutting out, although he may see that the matter is repetition upon repetition and much twaddle. But if the Court cuts it out, in the language of the hour, "it would not present a photograph of the case." I see the court rules where the stenographer is sick, or dies, and cannot furnish a transcript of the case, it is the duty of the defendant's attorney to supply the deficiency from his notes. Now why not make it a duty of the attorney who demands and perfects his appeal to look to it that a clean, fair, just transcript be furnished expurgated of irrelevant matters and repetitions of questions and answers?

Another addition to costs is that of clerk's fees. The Supreme Court, in deciding State ex rel. Wofford, labored under the impression that the clerk, under section 4293, is required to furnish the transcript without charges, overlooking the amendment of 1889, section 4988, and re-enacted 1891, page 145, section 4968. The court decided the matter (or rather referred to it by way of illustration) as in revision 1879, section 5605.

I think the cutting out of irrelevant and redundant matter from the transcript will save cost and time, and the attorney who has confidence in his appeal will not certainly feel it a hardship to get the transcript in shape. If it is not copied correctly the prosecution can look to it that it is. This will place the work where it belongs. Again, stop the long delay in making transcripts, and the continuance from time to time or extension of time. Another cause of costs and growing evil. A court is never readier to pass upon the bill of exceptions than when the matter is fresh—the longer it runs the less likely to be correct and clear.

THE ARRAIGNMENT AND PLEA.

Let the statute be so amended that a trial be in law as it is in fact—understood. Cases are so often reversed because no plea of record appears, that should appear, but it is sometimes overlooked. Should not be, but is. Have the statute so read that when the defendant submits his case to a jury it shall be conclusive that he, by joining the issue of fact, waives formal plea of "not guilty," and no case shall be reversed for failure to enter such plea. Cut out the words: "A plea of not guilty shall be entered," section 4141, and let it stand: save many dollars.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Section 4163 provides that no order for removal of a cause, etc., where defendant is not in confinement, shall be effectual unless recognizance shall be taken in open court or delivered with order.

In State vs. Warner, the Kansas City Court of Appeals decided, April 6, 1896, that when a defendant asks and obtains order for change of venue, appears, is tried and convicted, yet having failed to give bond; case reversed.

Here the defendant has all the benefits of removal, appears, goes to trial, the only object of the bond is to compel his appearance in court. Yet he escapes; the State pays the costs. Amend the statute so that appearance waives the recognizance or bond.

Respectfully,

* * *

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

TO VISIT AND EXAMINE THE

Asylums, State University and other Institutions

OF THE STATE.

EXCEPT THOSE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,

MADE TO THE

39TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO. :

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS,

1897.

Submitted by Senator McClintic and 3,000 copies ordered printed in pamphlet form,
printing to have precedence.

Dated, Jan. 18, '97.

C. ROACH, Sec'y.

REPORT.

To the Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri :

By virtue of the provisions of section 6638, Revised Statutes, 1889, Governor Stone appointed W. S. McClintic, Senator-elect from Marion county, George T. Lee, Representative-elect from Carter county, and R. L. Johnston, Representative-elect from St. Louis county, the Committee to visit and examine the asylums, State University and other State institutions except those at the seat of government, and to report the result of such visit and examinations to your honorable bodies.

On the 1st day of December, 1896, the day designated by the Governor, the members so appointed met in the City of Jefferson, in the Governor's office, and after qualifying, organized by the election of Senator McClintic, of Marion county, Chairman, and P. P. Ellis, of Montgomery county, Secretary.

Your Committee began their work that afternoon by visiting the Normal School for District No. 2, at Warrensburg.

The entire list of institutions were visited and examined thoroughly, practically and impartially. More time should be allowed in which to do this important business. A part of our itinerary made travel at night a necessity in order to do the work of examination the next day. We are gratified, however, at being able to make this report within the time allowed by law.

Your Committee recognizes the important interest attached to these several State schools and eleemosynary institutions and have endeavored to collate and compile such data and figures as to the character of the work being done and needs of each demand, together with such suggestions and recommendations as are deemed wise, prudent and just, alike to the tax-payer and the beneficiary, whether in the State University, the School for the Blind, or to one whose only home is in the hopeless ward of one of the insane asylums.

MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY.

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

R. H. JESSE, LL. D., President.
J. G. BABB, Secretary.
R. B. PRICE, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF CURATORS.

C. M. WOODWARD, St. Louis, President.
R. U. CAUTHORN, Mexico.
W. M. EADS, Carrollton.

APPROPRIATED BY THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For maintenance	\$46,800 00	
For equipment.....	23,500 00	
For armory and gymnasium.....	7,500 00	
For general library	6,000 00	
For special library	4,000 00	
For law library	5,000 00	
To purchase Ficklin property.....	3,500 00	
For new boilers and connections.....	2,500 00	
For granitoid walks and grading drill grounds	5,000 00	
For improvements to students club boarding house	4,000 00	
For equipment of laboratories of science and engineering	15,000 00	
For a professor of physical culture and director of gymnasium	2,400 00	
For inclosing and improving athletic grounds.....	1,300 00	
For summer school for the public school teachers of Missouri	4,000 00	
For contingent fund for unforeseen and special need	2,500 00	
Total appropriations].....		\$133,000 00

TOTAL CASH TRANSACTIONS 1895-6.

Receipts during the biennial, not including a balance from 1894.....	\$404,725 63
Disbursements for 1895 and 1896	403,746 59
Balance in incidental or contingent fund.	\$979 04

ENDOWMENT.

Old seminary funds	\$225,000 00
Agricultural and mechanical college funds.....	349,881 19
(One-fourth of the interest on this item goes to the School of Mines.)	
State endowment fund	646,958 23
(One-fifth interest of this item goes to the School of Mines.)	
Rollins' scholarship fund	6,000 00
On special certificate of School of Mines.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$1,229,839 42

The above sums of money are held by the State Treasurer in the form of certificates, and the interest is paid over to the Treasurer of the University.

**INVENTORY OF STATE'S PROPERTY AS FURNISHED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE
UNIVERSITY.**

Campus, 32 acres.....	\$93,500 00
College farm, 648 acres.....	133,106 00
120 acres 5 miles from Columbia.....	600 00
About 50,000 acres of unsold college lands.....	80,000 00
Buildings on campus:	
Academic hall.....	280,000 00
Power-house.....	20,000 00
Mechanic arts building.....	33,000 00
Engineering building.....	35,000 00
Agricultural building.....	45,000 00
Law building.....	35,000 00
Chemical laboratory.....	32,000 00
Biology, geology and museum.....	49,500 00
President's house.....	8,000 00
Observatory.....	3,100 00
Medical building—old frame.....	8,000 00
Club house.....	20,000 00
Ficklin house.....	2,000 00
Buildings on college farm, experiment station building.....	3,000 00
Veterinary and horticultural barn.....	3,500 00
Horticultural laboratory and green-house.....	4,500 00
Frame residence.....	6,000 00
Residence on horticultural farm.....	1,200 00
Two agricultural club-houses.....	3,000 00
Three cottages.....	2,400 00
Farm barn.....	2,500 00
Slaughter-house and seed-room.....	1,200 00
Implement and cattle sheds.....	1,000 00
(The estimate on buildings includes steam-heating, plumbing and lighting).	
Tunnel, sewerage system and granitoid walks.....	22,500 00
Value of furnishings and other equipments at Columbia.....	125,000 00
Live-stock on agricultural farm.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$950,606 00

RECAPITULATION.

Sources of income.....	\$1,226,839 42
Inventory of property.....	950,606 00
Total.....	\$2,177,445 42

Insurance, \$60,000 at 80 cents.

Average attendance of students during 1895-96, 723.

It is estimated that with the completion of a new medical building, the capacity of the University and Agricultural college will be 1,500 students; provided there be added additional laboratory room and facilities, and equipments.

Your Committee would respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made for the Missouri State University at Columbia for the following purposes:

For maintenance.....	\$80,000 00
For medical building.....	40,000 00
For ordinary repairs.....	10,000 00
Total.....	\$130,000 00

The Committee examined the repairs, improvements and finishings for which money was appropriated at the last General Assembly and found the work very satisfactory indeed. The improvements on the

campus and the preservation of the six grand old Ionic columns gives a solidity, beauty and historic grandeur to the Quadrangle which your Committee trusts will remain for the admiration of future generations. The completion of Academic Hall makes it at this day one of the finest school buildings, not only in Missouri, but in the United States. The improvements to the Club House have made it a very pleasant home for students during their stay in the University.

The Ficklin lot, whose purchase was provided for by the last General Assembly, has been secured to the State by a warranty deed therefor.

The Visiting Committee of two years ago, in speaking of the necessity for a new medical building, said: "A new building is needed, and if this department of the University is to be successfully maintained, the sooner built and equipped the better. A section of the new building should be so arranged and equipped with the necessary apparatus that the Faculty may be enabled to move abreast with other institutions in the discoveries and applications of science to cure and also to prevent disease. The management suggests that the anti-toxin or serum cure for that dreadful contagious disease, diphtheria, can be prepared in connection with the State Board of Health, at the University. The large agricultural farm and pasture will afford excellent facilities for the enterprise, and serum be supplied at small cost to the people. So also a 'vaccine farm' could be sustained under the same careful and trustworthy management." This enterprise would guarantee to our people a pure and healthy vaccine and serum, furnishing the same at cost of production.

When it is remembered that about 7,000 children die in Missouri in one year of diphtheria alone, the practical economy of the above proposition becomes evident. We therefore approve the above extract and heartily recommend its adoption and enforcement by this Legislature.

Your Committee examined into the records, debits, credits, system of bids, vouchers, checks and counterchecks of Mr. J. G. Babb, Secretary, and Mr. R. B. Price, Treasurer, and found the same well kept and accurate in their footings. The Boone County Bank, of which Mr. R. B. Price is president, furnishes the Secretary each month a balance sheet, showing the separate funds on hand subject to warrant. The system of book-keeping for the University's receipts and expenditures is worthy of special words of commendation. The Boone County Bank is, in fact, the clearing-house for the University.

The State of Missouri may be justly proud of her own State University, and in a few years (remember the big fire in 1893) will be

equipped in all departments to furnish the young men and women an education equal to any similar institution in this or any other country, and fully carry out the opinion of your Committee that there is nothing too good for a Missourian.

MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

ROLLA, MO.

PROF. WALTER B. RICHARDS, Director.
M. F. FAULKNER, Secretary.
D. W. MALCOLM, Treasurer.

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For support and maintenance.....	\$18,000 00	
For repairs and additional equipment of chemical laboratory.....	2,500 00	
For improvement of grounds and campus.....	3,500 00	
Total		\$24,000 00

Of the appropriation of \$18,000 there has been used \$16,515.43, leaving a balance of \$1,484.57 which reverts to the State treasury.

The money appropriated for improving the campus has been all used. The work done speaks for itself and gives every evidence of honesty.

The \$2,500 appropriated for "repairs and additional equipment of chemical laboratory" has been used to the end that the capacity of this laboratory has been greatly increased.

RESOURCES FOR BIENNIAL 1895-6.

On hand January 1, 1895	\$1,916 28	
Requisitions from maintenance appropriation.....	16,515 43	
Endowment fund.....	9,704 37	
Morrill fund (from national treasury)	10,165 58	
Agricultural and mechanical land fund.....	6,139 38	
Entrance and library fees	2,150 00	
Laboratory deposits (for chemicals used, etc.).....	1,171 03	
Degrees and certificates	31 00	
Students in club-house.....	80 00	
Sale of donated lands	171 93	
Various sources	236 54	
Total		\$48,281 54
Total disbursement for the biennial 1895-6		48,186 46
Balance.....		\$96 06

This balance belongs to the Morrill fund.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES AS FURNISHED BY THE
OFFICERS.

Campus and grounds (20 acres) estimated.....	\$10,000 00
Improvements on same during biennial period	3,500 00
Main building (cost).....	30,000 00
Chemical laboratory	15,000 00
Equipment of same.....	6,939 96
Mining and metallurgical laboratory	16,000 00
Equipment of same.....	11,364 39
Club-house	7,500 00
Equipment of physical laboratory.....	4,270 71
Equipment of engineering department.....	3,170 18
Library.....	6,615 59
Miscellaneous equipment and furniture.....	1,768 39
Total	\$116,129 42

The annual cost for securing an education in this school as shown by the reports received from the Director is about \$202.75 per capita. Capacity for 110 students now in school, 96 (93 males and 3 females).

We would call attention to the fact that while the number of male attendants at this school has greatly increased the number of females has decreased.

The Board of Curators ask for the following appropriations :

For support.....	\$16,000 00
For building to contain an engineering laboratory, physical laboratory and lecture room, auditorium, drawing room and lecture room for the professor of engineering.....	27,000 00
For equipment.....	12,000 00
Total.....	\$55,000 00

Your Committee recommends appropriations for the School of Mines at Rolla as follows :

For support.....	\$16,000 00
For new buildings for physical laboratory, etc., as asked for.....	20,000 00
Total.....	\$36,000 00

The citizens of Rolla and the Faculty of the School of Mines express a very zealous interest in the success of the school. Their united aim is very apparent to make this the standard technical school of the West, and to place their graduates in the very highest positions attainable in their line of work.

NORMAL SCHOOL NO. 1—KIRKSVILLE.

Prof. W. D. DOBSON, President.

Prof. C. E. ROSS, Secretary.

B. F. HEINY, Treasurer.

APPROPRIATED BY THE THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For support and maintenance.....	\$25,000 00	
For ordinary repairs.....	1,000 00	
For improvements.....	3,000 00	
For sidewalks.....	1,250 00	
Received for "incidental fees".....		\$30,250 00
		15,088 00
Total.....		\$45,338 00

DISBURSED.

For salaries.....	\$27,180 00	
For repairs and improvements.....	3,998 42	
For sidewalks.....	1,250 00	
For contingent expenses.....	12,908 00	
Reverted to State treasury.....		\$45,336 42
		1 58
Total.....		\$45,338 00

An incidental fee of \$16 per year is charged all students. The money is used for supplementing salaries and current expenses of the school. The scholars who attend the "Practice or Model School" are charged \$5 per 10 months; money used for contingent expenses.

The books, vouchers, bids, receipts and cash balances between the Secretary and Treasurer were found to be neat, very plain and correctly kept.

The city of Kirksville furnishes this Normal with water for five years free of cost. The electric lights cost \$240 per year. The main building is insured for \$50,000 fire and \$10,000 tornado insurance. The main building is nearly fire-proof, but is in need of repairs, as will be explained on next page.

Inventory of the State's property in Normal School District No. 1. Value estimated by the officers:

Site or campus of 15 acres.....	\$15,000 00	
Permanent improvements on campus.....	5,000 00	
Main building.....	100,000 00	
Furnishings and equipments.....	15,000 00	
Power-house and equipments.....	6,500 00	
Total value.....		\$141,500 00

Number of professors employed, 12.

Total amount pay-roll, \$15,900.

Recitation rooms will seat 500.

Number of students enrolled January 1, 1897, males, 299; females, 294; total, 593.

Annual cost to the State for each pupil, not including cost of buildings, say \$21.

Ninety-two per cent of the graduates adopt teaching for a livelihood.

WANTS.

The Board of Managers of the Kirksville Normal ask for appropriations for the following purposes and amounts:

Salaries of teachers.....		\$32,500 00	
For a new building, to be used for laboratories, library, reading-room and recitation rooms.....		37,500 00	
For scientific apparatus to equip 4 laboratories.....		4,000 00	
For gymnasium and equipments.....		2,500 00	
For library and furniture.....		3,500 00	
For repairs on main building—			
ceiling.....	\$1,727 00		
flooring.....	725 00		
roof.....	2,500 00		
replacing tower.....	988 00		
brick smoke-stack.....	840 00		
		6,780 00	
Total.....			\$87,080 00

The ceiling, floors and roof need new work—the roof was put on in 1871. The present iron smoke-stack is constantly damaged by the burning out of the dry earth closets.

The sanitary arrangements of the building could be greatly improved by putting in water closets; now use dry earth.

Your Committee is disposed to make every possible concession for our educational institutions and would be glad to make large figures if we could do so. We recommend appropriations for Normal school at Kirksville, as follows:

For salaries.....	\$27,500 00	
For library.....	500 00	
For needed repairs to the ceiling.....	1,727 00	
New brick smoke-stack.....	840 00	
Renewing floor in main building.....	725 00	
Putting on new roof.....	2,500 00	
Repairing and securing tower on main building.....	988 00	
Total.....		\$34,780 00

Your Committee was favored by the officers of Normal No. 1, Hon. W. T. Baird and others, in their investigation of the building, the beautiful site and surroundings connected with the institution. The city of Kirksville, like a gem upon the beautiful rolling prairie in the north part of the State, is justly and zealously proud of the success of this school in their midst. A large number of our active men and women in the State point to this, their alma mater, with great pride, and will always have good words for the Kirksville Normal.

NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2—WARRENSBURG.

PROF. G. L. OSBORNE, President.

H. C. FIKE, Secretary.

WM. P. HUNT, Treasurer.

The Thirty-eighth General Assembly appropriated as follows :

For support and maintenance.....	\$27,500 00	
Ordinary repairs and improvements	2,500 00	
For building an addition to the main building	30,000 00	
For library	1,500 00	
Sidewalks.....	1,000 00	
Total from State.....		\$62,500 00
Collected for incidental fees from students.....		25,935 85
Balance for incidental fees of 1894.....		119 13
Balance of State support for 1894.....		897 37
Loans by Board of Regents.....		2,400 00
Total receipts.....		91,851 35
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Teachers' salaries.....	\$39,357 00	
Repairs and improvements.....	2,500 00	
Library.....	1,500 00	
Sidewalks.....	1,000 00	
Constructing new addition.....	34,439 20	
Contingent expenses for two years.....	12,919 33	
Total disbursements.....		91,715 53
Balance in incidental fund.....		\$186 82

Inventory of the State's property in the Normal School District No. 2, estimate made by the officers :

Site, 17 acres of land.....	\$15,000 00
Improvements, sidewalks, engineer's dwelling, janitor's dwelling, fruit and ornamental trees.....	4,000 00
Main building.....	200,000 00
Furnishings and equipments.....	15,000 00
Power-house.....	7,000 00
Equipments.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$244,000 00

\$91,600 fire and \$5,000 tornado insurance is carried at a cost of 50 cents per \$100.

Number of professors employed, 23.

Total annual pay-roll, \$22,750.

The present buildings will accommodate 1,100 students. When the new science building is finished and furnished, 1,500 students can be properly cared for.

Number of students enrolled, second term, 1896: Males, 476 ; females, 612 ; total, 1,088.

Per cent of graduates that teach, 92.

Annual cost to the State for each pupil, not including cost of buildings, \$14.90.

The practice or model school scholars pay \$9 per year of 10 months.

The Board of Managers ask for the following appropriations and uses :

For support and maintenance.....	\$40,000 00
For repairs to heating apparatus.....	2,000 00
For renewing basement floors in old building.....	2,000 00
Furniture in science and main buildings.....	2,500 00
Sidewalks and grading on campus.....	3,500 00
For library.....	2,000 00
For painting outside work of old building.....	1,000 00
For completing science building and erecting gymnasium.....	20,000 00
For engine and dynamo for lighting building and campus.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$75,000 00

Your Committee, after a careful review of the State's finances, regret very much their inability to recommend a large appropriation. We make the following:

For salaries.....	\$30,000 00
Repairs to basement floor.....	800 00
Library.....	500 00
Painting old building.....	700 00
Completing science building.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$35,000 00

The school collects from each pupil an "incidental" fee of \$5 per quarter or \$20 per year, which is used in supplementing salaries, contingent expenses or other needs as may be directed by the Board of Regents.

The \$30,000 appropriated in 1895 to put up an addition to the main building has been honestly used as an unfinished structure proves, work well done and cheaply, but several thousand dollars will be required to finish and fit it for occupancy.

Your Committee very plainly suggest that Regents or Boards of Managers of State Institutions should not project the erection of State buildings, the cost of which shall exceed the appropriations made for that purpose. They should not build in part depending upon future legislation for money to finish.

And further, your Committee is not aware of any statute law authorizing Boards of Regents or Managers to borrow money for their institutions; and believe that the precedent established in so doing is not in accordance with sound business principles. It should be known,

however, that those who do so act as individuals and not as State officers.

The books, records, vouchers and warrants of this Normal managed by the Secretary, Mr. Fike, and Treasurer, Mr. Hunt, were found to be in most excellent shape; and every facility was given to your Committee to make a thorough examination of the same. The general make-up of this institution, its discipline, the ruddy and intelligent faces of the students, all this under the able organizer, Prof. Osborne, will tell in the future for the educational progress of Missouri.

NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3—CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Prof. W. D. VANDIVER, President.

L. J. ALBERT, Secretary.

ROBERT STURDIVANT, Treasurer.

LOUIS HOUCK, Chairman Board of Regents.

Appropriations made by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly as follows:

For support and maintenance.....	\$22,000 00	
For repairs and improvements.....	5,000 00	
		\$27,000 00

The support and maintenance fund lacked \$80 of paying salaries. The amount was supplemented from the incidental fund.

Of the \$5,000 for repairs and improvements, \$3,417 was consumed in erecting an east and a west side addition to their large and commodious chapel, making four elegant and substantially built club-rooms.

In addition to the above amounts each pupil pays an incidental fee of \$3 per quarter, or \$12 per year. The last biennial placed \$5,342 in their treasury from this source, which was used in supplementing the contingent expenses of the school.

Vouchers and receipted bills were shown your Committee for all payments.

INVENTORY OF STATE'S PROPERTY AT NORMAL SCHOOL NO. 3, CAPE GIRARDEAU, AS ESTIMATED BY THE OFFICER'S OF SAID INSTITUTION.

Site, seventeen acres.....	\$5,000 00
Improvements on campus.....	5,000 00
Main building.....	75,000 00
Furnishings and equipments.....	10,000 00
Power-house and equipments.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$97,000 00

Insurance \$34,000, at 45 cents per \$100.

Number of professors, 11.

Total annual pay-roll, \$11,040.

Capacity, 500 students. Number of students enrolled for 1895-6 :
males, 177 ; females, 149 ; total, 326.

Per cent of graduates that teach, 95.

Annual cost to the State for each pupil, not including cost of
buildings, \$33.75.

The board of managers ask for appropriations as follows :

For support and maintenance		\$22,000 00
For additional laboratory room and equipments		1,000 00
For new science building and equipments		5,000 00
For grantoid walks and improvements on campus		5,000 00
For library, alcoves and equipments		2,000 00
For needed repairs:		
Tower on main building injured by cyclone	\$400 00	
Remodeling stairways	500 00	
Remodeling basement to admit light	250 00	
Remodeling chapel, ceiling, walls and furniture	1,500 00	
Floors in main building	1,000 00	3,650 00
Total		\$38,650 00

Your Committee recommends the following appropriations :

For support	\$20,000 00
For walks and improvement of campus	2,500 00
Improvement of tower	250 00
Remodeling basement to admit light	250 00
Total	\$23,000 00

The site of this Normal on an elevated plateau adjoining Cape Girardeau on the north overlooking the waters of the Mississippi river for miles north and south, and beyond, to the rich settlements to the Illinois side, and looking westward over the productive hills and valleys where fruit and grain are produced equaling the best on earth, gives to the spectator at this Normal one of the finest landscape views in all this State, and it may be said that the Cape Girardeau Normal has a good heritage. The people of Southeast Missouri have an abiding interest in the present and future usefulness of the Cape Girardeau Normal. The officers of this school have the thanks of your Committee for courtesies.

At time of establishment of State Normal schools teachers were badly needed. That time has passed. Private normals cost but little more to pupils and answer same purposes. But a small per cent of the normal graduates ever become teachers by profession. If these schools are to be maintained as free institutions, cut off the so-called incidental fee. Your Committee questions the legal right to charge this fee. If the State is to give free education in name, let it be so in fact.

MISSOURI SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

FULTON.

N. B. McKEE, Superintendent.

J. E. WATSON, Secretary and Steward.

MRS. E. V. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Thirty-eighth General Assembly appropriated for the use of this school:

For salaries.....	\$31,200 00	
For repairs.....	4,000 00	
For support.....	80,000 00	
For insurance.....	1,500 00	
Collected from counties, sale of shop work, stock, etc.....		\$116,700 00
		12,546 16
Total income.....		\$129,246 16
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Salaries.....	\$30,954 19	
Repairs.....	3,998 59	
For insurance.....	1,460 00	
For current expenses in support.....	91,348 71	
		\$127,761 49
Balance in treasury.....		\$1,484 67

Capacity for 350 pupils.

Now in: Boys, 192; girls, 150; total, 342.

Pupils are admitted between the ages of eight and twenty-one years and permitted to remain ten years.

The State Board furnishes medical attention, clothing when needed, and tuition at a cost per capita of \$174 per year.

The Board of Managers ask for the following appropriations for the years 1897 and 1898:

For support.....	\$92,000 00	
salaries, officers and teachers.....	42,900 00	
ordinary repairs.....	5,000 00	
additional school room and Girls' Industrial hall.....	12,500 00	
a new building to be used as a hospital.....	5,000 00	
extension of dining room in main building.....	2,800 00	
bakery.....	3,600 00	
improvement of campus.....	2,500 00	
Total.....		\$166,300 00

Your Committee recommend the following appropriations:

For support.....	\$90,000 00	
salaries, officers and teachers.....	42,000 00	
ordinary repairs and extension of dining room.....	5,000 00	
additional school room and Girls' Industrial hall.....	10,000 00	
new bakery.....	3,000 00	
Total.....		\$150,000 00

The following comparative table will be of interest :

States.	Cost of plant.	Cost per capita.
Pennsylvania.....	\$1,000,000 00	\$279 00
Ohio	750,000 00	226 00
Indiana	525,460 00	203 00
Illinois.....	455,000 00	205 00
California.....	550,000 00	278 00
Minnesota	271,625 00	229 00
Missouri.....	350,000 00	174 00

INVENTORY OF THE STATE'S PROPERTY.

Missouri School for Deaf and Dumb, as estimated by the officers :

One hundred and twenty acres of land.....	\$36,000 00
Buildings.....	265,000 00
Furniture.....	12,000 00
School apparatus.....	3,500 00
Boiler-house and steam heat equipments	16,000 00
Dynamos, engine, etc	3,700 00
Laundry outfit.....	1,000 00
Bath tub and equipments	1,000 00
Steam water pumps and tanks.....	2,000 00
Shoe shop and tailor shop.....	1,000 00
Printing office and outfit.....	2,500 00
Cabinet shop, etc.....	2,000 00
Cutting and fitting outfit	300 00
Sewing outfit.....	200 00
Farming implements, etc	800 00
Cows and other stock.....	1,000 00
Fire protection, ladders, hose, etc.....	2,000 00
	\$850,000 00

The chapel will seat 650, and is in excellent condition. Barn in good condition. Stock looks well. Purchase of supplies is made by bids. All materials received are checked in and the bills rechecked and copied. The books, records, vouchers and cash entries of this Institution are in most excellent shape.

The Institution owns its own electric light plant and water works.

Your Committee recommend that the title, or name, of this Institution be changed by dropping the word "Dumb" so that the name will read "Missouri School for the Deaf."

Also to amend section 5709, Revised Statutes of 1889, by striking out the words "fifteen hundred" in the second line thereof and insert in lieu thereof the words "two thousand."

The boys are taught shoemaking, printing, wool-work and carving, tailoring, baking and dairying. The girls are taught sewing, dress-cutting and making, art painting; all are given a good English education.

The best of discipline and order prevails.

It is in order for this Committee to invite the members of the General Assembly when they may be in Fulton, to visit the Missouri School for the Deaf.

The students, who spend several hours a day in the printing office, publish a very creditable weekly newspaper, the *Missouri Deaf-Mute Record*. The editorial department, the make-up, the press work, etc., are in keeping with our best religious journals.

MISSOURI SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—ST. LOUIS.

Dr. JOHN T. SIBLEY, Superintendent.
 Dr. H. H. POST, Secretary.
 R. F. O'NEIL, Treasurer.
 BEN BLEWITT, Pres. Board of Managers.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE 38TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For support and maintenance.....	\$24,000 00	
For salaries.....	25,000 00	
	\$59,000 00	
Receipts—sales from work-shops	695 50	
		\$59,695 50
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Expenses for support and maintenance.....	\$34,192 19	
Salaries.....	23,676 38	57,868 57
Balance in State treasury		\$1,826 43

Capacity of the present building, say, 140.

Now in—male, 55; female, 48—113.

Cost to the State, per capita, \$253.

For information, we find the following data from other states:

Ohio, with 205 pupils, has a cost per capita of.....	\$263 00
Illinois, 220	317 00
Wisconsin, 91	317 00
Michigan, 77	298 00
Iowa, 143	223 00
Missouri, 113	253 00

Missouri has a good record.

The Managers of this Institution ask for—

Salaries.....	\$25,000 00
Support and maintenance.....	34,000 00
	\$59,000 00

For a new site and building, \$150,000.

Or new site, \$20,000.

Your Committee very cheerfully recommend that the amount asked to pay salaries and support be given.

The question of a new site and building is one to which attention of preceding Legislatures has been called, and must be answered in the affirmative at an early date. The present location on Morgan and Nineteenth streets, St. Louis, is hemmed in on three sides by electric car lines, causing so much noise and confusion that at times it is impossible for children to hear. And since they depend upon oral teaching, in a great measure, for instruction, it will be readily seen that this is a great inconvenience. In addition to these inconveniences, are the dangers incident to a congested street car traffic. These considerations render a change of location absolutely necessary.

The Thirty-eighth General Assembly passed an act creating a commission to sell the present premises, secure a new site, and erect a building thereon. The act, however, was of no effect because no appropriation was made to carry out its provisions.

The present location is valued at \$160,000.

Your Committee urges the present Legislature to take such action as may be deemed prudent to meet the emergency that certainly exists, and secure for these unfortunate, yet happy blind boys and girls of our State, a school-room and home near some park; easy of access to the city where kindergarten teachers, and all other needed professional specialists may be economically secured; where lectures and concerts are always tendered them; and where their wares and the products of their work may more readily find a market. They do not want a farm.

Values in real estate are rapidly increasing. A site should be purchased while prices are reasonable and an eligible location may be secured. Your Committee recommend an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purchase of a site for the School for the Blind.

It may not be out of place to say, that this is a school for the blind youth of the State, where, by oral instruction and the touch of raised letters, a good English education is secured, and further, the boys are trained to make brooms and handle musical instruments; the girls are taught needle-work and music; all are given moral and religious training to help them to become self-supporting and useful members of society. Again, it is but justice to say that Dr. Sibley, the Superintendent, and Dr. M. H. Post, Secretary, and medical attendant of the school, give every attention possible to the permanent cure of those whose eyes are diseased. The excellent work done by these gentlemen on this line, in the past years, is worthy of special credit.

Every blind child in the State, free from disease, over nine and under twenty-five years of age, should be sent to this school, unless otherwise educated.

The records, vouchers for money expended, bids for supplies, war-

rants for pay-rolls, the internal management, the food for the children, cleanliness and neatness in every department, attest a verdict of commendation for Dr. Sibley, Superintendent, and his associates; and also that tax-payers may be assured of blessings brought to those children of our State, who can not see to read.

LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 1--FULTON.

Dr. J. L. WARDEN, Superintendent.
 Dr. M. W. HOGE, First Assistant Physician.
 Dr. G. T. HARDIN, Second Assistant Physician.
 Dr. J. C. NUNN, Third Assistant Physician.
 W. F. LOYD, Steward.
 E. W. DUNAVANT, Treasurer.
 G. E. BELL, Secretary.
 Dr. D. H. YOUNG, Chairman Board of Managers.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For support	\$20,000 00	
Collected from counties, individuals and stewards.....	178,377 78	
Total		\$198,377 78
DISBURSED.		
For support and incidental expenses.....		\$187,800 41
Reverted into State treasury		\$10,577 37

N. B. The State Auditor credits and debits \$730.77 forwarded from December, 1894.

Appropriated for salaries.....	\$18,000 00
Used for salaries.....	17,903 76
Reverted into State treasury.....	\$96 24
Appropriated for improvement and repairs.....	15,000 00
For laundry.....	2,000 00

Each of the above amounts used in full.

Your Committee very carefully examined the improvements and laundry finished during the last biennial and found the work good—money judiciously expended.

The Board of Managers ask for the following appropriations to meet the wants of 1897 and 1898:

Support.....	\$20,000 00	
Salaries.....	19,500 00	
Ordinary repairs	5,000 00	
To furnish the "Haden" building.....	1,800 00	
For painting.....	1,500 00	
For new window guards.....	5,000 00	
For renewing floors.....	5,000 00	
For bakery and new oven.....	3,500 00	
For enlarging chapel and kitchen and making them fire-proof.....	10,000 00	
For additions—fire-proof—8 wards that will add 325 to present capacity of the building.....	85,000 00	
Total.....		\$148,300 00

Your Committee makes the following recommendations for Asylum No. 1 :

For support	\$15,000 00	
For salaries	19,500 00	
Ordinary repairs and improvements	5,000 00	
To furnish Haden building	1,000 00	
For painting	1,000 00	
For new window guards	1,000 00	
For renewing floors	500 00	
For a new bakery and oven	3,500 00	
For enlarging and fire-proofing chapel and kitchen	7,500 00	
Total		\$54,500 00

The following inventory of the State's property at Asylum No. 1 is made by the officers :

Site, 504 acres of land	\$40,320 00
Main building and equipments, including two fire-proof wings, which cost \$80,000	420,000 00
Steam-heating plant and equipments	20,000 00
Laundry	7,000 00
Three barns (one stone)	7,000 00
Two ice-houses, \$1,000; one vegetable stone house and cellar, \$2,000; other out-buildings, \$2,000	5,000 00
Dynamo plant and equipment	4,000 00
Number of lamps in use, 660	
Number gallons water pumped, twenty-four hours, 35,000	
Orchard	1,200 00
6 mules	500 00
5 horses	400 00
110 hogs	500 00
Hack	300 00
70 cows	2,800 00
30 heifers	300 00
Total	\$509,320 00

Insurance, \$120,000, at 60 cents.

Present capacity, 675. Now in : Males, 358; females, 285; total, 643.

Superintendent's reports : Recovered, 42% ; died, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ %.

Your Committee examined the books, records, vouchers, bills paid and other papers connected with the purchasing supplies, payment of claims and salaries with balances of each account, and found the same in a very satisfactory condition.

The wards and the entire building and grounds were examined and found to be in a most excellent and clean condition. The "Haden Building" was erected free of any cost whatever to the State, but was donated by Joel H. Haden, of Boone county, in 1885, for the comfort and convenience of inmates of the asylum, but it has never been furnished. We heartily recommend the immediate furnishing of this building, as by so doing the accommodations for inmates will be vastly increased. Again, to let it stand unfurnished is but a poor return for a generous and benevolent gift, and gives the impression that the State is inappreciative and unthankful.

The water for the institution is from an artesian well 900 feet deep. There are two fire escapes to the building that may be used in case of an emergency.

A large portion of the clothing used is manufactured in the asylum. Dr. Warden and his associates are putting forth every effort for the benefit of the unfortunate ones who are committed to their care. Warm rooms, good beds, and a sufficiency of healthful, nourishing food is provided for every one in the asylum. The necessity for additional room to properly care for this class of the State's unfortunate wards is a problem that must be settled by this Legislature. Each of the three asylums is now practically full and provision must be made for others without delay.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the proposition of the Board of Managers of Insane Asylum No. 1 asking for an appropriation of \$85,000 for additions to the present building sufficient to accommodate 325 additional patients. Also to the request of the Board of Managers of Asylum No. 2 for \$150,000 to erect a new building near the present one that will accommodate 500 patients.

As stated above, provision must be made for the accommodation of the State's insane, whose number is rapidly increasing. The necessity for this cannot be too strongly urged upon your respectful attention. It now remains for your judgment to decide which of the above propositions you will approve, or whether you will see fit to discard both and build an entirely new building at some other location.

LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 2—ST. JOSEPH.

Dr. C. R. WOODSON, Superintendent.
 Dr. A. P. BUSEY, First Assistant Physician.
 Dr. J. T. FIELD, Second Assistant Physician.
 Dr. CHAS. O'FARRALL, Third Assistant Physician.
 M. L. SPENCER, Steward.
 F. W. MORSE, Secretary.
 Dr. C. H. WALLACE, Treasurer.

APPROPRIATED BY THE THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For support	\$5,000 00	
(None of this money used).		
Paid in by counties and individuals.....	208,125 47	
Disbursed for current and contingent expenses.	195,652 18	
Balance of contingent or "special fund" in State treasury.....		\$12,473 29

APPROPRIATED BY THE THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For land.....	\$21,000 00
salaries.....	19,500 00
ordinary repairs.....	5,000 00
painting.....	2,000 00
building for employes and store-house....	4,000 00
green-house.....	1,000 00
fire-proofing elevator shafts.....	1,000 00
Each of above amounts used in full.....	\$53,500 00
Total cash receipts.	\$261,625 47
Total cash disbursements.....	249,152 18
In State treasury to credit of "special fund".....	\$12,473 29

Capacity for 820 patients.

Now in, male, 450; female, 364; total, 814.

Per cent of recovery, 33 1-3.

Cost to the State per capita, 41 1-9 cents per day.

The Board of Managers ask for the following appropriations:

For officers' salaries.....	\$20,000 00
improvements and repairs.....	5,000 00
brickmaking equipments.....	6,000 00
painting.....	2,000 00
pipng and sewerage.....	1,500 00
boiler-house.....	1,000 00
two new boilers.....	2,500 00
electric light plant.....	10,000 00
stock barn.....	1,500 00
tilling closets.....	2,000 00
porches for new building, 2.....	1,500 00
improving and beautifying the campus.....	2,500 00
new buildings.....	15,000 00
Total.....	\$205,500 00

Your Committee recommend the following appropriations for this institution:

For salaries.....	\$20,000 00
improvements and repairs.....	5,000 00
brickmaking equipments.....	6,000 00
return piping.....	1,000 00
boiler-house.....	1,000 00
two new boilers.....	2,500 00
dynamo and electric light equipment.....	7,000 00
a new brick stock barn.....	1,500 00
tilling and sewer works for closets.....	2,000 00
improving and beautifying grounds.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$48,000 00

**INVENTORY OF THE STATE'S PROPERTY AT ASYLUM NO. 2, ST. JOSEPH, MADE UP
BY THE OFFICERS.**

280 acres of land.....	\$57,500 00	
Main building.....	250,000 00	
Power-house and machinery.....	8,000 00	
Laundry and equipments.....	10,000 00	
Infirmiry building.....	25,000 00	
New building, capacity 70 patients.....	10,000 00	
Six horses and eleven mules.....	1,150 00	
Ninety cows and other cattle.....	2,000 00	
One hundred hogs.....	750 00	
Cow barn.....	2,500 00	
Wagon and farm implements.....	1,000 00	
Five thousand bushels of corn.....	900 00	
Six thousand bushels of Irish potatoes.....	1,500 00	
Other vegetables.....	1,000 00	
		\$396,800 00
Green-house.....	\$1,000 00	
Horse barn.....	50 00	
		1,050 00
Total.....		\$397,850 00

No insurance carried.

The hot-house provided for by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly is now nearly finished. The new buildings provided for at same session are substantially and creditably completed. The 110 acres of land is bought and warranty deed secured. Bids are taken for all needed supplies and checked in on being received.

Dr. Woodson rents some 600 acres of land at from \$3.50 to \$5 per acre, and in his excellent management of this land, his well filled bins of produce, the excellent condition of his stock, proves him to be not only a physician, but a practical and successful farmer as well.

Your Committee went through the books, vouchers, paid bills, and other evidences of practical business and are pleased to say that they found everything straight.

The wards, kitchen, laundry, and in fact, the entire premises gave evidence that cleanliness is one of the absolute laws of this institution.

The buildings should be lighted by electricity.

In making this report your Committee would call the attention of county officers to the necessity of placing the insane poor now confined on county farms in one or the other of the State Lunatic Asylums. It is but an act of humanity that they be placed where they may be properly treated and kindly cared for.

Your Committee recommends that a change be made in the law in regard to conveying insane persons to the asylum. It is now done by the sheriff, or his deputy, at a very heavy cost to the county. Let the law be so changed that when a patient is adjudged insane notice shall be served, by letter or telegram, on the asylum selected, so that a trained nurse (male or female, as may be required) shall be sent to

convey such patient to the asylum. Such a law is specially called for in the case of an insane woman. Railroad and hotel fare only should be charged in this case. The per diem paid in the present law would be entirely saved, as well as a large part of the mileage.

LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 3—NEVADA.

DR. J. F. ROBINSON, Superintendent.
 DR. G. P. TRUE, First Assistant Physician.
 DR. S. A. JOHNSON, Second Assistant Physician.
 GEO. B. CARSTERPHEN, Secretary.
 JOSEPH HARPER, Treasurer.
 J. S. GROSSHART, Steward.

APPROPRIATED BY THE 38th GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For support....	\$20,000 00	
Amount received from county patients.....	120,867 88	
Amount received from private patients.....	27,422 01	
Amount received from steward for sales of produce	3,198 50	
		\$171,488 39
Disbursements—		
Warrants for support.....		159,200 39
Reverted into State treasury.....		\$12,288 00
Appropriations—		
For salaries.....		\$16,600 00
Disbursed—		
For salaries, 1895-6.....		16,062 40
Reverted into State treasury.....		\$537 50
Appropriations—		
For ordinary repairs.....	\$7,000 00	
Disbursed.....		\$7,000 00

The managers of this Institution ask for the following appropriations:

For repairs.....	\$5,000 00	
For painting.....	5,000 00	
For support.....	20,000 00	
For carpenter shop.....	750 00	
For repairing disintegrating stone work.....	3,000 00	
For green-houses.....	1,000 00	
For salaries.....	16,800 00	
For water heater.....	800 00	
For electric light plant.....	5,000 00	
For two fire escapes.....	3,000 00	
Total.....		\$59,350 00

Your Committee, after a careful survey of the premises and the needed wants of the Institution, recommend that the following amounts be appropriated :

For salaries.....	\$16,800 00	
For support.....	20,000 00	
For ordinary repairs.....	5,000 00	
For painting.....	5,000 00	
For carpenter shop.....	750 00	
For repairing stone work.....	3,000 00	
For green-house.....	1,000 00	
For water heater.....	800 00	
For electric light plant.....	5,000 00	
For two fire escapes.....	2,000 00	
Total.....		\$59,350 00

INVENTORY OF ASYLUM NO. 3.

Farm, 520 acres, value.....	\$20,800 00
Improvements on campus and park.....	10,000 00
Administration building.....	46,000 00
Furnishing administration building.....	4,800 00
Two wings of three pavilions each.....	176,000 00
Vegetable house, ice-house and lake.....	3,000 00
Equipping engine and boiler-house, steam heating, scales, carpenter and blacksmith tools, and equipping kitchen and dairy.....	25,000 00
Power and engine house.....	7,000 00
Tunnels, laundry and bakery.....	27,700 00
Horse and cow barn.....	5,500 00
Kitchen and chapel.....	11,000 00
Sewerage system.....	3,500 00
Furnishing and equipping wards.....	180,000 00
Equipping laundry and bakery.....	4,000 00
Cattle.....	1,400 00
Horses and mules.....	420 00
Hogs.....	280 00
Wagons, vehicles and farm machinery.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$366,400 00

Insurance, \$10,000 at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Capacity for 610 patients.

Now in—male, 313; female, 234; total, 577.

Reported by the Superintendent that the percentage of recovery of the number received during the last biennial period is 43.36.

Percentage of recoveries since the institution opened October 1, 1887, 37.38.

Your Committee made a very thorough examination of the accounts, paid bills, warrants and records of Secretary Carstarphen and Treasurer Harper and found the same correct in every particular.

All purchases are made by bids, and your Committee found such bids to be for their supplies at the lowest cash rates. Separate itemized accounts are kept for farm, laundry, etc., about 50 in all.

The institution needs a dynamo and equipments that the buildings may be lighted by electricity.

A real benefit would come to the inmates and be a source of profit to the institution by having their own green-house and hot beds.

We regret to say that the disintegrating of the stone sill-course water tables continues, and must be replaced from year to year until

the same is entirely renewed around the entire building. An appropriation in the second and fourth years from now will be necessary in order to fully renew the same.

Two fire escapes are needed.

The Committee found the halls, wards, bedding, outbuildings and the grounds in a most excellent condition—neat and clean.

ST. LOUIS INSANE ASYLUM.

Upon the invitation of Dr. Edward C. Runge, Superintendent, your Committee visited this institution and were shown through the entire premises.

Dr. Runge furnished the following valuable data, which will be of interest to this Legislature:

The insane asylum was built at a cost of \$700,000.

The number of patients at the asylum to-day is 474 (males, 264; females, 210).

The number of patients treated in the course of the fiscal year, extending from April 1, 1895, to April 1, 1896, was 612. Of these 59 (about 10 per cent.) were discharged as recovered, and 32 (about 5 per cent.) as improved.

On December 17, 1896, we had 474 patients. The duration of their residence in the city of St. Louis prior to their admission is shown in the following table:

Lifetime in city.....	119
Less than 1 month.....	8
From 1 to 3 months.....	10
From 3 to 6 months.....	5
From 6 months to 1 year.....	6
From 1 to 2 years.....	21
From 2 to 5 years.....	45
Over five years.....	228
St. Louis county patients.....	13
Not ascertained.....	24
Total.....	474

NATIVITY.

St. Louis.....	127
St. Louis county.....	8
Elsewhere in Missouri.....	31
Illinois.....	21
Other States.....	101
Foreign.....	179
Nativity not determined.....	7
Total.....	474

Cost of maintenance, including repairs, improvements of buildings and grounds, \$217.48 per capita per annum.

I also call your attention to the fact that 757 insane (300 males, 457 females) are this day cared for at the insane department of the poor house at a per capita cost of \$85.92 per annum.

In the residence table St. Louis county is credited with	13
Number in the city less than one month.	8
Residence unknown	24
	45
In nativity St. Louis county furnished.....	8
Elsewhere in Missouri.....	31
	39

REFORM SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—BOONVILLE.

L. D. DRAKE, Superintendent.

W. R. BAKER, Secretary.

E. B. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

WM. M. WILLIAMS, Chairman Board of Managers.

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For salaries.....	\$25,000 00	
support.....	10,000 00	
improvements and repairs.....	19,800 00	\$54,809 00
In addition the several counties have paid for care of boys.....	\$48,934 06	
Received for sale of brick and other manufactured goods.....	807 89	
		\$49,741 95
Grand total.....		\$134,541 95

This money was remitted to the State Treasurer as required by law.

DISBURSEMENTS.

New buildings.....	\$19,800 00
Salaries.....	25,000 00
Contingent expenses and support fund.....	59,741 95
Total.....	\$104,541 95

The present buildings were designed for 275 pupils. We now have in them 336 pupils.

Cost per capita, including salaries, board, clothing, medical attention and repairs, not including the cost of new buildings, is \$127 per year.

The record shows 80 per cent. of the boys that are brought to this school turn out well—become useful men and good citizens.

Inventory of the State's property at the Reform School for Boys at Boonville, furnished by the Superintendent and other officers:

178 acres of land.....	\$9,000 00
Brick residence of Superintendent	7,000 00
Main building.....	38,000 00
Household furniture.....	5,000 00
Chapel and dining-room—brick made and put in the wall by the boys—first cost of other material not over \$6,000.....	15,000 00
Laundry and equipments.....	4,000 00
Work shops and equipments.....	10,000 00
Brick barn—all brick work done by the boys.....	7,000 00
Bake shop and cold storage (net cost \$4,500) worth.....	6,000 00
New cottage for sixty boys (net cost \$4,500) worth.....	6,000 00
Brick yard and machinery.....	2,500 00
Ice houses.....	1,000 00
Live-stock—horses, hogs and cows.....	1,080 00
Vehicles and harness	800 00
Machinery.....	500 00
Boiler-house and equipments.....	1,500 00
Total.....	\$114,380 00

Insurance \$20,000 at 83 cents.

The Board of Managers make out their list of "wants" as follows:

For salaries.....	\$35,000 00
contingent or support fund.....	18,000 00
hospital building.....	6,000 00
a new cottage for 75 boys.....	5,000 00
blacksmith and carpenter shop.....	2,500 00
water closets and sewerage (needed)	2,000 00
live-stock and implements.....	500 00
library—the boys want books	500 00
knitting machines	1,000 00
printing office outfit	1,000 00
farm land	8,000 00
furniture and repairs.....	2,500 00
Total.....	\$82,000 00

The above figures are based on caring for 450 boys, which number we will likely have, if the present rate of increase continues, for the next two years.

The appropriation in 1895 was made on a basis of 176 boys—that number is now nearly or quite double.

The importance of this Reform School for Boys in the rescue, reform, education and the learning of a trade for those young men and boys who have taken their first lessons and practice in crime, is beyond computation. The number of hours per day given to the study of books—and then the hours for the study and use of tools in the several handicrafts or trades—the Bible study and services on the Sabbath, the semi-military code of politeness and bearing to their superior officers and to each other—the physical culture and development, combine to make this institution, in the minds of your Committee, worthy of your best co-operation.

We, therefore, recommend that the appropriations for the Reform School for Boys be as follows:

For salaries.....	\$35,000 00
For cottage for 75 boys.....	5,000 00
For water closets and sewerage.....	2,000 00
For live-stock and implements.....	500 00
For library.....	500 00
For knitting machines.....	1,000 00
For farm land.....	7,000 00
For furniture and repairs.....	2,000 00
For contingent support fund.....	13,000 00
For blacksmith and carpenter shop.....	2,500 00
For hospital building.....	5,000 00
Total.....	\$73,500 00

The Board of Manager are to be congratulated for securing the services of so thoroughly competent and ably adapted man for superintendent as L. D. Drake. He is an organizer and disciplinarian, both kind and polite.

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS—CHILLICOTHE.

MISS EMMA M. GILBERT, Superintendent and Secretary, Board of Managers.
W. H. SIPPLE, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

T. B. YATES, Gallatin.
J. T. PLUNKETT, Brunswick.
MRS. R. U. DEBOLT, Trenton.

'APPROPRIATION BY THE THIRTY-EGHT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For salaries.....	\$8,700 00
Used.....	8,361 58
Reverted into the State treasury.....	\$338 42
Appropriated for repairs, trees and plants.....	\$800 00
Used.....	799 77
Reverted into State treasury.....	23
Appropriated for cottage and school building and equipping and furnishing same.....	\$30,000 00

All drawn from State treasury.

APPROPRIATION.

For support.....	\$5,000 00	
Collected from counties, individuals and other sources.....	11,527 57	
Total.....		\$16,527 57
Paid out by requisition on State treasurer for support.....		16,526 16
Balance in State treasury to credit of "special fund".....		\$1 41
Total cash receipts.....		\$56,027 57
Total cash disbursements.....		55,687 51
Reverted.....	\$1 41	
".....	23	
".....	338 42	
Total.....	\$340 06	\$340 06

The books, vouchers, bills paid and other records in the office were found to be in excellent shape, and the cash balances correct. All claims are audited by the executive committee before payment.

Number of officers and employes, 12.

Monthly pay-roll, 390.

Capacity of buildings for 86 girls. Now in, 82.

Cost to the State, per capita, per annum, for each girl, \$111.

INVENTORY OF THE STATE'S PROPERTY, INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS—ESTIMATE
MADE BY THE OFFICERS.

Site of campus, 47½ acres	\$5,000 00	
Permanent improvements (In walks, fences and sewerage)	4,850 00	\$9,850 00
Missouri Cottage (new).....	\$23,792 32	
Furnishings	11,852 85	25,645 17
Marmaduke Cottage (old).....	\$22,000 00	
Furnishings	2,000 00	24,000 00
Chapel and school building	\$5,727 50	
Old furniture.	56 00	5,783 50
Power-house, with stock.....	\$2,500 00	
Full equipments.	650 00	3,150 00
OTHER PROPERTY.		
Barn	\$800 00	
Horse	25 00	
Cows	125 00	
Machinery	30 00	980 00
Total		\$69,408 67

Insurance, \$40,000, at 60 cents.

The location of this institution is in the southwest suburbs of that growing business center—Chillicothe; the site is an elegant one, the buildings are well constructed, substantial and happily adapted to the uses designed.

Your Committee has no cause to criticise the management of Miss Gilbert and her associates, but rather to express the opinion that their work has been wise and equitable.

The Board of Managers ask for the following appropriations:

For a new cottage.....	\$25,000 00
finishing school house and chapel.....	5,000 00
new steam plant, house, boilers, pipe and tunnels.	11,000 00
a new building to be used as a hospital.....	5,000 00
an addition to barn for stock	750 00
finishing the Missouri cottage	1,400 00
general repair and betterments.....	2,000 00
walk and fencing front campus, garden and farm.....	5,000 00
live-stock and vehicles.....	700 00
grading and sewerage	1,500 00
insurance, hose and fire extinguishers	1,000 00
trees and shrubbery	250 00
support for 1897-98	13,000 00
salaries for 1897-98	13,500 00
Total	\$85,100 00

In event that the suggestions and recommendations of your Committee, hereinafter made, be disregarded, we recommend that there be appropriated as follows:

For salaries.....	\$8,700 00
support.....	5,000 00
finishing chapel and school rooms.	2,000 00
Total.....	\$15,700 00

In compliance with the recommendation made by the Visiting Committee for the year 1891, the Thirty-sixth General Assembly amended the law governing admission to this school by authorizing any parent or guardian to apprentice to this institution any female child, in accordance with the general apprentice laws of the State. We find that many of the inmates in this school have been sent under the provisions of this amendment, the most of them under the age of fourteen years, and are there confined with criminals, much older in years and more hardened in crime. We also find that three of this latter class are colored girls who mix indiscriminately with the white girls at the table, in the chapel, in the school room, and on the campus, all of which your Committee condemn. We do not think that those colored girls ought to be associated with the white girls, but we more particularly object to the association of forty or fifty young girls, some of whom are orphans and all of whom are innocent of any charge of crime and who should not be allowed or permitted to constantly associate with twenty or twenty-five larger incorrigible or criminal girls.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the Visiting Committee of 1891 was correct in saying that the original theory upon which this institution was established was a failure and we are further of the opinion that the remedy suggested by that Committee and adopted by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly has not improved but rather made matters worse, and we are constrained to recommend that the enterprise be abandoned and that the grounds and buildings be utilized in establishing what the State has long needed, a Home for Feeble Minded.

An asylum for the feeble minded is a necessity. Such an institution should be established at the earliest date possible. It would, to some extent, relieve the pressure in attendance upon the lunatic asylum and be of immense relief to families and communities where such persons are now kept. The regulation as to expenses, admissions and management should be such as now govern the lunatic asylum. Expert medical testimony has been given to your Committee that an asy-

lum of this character would have at least one hundred inmates at the end of the first year.

Your Committee, after careful consideration, would respectfully suggest that as above stated the State's property at Chillicothe now used for an Industrial Home for Girls be converted into or made an asylum for the protection and well being of the feeble minded persons of the State.

W. S. McCLINTIC, Chairman.

R. T. JOHNSTON.

GEO. T. LEE.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

INCLUDING

THE SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CURATORS

TO THE

39TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
1897.

REPORT OF CURATORS.

To the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of Missouri :

In behalf the Board of Curators of the University of the State and in behalf of the University itself, I hereby submit (as is required by law) our biennial report setting forth the condition and needs of the University in detail. The following reports are included :

Mr. J. G. Babb, the Secretary of the Board of Curators at Columbia.

Mr. M. F. Faulkner, the Secretary of the Executive Committee at Rolla.

Mr. D. W. Malcolm, the Treasurer of the School of Mines.

Hon. R. B. Price, the Treasurer of the University.

These reports show fully and clearly the amount of money appropriated for the use of the University by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, the amounts received from the National treasury from what is known as the Morrill fund, and the collections incidentally made in the form of fees, etc ; and they show also, to the last dollar, just how all these moneys have been spent.

Since the date of our last report in January, 1895, some important changes have been made in the University plant. I shall speak first of what has been done at Columbia and then of the School of Mines at Rolla.

COMPLETION OF ACADEMIC HALL.

Academic Hall was sufficiently finished to enable the University to hold its commencement exercises in the new Auditorium in June, 1895. The exercises of commencement week were made doubly interesting by the ceremony of dedication, at which time, in addition to addresses by his Excellency, Governor Stone, and the President of the Board of Curators, an address upon state universities was delivered by Jas. B. Angell, LL. D., President of the university of Michigan. This last address was of such extraordinary merit that the Board authorized its publication in pamphlet form. It deals with the broad question of the origin and development of the State University ; it

sets forth the University's claims for liberal treatment as the exponent of the highest education in the State; and it recounts suggestive experiences in the growth of our best state universities. I heartily commend this address to the members of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly.

Academic hall stands today one of the finest educational buildings in the country. After an experience of eighteen months we feel authorized to say that it is admirable in every respect; it is comfortable in winter and in summer; it is well lighted, well ventilated, and in all respects comfortably furnished. While there is nothing which may properly be regarded as luxurious, its appointments are in keeping with the dignity and resources of a great State.

For the first time the young women of the University have appropriate and suitable rooms assigned to them; and it is safe to say that they greatly enjoy and appreciate the provision for their comfort and well-being. In addition to an admirable ladies' parlor, or waiting room, they have a society room, a well appointed lavatory, and an excellent gymnasium.

As was expected, the library is accommodated in the first story of the west wing, and it will be several years before the capacity of that room is outgrown. Though still small, the library is better than it has ever been before, for everything in it has been deliberately selected for the use of the University. Like all libraries, it stands in need of constant appropriations; its proper care and administration is already beyond the capacity of its single librarian.

The third story in the west wing is wholly devoted to the department of classical archæology. The money appropriated to this department during the past biennial period has been carefully used to lay the foundation of a museum and laboratory of ancient art; and I think the testimony of every intelligent visitor has been to the effect that the money has been well spent.

The basement room in the west wing, which stands so high above the ground on that end of the building as hardly to deserve the name of basement, has been converted into a very fair gymnasium for the use of the young men.

THE NEW HORTICULTURAL LABORATORY.

The new horticultural laboratory, or green-house, was finished and ready for use in the summer of 1896. It is a structure 82 feet long and 30 feet wide, built in the most improved manner for the care of plants, young trees, vegetables and flowers. It is impossible to state definitely all the uses to which this working laboratory will be put in

the interests of horticulture, but it is equivalent to an extension of the working period until it covers the whole year. I am glad to know that this improvement in the horticultural department is highly appreciated by the people of the State. The heating is done by a boiler placed in a separate building with capacity sufficient to admit of substantial additions.

THE FARM AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

Two years ago the Board decided to make no effort to carry on ordinary farming, but to devote such parts of the farm as were best adapted to the experimental work of the Government Experiment Station, to the use of the station, and to put as little labor and expense on the remainder as its proper preservation would permit.

In this way the farm proper has been self-supporting, and the station experiments have furnished the very best kind of object lessons to the agricultural students.

Every important experiment and investigation made on the farm, the garden or on other property in the State by our professors is fully set forth in the series of bulletins which have been sent free to all citizens of the State who would ask for them. I give the title of those published and distributed since our last biennial report:

BULLETINS 1895-6.

No.		Pages.	Copies.
21.	Field Experiments with Wheat.....	16	8,000
24.	Comparative Tests of Different Breeds of Beef Cattle.....	89	2,000
25.	An Enquiry into the Composition of the Flesh of Cattle.....	105	2,000
28.	Dairy Management.....	40	10,000
28.	Feeding Tests with Different Breeds of Beef Cattle.....	45	10,000
29.	Feeding Wheat to Pigs.....	21	10,000
30.	Spray Calendar (one large sheet).....		10,000
31.	Spraying Orchards and Vineyards.....	21	10,000
32.	Field Experiments with Corn.....	32	10,000
33.	Enquiry into the Principals of Potato Growing, and Test of Varieties..	24	10,000

The following are in course of preparation, and will be published and distributed before the end of January :

	Pages.	Copies
No. 34—Experiments with Manures and Fertilizers and Analyses of Commercial Fertilizers, Sold in the State of Missouri.....	32	10,000
No. 35—Methods of Exterminating the Woolly Aphide.....	24	10,000
No. 36—Effect of Width of Tire on the Draft of Wagons.....	32	10,000

The following circulars of information have been issued :

	Pages.	Copies
No. 2—Relating to the Chinch Bug Infection, and the Methods of Manipulating same.....	4	5,000
No. 3—The San Jose Scale in Missouri (illustrated).....	10	2,500
No. 4—Peach Yellows and Rosette in Missouri (illustrated).....	10	3,000

Newspaper bulletins have been issued on all the above subjects, summarizing the practical information contained in the regular bulletins.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

Some improvements contemplated in our last report as to Agricultural hall have been completed. The main entrance is now on the east, so that it harmonizes with the rest of the buildings in the quadrangle. In the upper rooms of this building we have been able to furnish comfortable quarters to the State Board of Agriculture and to their Secretary, Hon. J. R. Rippey, and to assign a room in the wing to the local observers of the State Weather Service. A part of the first floor of this building has been assigned to the military department for the storage of their rifles and equipments. At an early date some badly worn floors and the treads on the stairs should be replaced.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DORMITORIES AND CLUB-HOUSES.

The "University Boarding Club" house is now heated by steam from the additional boiler which was set in the battery of boilers at the power-house; and the kitchen has been furnished with a full set of improved apparatus for cooking by range and by steam. The result is very satisfactory. The building is, however, in great need of further repairs. The original job of plastering was poor, and should be replaced by good work, and all the whole building should be painted.

Immediately upon the purchase of the Ficklin property, for which appropriation was made two years ago, the fences and outbuildings were removed and the cottage containing seven rooms was converted into a dormitory for the use of students. The Agricultural club-house has been in constant use, but it needs some improvements in the way of connection with the city water supply and the equipment of proper lavatories. The Board has decided to make this improvement during the next two years, if it has the money to do so.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STEAM HEATING PLANT.

With a view to economy in the use of steam, Academic hall was furnished with thermostats by means of which the supply of steam is shut off whenever the temperature of the room rises above a certain point and turned on again whenever the temperature falls below a certain point. The consequence has been that the lecture and recitation rooms have been kept comfortable with little or no waste of heat.

The addition of another boiler and the great demand upon the chimney for draft in consequence of the demand for heat in nine differ-

ent buildings made it necessary to carry the chimney up to a greater height. Originally it was to be 100 feet high; it is now 150 feet high. This extension has another strong point in its favor, viz.: the smoke is discharged well above the windows of Academic hall.

MISSOURI COLUMBIAN EXHIBIT.

At the close of the St. Louis Exposition in 1895, the Missouri exhibit was turned over to the Board of Curators for the University of Missouri. According to the original agreement the minerals and the cases holding the same were shipped to the School of Mines at Rolla; and the rest of the material, with the exception of some heavy logs for which we had no adequate room, were shipped to Columbia and distributed throughout the different buildings and laboratories. While some of the material was of little value, much of it was of great value, and it is coming into use more and more. The bills of freight paid by the secretary, and shown in his report, bear evidence of the heavy cost of the transportation of this material. The heavy logs are still at the St. Louis Exposition building subject to our order.

Though Governor Stone recommended an appropriation to enable us to take care of this exhibit, none was made.

NEW PROFESSORSHIPS AND APPOINTMENTS DURING 1895 AND 1896.

Since our last report the University Faculty has been strengthened by the filling of some new professorships. The position of professor of physical culture and director of the gymnasium was filled in July, 1895, by the appointment of George Washington Outler, M. D., a graduate of Harvard Medical School, who was trained as a teacher of physical culture by Dr. Sargeant of the Hemenway Gymnasium, Cambridge, Mass. The need of an assistant for the instruction and supervision of the young lady students was shown during the year 1895-6, and Miss Marion West, also a graduate of Dr. Sargeant's Normal School, was appointed. Under these two teachers and with the use of the rooms and appliances already mentioned, every person at the University has an excellent opportunity for proper and wholesome physical training.

The chair of botany has been created and provision for the present is made by the appointment of Mr. C. H. Thompson, B. S., a graduate of the Agricultural College of Kansas, and for two years a teacher of botany in the Henry Shaw School of Botany, St. Louis; Mr. Thompson holds the rank of "instructor."

The chair of entomology, created early in 1895, was filled during the following summer by the appointment of Mr. John Moore Sted-

man, B. S., a graduate of Cornell University, a teacher of his specialty for seven years and for two years professor of biology in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama.

In place of the single professorship of modern languages, two professorships have been created and filled, namely: That of Germanic languages and that of romance languages. This arrangement puts the University in line with similar work elsewhere. The professorship of Germanic languages was filled by the appointment of Mr. B. F. Hoffman, a graduate of this University, and at the time of his appointment a professor of the State University of Louisiana. The professorship of romance language was filled by the appointment of Mr. Raymond Weeks, a graduate of the Kansas City High School, an alumnus of Harvard University, and a student for two years in Paris and Berlin.

For many years the University has lacked a professor of elocution, and until now it has never had a professor of bacteriology and pathology. The necessity for these additions has been so clear that no explanation is necessary. Professor John R. Scott, long and favorably known in this State as a successful teacher, has been appointed to the chair of elocution. He comes to Columbia from Johns-Hopkins University, where he has been engaged during the past two years. Dr. B. Meade Bolton has won the reputation of being one of the first bacteriologists in the United States. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and has studied at Johns-Hopkins and at Heidelberg, and for three and a half years he was under Professors Koch and Fluegge, in Germany. He comes to us from Philadelphia, where, for some years, he has been the bacteriologist of the City Board of Health. Before the appointment of Dr. Bolton, Dr. Robert E. Graham, a graduate of our own Medical School, held the position of instructor in bacteriology for one year.

In addition to the filling of new chairs, numerous changes have been made in the Faculty which it is proper to state in detail in order that you may know how the faculties of the University have been maintained.

In the Spring of 1895 Prof. W. H. Seaman, for several years occupying the chair of chemistry at the School of Mines at Rolla, resigned, and his place was filled by the appointment of Dr. Eugene Thomas Allen, who took his A. B. at Amherst, and his Ph. D. at Johns-Hopkins University, Baltimore; previously he was professor of chemistry for one year at Baltimore, and acting professor for one year at the University of Colorado.

Also at Rolla, in the place of Mr. T. G. Poats, resigned, Mr. George

Edward Miller, an alumnus of Missouri University, was appointed to the position of instructor in shopwork and drawing.

The resignation of Professor Walter J. Quick from the chair of agriculture was followed in the summer of 1895 by the appointment of Professor Frederick Blakman Mumford to the same chair. Professor Mumford is a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College (B. S. & M. S.), and for four years was assistant professor of agriculture in that institution.

The resignation of Assistant Professor G. A. Wauchope, of the English department, in 1895, was followed by the appointment to the same position of Henry Marvin Belden, a doctor of philosophy of Johns-Hopkins University.

The resignation, in June last, of Mr. Howell Van Blarcom, instructor in shopwork in the department of mechanic arts, led to the appointment to the same position of Mr. Elliot Jeffries Mason, M. E., an alumnus of this University.

The department of geology and mineralogy has been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Curtis Fletcher Morbut, an alumnus of this University, and lately connected with the State Bureau of Geology.

DEATHS OF DR. PORTER, PROF. GIBSON AND PROF. SHRADER, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF THEIR SUCCESSORS.

During the past biennial period the University has been peculiarly unfortunate in the death of three members of its Faculty. While there has been no epidemic at Columbia, and these deaths are attributable to no common cause, yet their occurrence during the same biennial period may be regarded as remarkable. Dr. Edward D. Porter, who had served us faithfully many years, was seriously ill at our last report; he died in January, 1895. His place was filled at the June meeting following by the election of Prof. Henry Jackson Waters, an alumnus of this University, and at the time a professor of agriculture in the State College of Pennsylvania.

Prof. Howard B. Gibson, who was professor of chemistry for about a year, died in October, 1895.

In August, 1896, Prof. William Shrader, who had charge of the department of electrical engineering for three years, died suddenly in the midst of his scientific investigations at Columbia.

Both Professors Gibson and Shrader were men of high scientific attainments and unbounded zeal, and their untimely deaths very deeply affected the University community. In June, 1896, Dr. William George Brown, a graduate of the University of Virginia, a teacher and chemist

of high reputation, was elected to take the place of Dr. Gibson. In September, 1896, Mr. Henry B. Shaw, a graduate and teacher of the University of North Carolina, and a special student and teacher of electricity at Harvard, was placed in charge of electrical engineering with the rank of assistant professor.

In addition to the above list of additions and changes, it is worthy of special mention that Dr. R. H. Jesse, the President of the University, a classical scholar of the highest rank, has been appointed to the chair of Ancient and Mediæval History, without additional salary. Dr. Jesse will aim to give a course of lectures every year. This participation in the actual work of instruction will bring him into new relations with the students, and will add a valuable feature to the course of instruction.

It is worthy of remark that of the new appointments named above, six, viz.: Messrs. Hoffman, Graham, Miller, Mason, Marbut and Waters, are alumni of the University of Missouri. The others came from various universities at home and abroad.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE FOR TEACHERS.

The appropriation of \$4,000 by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly for the support for two seasons of a Summer School of Science for the teachers of secondary schools throughout the State has been spent as was intended. The school has been successfully maintained for two summers; and the Board includes an appropriation for its further support as a necessary part of its estimate for maintenance. The great increase of the school during its second year, 167 per cent, gives good ground for believing that the teachers will come to Columbia in increasing numbers every year, now that they know what is to be gained there, and at what expense. Tuition is absolutely free. In the past the instruction offered has been in science work involving laboratories. Laboratory teaching will continue the chief characteristic, but some extension will be made in the direction of literatures, ancient and modern. It is no longer necessary for the Missouri teachers to go to other states to find well-equipped summer schools; and our secondary schools will no longer be able to defend their failure to present their students with the proper degree of preparation on the ground that there are no opportunities within their reach to secure adequate training for the teachers themselves.

Inasmuch as the expenses of the Summer School appear with the other expenses of the University, it has been thought proper to include the summer students with the other students in making up the full attendance of the University. This is the practice of other universities.

EXAMINER OF SCHOOLS.

The position of Examiner of Schools, which was filled by Mr. J. H. Coons during the year 1894-5, was vacant from June, 1895, until January 1, 1897, but it will be filled during the year 1897 by Mr. J. M. White, a graduate of the University of Michigan, and an experienced teacher and school superintendent in our own State. The duties of examiner constitute a part of the extension work which properly belongs to a State University. As the head of a great educational system, it must of necessity be in harmony with the schools which lead up to it; and, on the other hand, the schools which lead up to it must be organized in harmony with the University plan. To secure this harmony it has been thought necessary in this State, as in other states, to employ an experienced teacher whose special duty it is to keep the preparatory schools and the University in close touch with each other, so that on the one hand, the University may demand nothing in the way of preparation which the schools ought not to supply, and, on the other hand, that the preparatory schools may have all the light and advice which the University can offer in the way of keeping their work up to proper grade, both as regards quality and quantity. The fact can not be too often or too plainly stated that the University belongs to the whole State, to every county in the State, to every public school in the State; and it is not only the privilege, but the duty of all educational authorities to see that the public schools in every county actually lead up to the doors of the University. It is evident that this co-ordination of work can only be brought about by constant supervision and judicious advice; to this end an examiner of schools has been appointed, and it is hoped that his presence will be invited and his advice sought at every educational center in the State.

ANTITOXIN PREPARATIONS.

In compliance with an urgent request from the State Board of Health, the Board of Curators have authorized an experiment in the preparation of antitoxin for the dreadful disease of diphtheria. If any defense of this action were necessary it would be found in the startling fact stated by a member of the State Board of Health that seven thousand children died of diphtheria during one year in the State of Missouri alone. We are glad to announce that antitoxin preparations fully indorsed by the State Board of Health, are now to be had at Columbia by the citizens of the State; and due notice has been sent to physicians in every county, that it may be ordered by telegraph as needed.

The preparation of antitoxin is not generally understood, and a word of explanation may be necessary to show why there has been so

much delay. In the first place it is necessary to prepare with great care and to test by the most delicate methods the toxin poison which is supposed to be equivalent to the poison of the disease, diphtheria. This poison is administered to a strong and healthy horse with the inevitable effect of giving the horse diphtheria and of making him really very ill; yet the doses should be so regulated as not to kill the horse. If the vitality of the horse is sufficient to withstand the poison and produce a quality in his blood which neutralizes the toxin, the horse gets well; and when poisoned again by further doses he suffers no material harm. When this stage has been reached it is evident that the horse's blood contains in it a quality which is capable of counteracting the poison; accordingly, blood is drawn from his veins and the essential part of it, which is known as the antitoxin, is bottled for the use of patients. This material injected into the veins of a diphtheritic patient serves to kill the germs of the disease and save the child.

The process is an easy one to describe, but it is evident that it is attended with great risk so far as the horse is concerned. This risk has been greatly increased by the unfavorable conditions under which all the work has been done. The stable should be a hospital, with a suitable laboratory for the preparation of the toxin. In our own laboratory, as in laboratories elsewhere, some of the horses died, and it was necessary to start anew with the experiment. Suffice it to say that the department of bacteriology and pathology has antitoxin of excellent quality for the use of the people throughout the State. The charge per bottle will be exceedingly reasonable, it being only the object of the Board to cover expenses. No special appropriation was made for this purpose by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly. The actual expense thus far has amounted to over \$1,000, which has of necessity been withdrawn from other uses, still pressing, but deemed less urgent.

ATHLETICS.

The appropriation for athletics two years ago was sufficient to pay the salary of a professor of physical culture and secure an assistant; to furnish two gymnasias, one for the young ladies, the other for the young men; and to carry forward extensive improvements in the athletic field. The University is indebted to very substantial help in the improvement of the field to Messrs. G. B., E. H., Curtis B., and Capt. James H. Rollins, citizens of Columbia. In consequence of this generous aid, the Curators have ordered that the athletic grounds shall be known as "Rollins Field."

In this connection it is proper to add that all the money appropriated to athletics by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly has been spent

as above outlined. It has been the earnest wish of the Curators to give every student connected with the University opportunity for judicious physical training under the eye and advice of a competent teacher and guide, and to encourage all kinds of reasonable and rational sports and exercises. No money belonging to the University has been spent to pay the expenses of football teams at any time. Whatever has been done in that direction has been done by the students and their friends without the use of University money.

It is also proper to add that the control of college athletics, like the control of the student corps in the daily affairs of the University, is very properly left to the President and Faculty; and that everything that is done in team athletics is done under the supervision of an athletic committee appointed by the President from the Faculty itself. I take pleasure in saying that it is the declared purpose of the athletic committee that all athletics shall be conducted so as not to seriously interfere with the legitimate work of the students. No person who is not in good faith a student of the University, doing regular and satisfactory work in his class, is eligible to any athletic team which claims to represent the University; and nothing approaching professional playing, that is to say, playing by people who either directly or indirectly receive valuable consideration for their services as players, is allowed.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE GROUNDS AT COLUMBIA.

Considerable improvement has been made in the quadrangle and throughout the campus, but much remains to be done. Interior grani-toid walks have been built; the high ground east of Academic hall has been graded down; and the large mound around the old columns has been reduced to a terraced rectangle quite in keeping with the quadrangle itself. The large area south of Academic hall which ought to contain a well constructed drive and carefully kept lawns has been graded it is true, but it is at present a dreary waste, unattractive and unworthy the University. It should not be left in this condition.

Imposing and pleasing as the buildings forming the quadrangle, the exterior setting of the University campus is far from what it should be, and the first impression made upon every visitor is unfavorable.

The campus is a rectangle containing about thirty-two acres, bounded by four streets of the city, but at every point its circumference is rough and unkept. There is no fence, the rotten wooden fence having become such an eyesore that it was removed. The city is just now grading all the adjoining streets, and the effect is to emphasize the necessity of grading the campus at many points. In some places the campus is several feet above, in others, several feet below, the grade

of the street, and there is no finished sidewalk at any point of the circumference. The city proposes to set curb-stones and grade for the walks, but it has no legal right to construct the walks adjacent to the University property; that must be done by the owner of the land which in this case is the State of Missouri. The length of the walk would be 5,063 feet, a little less than a mile.

The Board of Curators is of the opinion that you should make an appropriation of \$10,000 for properly grading the campus, and for constructing a granitoid walk six feet wide around the same, just as soon as the city has finished the grading and the setting of proper curbs and as soon as it has constructed a system of sewerage adequate to the needs of the city and embracing the territory surrounding the University campus. This last proviso is suggested for the reason that it would be poor policy to lay granitoid walks and to fill depressions which might afterward require digging up during the construction of branch sewers on or across the campus. All the improvements should go on together, or in logical order.

These improvements are not urged as educationally necessary. The work of instructing and training youth can still go on, even if the grounds are uncared for and discreditable, but the Board holds that like the grounds around state capitols, and the grounds of other state universities, the University campus should be attractive, comely, and in keeping with the high character and dignity of the University itself. The appropriation for these improvements, if made, should be by separate bill, and in no way complicated with the appropriation for maintenance and extension.

THE ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ENDOWMENT OF FREE SCHOLARSHIPS OF MERIT THEREIN IN EACH COUNTY.

Under the provisions of this act, approved April 1, 1895, a free scholarship has been established in each county of the State and two in the City of St. Louis. The Board has decided to name these scholarships, after the distinguished author of the bill, "The Yeater scholarships." With the possible exception of two, none of the students holding these scholarships have received any positive assistance from the county endowments, inasmuch as the endowments have generally been small and no income has yet been received from investments. During the coming biennial period, however, it is hoped that substantial aid will be given to those receiving the scholarships. The scholarships are good both at Columbia and Rolla.

In this connection it is proper to add that from reports received

from the different counties it would appear that very small amounts have been collected for licenses to manufacture and sell patent medicines. Whether this lack of returns is due to the fact that no patent medicines have been manufactured or sold in the State, or in consequence of a failure to collect licenses in accordance with the provisions of the law, it is impossible for me to say; but the matter deserves attention.

Similarly there have been no reports of collections of collateral succession taxes as provided by the law.

The special tax on corporations appears to have been collected with absolute fidelity every since the law went into effect. This collection has been made at Jefferson City.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Military Department of the University appears to be an excellent shape, in spite of the fact that the Board has been able to do scarcely anything to encourage it. It is true the State law encourages the organization by free tuition in the Academic department and a supply of uniform, and the general government continues to furnish a competent military instructor and commandant. All that the Board of Curators has been able to do has been to furnish a temporary armory to house their artiller and to secure from the general government a promise of two new pieces of light artillery, breech-loading rifles of the most approved pattern. These new guns are now in progress of construction and will be delivered to the University in a few weeks.

The Board is of the opinion that the law should be amended so as to permit the appointment of cadets in the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

THE SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY AT ROLLA.

The Executive Committee of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, in presenting the financial reports of its Secretary and Treasurer, submit herewith a statement of the condition of the school, the improvements instituted during the past biennial period, and its most pressing needs.

The school is in a very flourishing and satisfactory condition. In spite of the "hard times" it has the largest attendance in its history, the largest senior class and the largest freshman class. There are now enrolled ninety-two students, of whom eighty-two are technical and but ten academic. There are 24 more technical students than were ever before registered at this time of the year. The number of technical students is nearly four times as great as it was eight years ago, more

than twice as great as four years ago, and forty per cent greater than ever before. In all the circumstances this increase is very gratifying and promising. The laboratories are all liberally utilized; some are crowded. The room for determinative mineralogy overflows into the adjacent apartments; about 20 men work on Mondays in the new ore-dressing and metallurgical laboratory; the little shop cannot hold in three sections the 28 men who have applied for instruction in it; 44 men are doing analytical work in the chemical laboratory; over 70 men work at one time or another in the drawing room. The school has been respectable for the quality of its work. It may now claim a prominent position among engineering schools for its quantity and importance also.

The estimation in which the school is held abroad is shown by the fact that students now enrolled have come from thirteen states and territories of this country, and two foreign countries. Six men from Mexico and two from Germany have come to Rolla to study mining engineering.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ROLLA.

The last General Assembly made a special appropriation of \$3,500 for "the improvement of the grounds and campus of the School of Mines." This has been applied to grading the front campus; to building a stone retaining wall, surmounted by a low iron fence, about two of its sides; and to other improvements which greatly add to the attractiveness of the grounds and enhance the value of the State's property.

The Thirty-eighth General Assembly also appropriated \$2,500 for "repairs and additional equipment of Chemical Laboratory." This was opportune, as the laboratory would otherwise not have sufficed to accommodate the number that have entered it this year. The quantitative room has been enlarged and its desks re-arranged and extended, so as to furnish working places to about double the number which it formerly held. New furnaces have been added to the assay room, so as to double its capacity, and other improvements have been instituted. The portion of the appropriation not so used has been applied to the purchase of new apparatus. In addition to these betterments specifically provided for, means from our general funds have been found for certain other improvements. A steam heating plant which warms the main building and the mining and metallurgical laboratory, has been installed. This furnishes a method of heating these buildings at once more satisfactory and more economical than the old system of furnaces and stoves. Some new equipment has been added to the mining

laboratory both by purchase and through donation, and some apparatus has been purchased for other departments as need arose and the finances of the school permitted.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

The Chemical and the Mining departments have each a separate building designed for its particular purpose. The other departments of the school are all located in a building constructed twenty-five years ago for a public school, which is unsuited to the use that is now made of it. The work of these departments is seriously impeded by lack of proper facilities. Some of these deficiencies will be briefly noticed :

I. *Physical Laboratory*.—The physical laboratory contains many valuable and expensive instruments for delicate measurements, for which stability, freedom from vibration, is necessary. It is now located in the third story of this building, which is very unsteady and shakes with especial violence when the machinery in the basement is running. The purpose of the laboratory is thus largely defeated.

II. *Drawing Room*.—The present drawing room is a long room on the first floor of the main building, lighted only at the ends. Consequently only a part of the men who work there have proper light ; in winter afternoons, when the light declines early, there is great inconvenience. There are other defects. A great deal of drawing is required of our students, and there should be a suitable place for it.

III. *Museum*.—The Missouri mineral exhibit at the World's Fair, donated to the school by the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, came to the school last year. There was no room in which to set it up. It had to be scattered here and there, wherever a vacant corner could be found. Some cases had to be taken to pieces and stored. It takes up space needed for other purposes, and its dispersion destroys much of its value as a collection. It should be made the nucleus of a larger and more nearly complete collection, to which additions should be made from time to time. If another drawing room should be provided, the present drawing room would serve well for this exhibit.

IV. *Auditorium*.—We need a larger audience hall. The room now used for this purpose will seat only about two hundred and fifty people. On public occasions, commencements for instance, it is altogether inadequate. A State institution should be prepared to entertain citizens who wish to attend its public exercises.

V. *Library*.—The library room—a room 30×24—is too small. It will not contain our present library ; the natural increase in books presses for space. If another audience hall is secured, the present "assembly room" could advantageously be converted into a library.

VI. *Engineering Laboratory.*—All the practical work of the engineering department is now carried on in the cellar of the main building; the dynamos are also here. This basement, or cellar, is low, dark, ill-ventilated. Students work by gaslight in the daytime. The shafting for the machines run along the stringers which support the floor above. When machinery is in operation, the room above is shaken so that work in it is practically impossible. There is crying need of relief from these conditions. The school should have a real "Engineering Laboratory," with facilities for giving its students instruction in the use of tools on both wood and metal, in the principles of construction and operation of machinery, in the testing of the strength of materials, and in the application of electricity in the engineering profession and, in particular, in electro-metallurgy. Such instruction is universally recognized as an important part of the complete equipment of the thorough mining engineer, and our school can not afford to forfeit eminence among its kind by neglecting it. The Michigan Mining School has erected and equipped such a laboratory at a cost of over \$55,000; the Colorado School of Mines has lately built a "Hall of Engineering" costing \$25,000.

It may be remarked that, considering the greater expensiveness of technical education as compared with academic and literary, the cost of instruction per student at the School of Mines is unusually low. The Michigan Mining School (which had a total attendance last year of 94) has an annual appropriation for maintenance alone of \$40,000. The director of that institution in his report published in June, 1896, gives these figures and says "through the exercise of rigid economy * * the average annual expense per student since the school was established has been somewhat less than \$100. No other leading school has ever been able to do work of equal grade for so small a sum."

The Colorado School of Mines (with a larger attendance, however) spends \$35,000 a year for running expenses alone, exclusive of improvements, new apparatus, etc. The running expenses of the School of Mines are \$24,000 a year, of which over \$9,000 comes from federal donation. A comparison of these figures, coupled with the facts that the expenditures for this biennial period are less than for the previous two years, and that some of the appropriation for maintenance has been returned to the State unused, shows that the finances of the school are being economically administered.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The friends of the University may well be congratulated on the substantial progress of the last two years in the direction of delocalizing

the University both at Columbia and at Rolla, and of giving it the characteristics of a great State institution. Never before were so many counties represented by students; never before was the ratio of local to non-resident students so small. The enrollment at Columbia for the session 1896-7, including the summer school of 1896 is (Dec. 15) 625. The corresponding enrollment at Rolla is 92; making the total enrollment thus far 717. All departments of the University show decided gain since the last biennial report, and all departments are in a state of greater efficiency. The School of Mines is becoming what is intended to be a technical school with excellent facilities for the training of an engineer of mines and metallurgy. Its growth during the last year has been remarkable, and its excellent faculty deserve the confidence and support it is receiving. However questionable may have been the policy which originally separated the mining course from the other courses in engineering, there is now no question of the State's duty to maintain it generously and surely.

In Columbia, too, there has been marked improvement. The preparatory classes have disappeared; the standards of admission to the professional schools have been raised, and all the higher departments show more and better students. In the departments of Horticulture and Agriculture the long and the short courses have been unusually popular, and the practical character of the instruction has been very satisfactory. There is always something needed in every department, yet there can be no question of the general healthy condition of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

It is particularly gratifying to know that all departments and all faculties in the University are working harmoniously and well.

The extension of the University influence is evident from the increasing attendance from articulated schools, and the number applying for an examination with a view of being placed on the accepted list. Forty-nine high schools in Missouri are on the list of "Articulated schools." The regular graduates enter the University on certificate and without examination.

CLAIMS REFERRED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

It is not surprising that the Board of Curators are occasionally called upon to meet demands for which they are in no way prepared. They may be so extraordinary as to make it doubtful whether it is their duty to meet them; and again, they lie so clearly outside of the responsibilities of the Curators as to make it illegal for them to recognize them. Several such claims are now submitted to the Legislature for its action.

1. While Dr. S. S. Laws was President of the University he was authorized to spend a small sum in repairs of the President's mansion. The appropriation was held by him to be entirely inadequate to the needs of the building, and accordingly he spent some \$3,000—more than the amount allowed by the Board. During the last year or two he has made a claim upon the University for that extra expenditure, with interest, and the Board has not felt authorized to pay it and therefore refers it to the Legislature for its action.

2. In order to better provide opportunity for social and wholesome recreation and intercourse among our students, and to take away the necessity for seeking places of entertainment of a doubtful or injurious character, the Board is unanimously of the opinion that the erection of an attractive and well appointed building for the Young Men's Christian Association would be an exceedingly valuable addition to the University plant. It is to be borne in mind that the Association referred to is exceedingly broad and inclusive; that membership would be without religious test of any sort; and that every student in the University of good habits and good character would be eligible to membership. The Board is of the opinion that the erection of such a building, either on the grounds of the University or on adjacent territory, would be beyond their proper functions, and accordingly they refer the matter to the Legislature.

3. There are among the students of the University five organizations, either literary or social in character, to which society rooms have been assigned. The names of the societies are as follows: The Athenæan Society, the Union Literary Society, the Bliss Lyceum, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. Most of these societies existed previous to the fire of 1892 and their society rooms were more or less furnished by gift or by subscription of members. Everything was destroyed at the time of the fire, and at present the society rooms, beyond the necessary chairs and a single desk, are unfurnished and without ornament. A former Legislature appropriated \$500 apiece for the better furnishing of the first two society rooms; a similar appropriation now would be highly proper and most cordially welcome. The limited means at the disposal of the Board have prevented any appropriation by the Board of Curators.

4. Elsewhere reference is made to the fact that the Thirty-eighth General Assembly made no appropriation for taking care of the Missouri Columbian exhibit, and yet the University was put to great expense in connection with it which could not be avoided. The General Assembly is now asked to make a special appropriation for the con-

struction of cases for the Museum and the employment of a taxidermist for the preparation of specimens.

5. The act of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly for endowing free scholarships of merit in the University for the benefit of students in the different counties in the State has been called in question in the courts; and the duty of employing counsel for the defense of the law has seemed imperative upon the Board. The expense already incurred in this direction has amounted to \$500, which the Board thinks should be returned to the University by the Legislature.

6. Reference has already been made to the expense attending the production of antitoxin for which no appropriation was made. The matter is respectfully referred to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly in the hope that they will not only reimburse the University for what it has already expended, but appropriate \$1,000 for carrying on the work.

7. While our farm and garden have considerable variety of soil, slope and exposure, it is evident that the peculiar conditions which obtain in certain sections of our great State cannot be adequately represented at Columbia. Systematic experiments in fruit, vine and tree culture under our corps of experimenters, ought to be conducted elsewhere. The decision of the Government officials is that the "Hatch fund" may not be used to maintain sub-stations; hence, if experiments are conducted out of Columbia, the expense must be borne by the State. An appropriation of \$3,000 would enable our station experts to conduct very desirable experiments in several remote parts of the State.

All the above matters are regarded as extraordinary, and their consideration should not interfere in any way with the appropriation for regular and legitimate University work.

A FIXED APPROPRIATION NECESSARY.

While there are many reasons for feeling satisfied with the general condition of the University, we must not fail to realize that its proper support involves constantly increasing appropriations. Those who are familiar with the best of our State universities easily concede that much is still to be done by the State of Missouri, a State which in population and wealth stands fifth in the Union. I need not name all the additional features which are required, or which will soon be required, by the growing and developing University. All are not wanted at once, but no year can be expected to pass without positive demands in the direction of buildings, equipment and additional instruction.

In the line of this thought, and influenced by an intimate knowledge of the wants of the University today, and its probable wants in the future, the Board of Curators have decided to indorse the plan approved by his excellency, Gov. Stone, and ask for each year of this biennial period an appropriation equivalent to one-sixth of a mill upon every dollar of the aggregate abstract of assessable property made taxable under the laws of the State. This should include the interest upon the State endowment of \$646,958.23, but should not include the interest upon the other seminary funds arising chiefly from national grants of land. Moreover, this appropriation would be in full for both Columbia and Rolla, and would cover maintenance, support and extensions of the strictly educational plant under ordinary circumstances.

In support of the considerations urged by the Governor on this point, we may submit the following:

1. At the sessions of every General Assembly it seems to have been considered the duty of the Board of Curators to be more or less in attendance and to "lobby" for appropriations. We hold that beyond attendance at the call of the Governor, or on invitation of a committee of the Senate or House, the Board ought to be free to remain away from the Capitol with no feeling of unfaithfulness and no appearance of neglect. Were the proposed plan adopted, the biennial report of the Board would give all necessary information.

2. The certainty of a fairly adequate support is of inestimable value in the administration of the University. Deliberate plans for improvement must always cover considerable time, and any feeling of uncertainty as to the action of the Legislature is a positive hindrance and injury. The certainty of a smaller appropriation is often better than the uncertain hope of a larger one.

3. The Board of Curators ought to be, and it may generally be assumed that they really are, better judges of what the University needs than can be the General Assembly or any committee thereof, and hence they ought to be left free to spend whatever the State can afford to devote to the University, according to the dictates of their best judgment, year after year. In the past the appropriations have been made for more or less specific purposes, though not infrequently before the two years were out it could be plainly seen that the highest good of the University would be better served by a change of plan. No one can see what demands ever two years will bring forth. Speaking of my associates on the Board, I stoutly maintain that their high character and experienced judgment entitle them to your confidence. They can be trusted to spend wisely every dollar you intrust to their care.

4. Several of our sister states have tried the plan here indorsed

of an appropriation bearing a fixed ratio to the wealth of the State with eminent success. Missouri can not be expected to rival all of them, but she surely can place herself in the first class. Only state universities can be considered in this list.

University of Michigan (not including School of Mines nor the Agricultural College), annually (1-6) one-sixth of a mill.

University of Wisconsin, annually, (9-40) nine-fortieths of a mill, and 3-10 of a mill for special uses and a State Historical Library on the University campus.

University of Iowa (not including the Agricultural and Mechanic College), for maintenance (3-25) three-twenty-fifths of a mill, and for buildings (for five years) (1-10) one-tenth of a mill.

University of Nebraska, (3-8) three-eighths of a mill.

University of California, for maintenance alone (1-10) one-tenth of a mill, which will probably be increased this winter to (3-20) three-twentieths of a mill.

University of Kansas (not including the A. and M. college), \$100,000 a year for maintenance, equivalent to (3-10) three-tenths of a mill.

University of Minnesota, for maintenance alone (3-20) three-twentieths of a mill.

5. The plan indorsed by Governor Stone would not add to the State tax. On the basis of one billion dollars of taxable property in the State, one-sixth of a mill would yield annually \$166,666.67. The income at five per cent on the State endowment is \$32,347.91. The difference to be drawn annually from the State revenue fund would be \$134,318.76. The amount in two years for Columbia and Rolla together would be \$268,637.52. This is less than the University will surely need during the next two years, even when it is added to its other incomes, but the precedent of an appropriation in that form is worth the sacrifice. As the State increases in wealth and population, the appropriation would increase, as it should to provide for an increasing University.

6. To justify in the fullest manner the reasonableness of the fixed appropriation, the Board of Curators agree to lay before a joint committee of the Senate and House a statement in detail of the needs of the University during the next two years.

It may suffice for this report to specify that during the ensuing biennial period the University stands in the greatest need of three new buildings:

One, a medical building on the University campus.

One, an auditorium and laboratory building for the School of Mines at Rolla.

One, an entomology building on the horticultural grounds at Columbia.

There should be no question as to the necessity of these buildings. It was fully shown two years ago that the Medical department needed a home, but the revenue of the State would not permit an adequate appropriation for that purpose at that time. There should be no more delay. The work of the department is scattered about the grounds wherever a spare room can be found, while the peculiarly constructed laboratories usual to well-equipped medical schools are wholly wanting. If the department is to be retained, and there would appear to be no question on that point, it should be properly housed and properly equipped. It is the judgment of the Board that this building should stand first on the list.

The necessity of the proposed building at Rolla is sufficiently set forth in the statement from the Executive Committee of the School of Mines incorporated above. They are the best judges of what the school needs, and their application has the support of every member of the Board.

Entomology is just getting on its feet at Columbia, and in Missouri, and greatly needs a series of laboratories in a building specially planned for the purpose. The practical value of entomology in the College of Agriculture and the Experiment station can hardly be estimated. The enormous importance of entomological research and information to the fruit interests of this State is fully recognized by the State Board of Agriculture and by the State Horticultural Society, and this application for a well-equipped building meets with their cordial approval.

After these three buildings the University needs many more before it can be regarded as approximately complete: (1) A well-appointed dairy; (2) an engineering laboratory for electrical machinery and apparatus for testing the strength of materials; (3) a building for the department of pedagogy; (4) an additional dormitory for young men; (5) a dormitory for young women; (6) a regular gymnasium and armory; (7) a building for the Young Men's Christian Association, as already mentioned. All these additions are needed now, but the three named on the last page should be provided first. These should follow as soon as the State revenue will allow.

Meanwhile, the buildings already erected and partially equipped must be fully utilized, and such additions to their equipment must be made as the progress of the University demands. The instruction already provided must be maintained, and all that pertains to the administration of the University must be kept in good working condi-

tion. The fees charged are relatively small, and the income obtained from them cuts but a small figure in the resources needed to maintain the University.

In the judgment of the Board of Curators, the University needs, and the State should manage to grant, independently of the endowments, which are not large, in the neighborhood of \$150,000 a year. As intimated above, the sum total of what we need, and what we think it proper to insist upon, is greater than the allowance asked for in a single appropriation, as proposed above, but the Board believes that if it is left free to administer the University and to use the appropriation for legitimate educational purposes according to its best judgment, the gross sum asked for will be substantially equivalent to the itemized list.

Congratulating the Thirty-ninth General Assembly and the people of the State upon what appears to be the very satisfactory condition of the University in behalf of the Board of Curators, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

C. M. WOODWARD,

President.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

FOR 1895 AND 1896.

COLUMBIA, Mo., January 1, 1897.

To the Curators of the University of the State of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to report herewith the financial condition of the University at the close of the biennial period beginning January 1, 1895.

In making this financial exhibit, the requirement of the law has been complied with in giving the name of every person to whom a warrant has been issued, and indicating precisely, though necessarily briefly, the nature of the items of each and every bill, in payment of which the warrants were issued. These bills or vouchers, duly approved by the Executive Board, are now on file in this office.

The financial condition is set forth under the following heads:

- I. The appropriations made by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly for the University at Columbia, and the unexpended balances at this date.
- II. Receipts for the biennial period.
- III. Disbursements for 1895 and 1896.
- IV. Summary of disbursements for 1895 and 1896.
- V. Outstanding warrants paid since January 1, 1895.
- VI. Final summaries and financial condition, January 1, 1897.
- VII. Report of Treasurer of Board of Curators.
- VIII. Salaries paid professors and other officers.
- IX. Sales of college lands for 1895 and 1896.
- X. Students attending the University at Columbia during the biennial period.
- XI. Report of the School of Mines and Metallurgy.

The appendix to this report contains: *a.* A report from J. B. Douglas, Superintendent of Agricultural College lands. *b.* The act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, providing for the establishment of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. *c.* The act of Congress under which the Agricultural Experiment Station was organized. *d.* The "Morrill Act," approved August 30, 1890.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. BABB,
Secretary Board of Curators.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO THE
UNIVERSITY AT COLUMBIA.

Maintenance.....	\$46,800 00	
Equipment of main building.....	23,500 00	
Armory and gymnasium.....	7,500 00	
Equipment of laboratories.....	15,000 00	
General library.....	6,000 00	
Special library.....	4,000 00	
Law library.....	5,000 00	
Purchase of Ficklin property.....	3,500 00	
New boilers and steam connections.....	2,500 00	
Granitoid walks and grading drill-grounds.....	5,000 00	
Improvement of students' boarding club.....	4,000 00	
Professor of physical culture.....	2,400 00	
Improvement of athletic grounds.....	1,300 00	
Summer schools of science.....	4,000 00	
Contingent fund.....	2,500 00	
		\$133,000 00
All of the above named appropriations have been exhausted, except the following, to the credit of which there remain small balances on January 1, 1897:		
Armory and gymnasium.....	\$59 89	
Equipment of Laboratories.....	60 59	
General library.....	60 34	
Special library.....	379 88	
Law library.....	50 95	
		611 65

RECEIPTS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Interest on endowment funds.....	\$122,418 41	
College lands.....	4,742 96	
Contingent fees.....	3,525 00	
Academic tuition.....	3,450 00	
Agricultural and mechanical college tuition.....	1,245 00	
Medical tuition.....	2,740 00	
Law tuition.....	10,980 00	
Engineering tuition.....	3,340 00	
Club-house rents.....	4,940 00	
Diplomas and medals.....	407 00	
Laboratory deposits.....	2,907 36	
Miscellaneous.....	1,047 09	
Morrill fund.....	40,662 36	
College farm.....	2,063 85	
Main building.....	69,178 20	
Sales of stock.....	75 00	
Appropriation for maintenance.....	46,800 00	
Special appropriations.....	84,263 40	
		\$404,725 63

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895.

No. of war- rant.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
<i>A. and M. College.</i>			
283.	D. W. May et al., making museum catalogue.....	\$41 10	
284.	J. H. Washburn, Sec., annual dues for membership.....	10 00	
413.	E. W. Stephens, sundry printing.....	41 00	
414.	Lindsey Johnson, janitor's wages, 1 month.....	35 00	
415.	Horace Williams, ".....	32 50	
416.	American Journal of Education, advertisement, 3 months.....	6 00	
519.	U. S. postoffice, postal supplies for May.....	262 27	
520.	F. Pannell, salary as leader of band and organ rent.....	193 00	
521.	J. G. Babb, sundry cash advances.....	55 89	
522.	Lindsey Johnson, wages as janitor, 1 month.....	35 00	
523.	Horace Williams, ".....	32 50	
524.	G. A. Wauchope, expenses getting out catalogue.....	32 70	
525.	Baker, Robinson & Co, janitors' and other supplies.....	31 40	
526.	F. W. Peck & Co., chemicals.....	13 35	
680.	Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., commenc't inv. and medals.....	190 00	
681.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage for June.....	140 57	
682.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams for June.....	125 17	
683.	M. A. Hatton, material, labor and rent of opera house.....	42 49	
684.	Lindsey Johnson, labor in June.....	30 66	
685.	Horace Williams, ".....	6 50	
686.	Thos. J. Connor, pipe covering for tunnel.....	26 50	
687.	H. C. Wells, board of governor's staff.....	12 00	
688.	McAlester Lumber Co., lumber for shop.....	6 22	
689.	Clarence Truitt, telephone rent 3 months.....	6 00	
826.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage for July.....	147 83	
827.	U. S. postoffice, postal supplies for July.....	94 00	
828.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams for July.....	69 34	
829.	Hubbell Dry Goods Co., ribbon for diplomas, etc.....	52 66	
830.	R. H. Jesse, expenses to meeting Ass'n A. & M. colleges.....	47 20	
831.	Thomas Jones, wages as janitor.....	35 00	
832.	Lindsey Johnson, ".....	23 00	
833.	Will Turner, ".....	19 80	
834.	Horace Williams, ".....	15 40	
835.	C. L. Willoughby, sundry electrical services.....	31 95	
836.	Gilman & Dorsey, miscellaneous supplies.....	11 10	
837.	Sanders Engraving Co., cuts of buildings, etc.....	11 00	
838.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary as engineer for August.....	83 33	
894.	P. D. Delaney, " fireman ".....	45 00	
895.	Tribune Printing Co., shipping catalogues and advertising.....	51 50	
896.	Thomas Jones, wages as janitor.....	35 00	
897.	Horace Williams, ".....	31 00	
898.	Lindsey Johnson, ".....	30 00	
899.	Will Turner, ".....	30 00	
900.	Mamie Campbell, sundry clerical work.....	18 65	
901.	Gabriel Crocket et al., blacking stoves, etc.....	18 15	
902.	C. E. Young, electric wiring and other work.....	15 00	
903.	C. L. Willoughby, sundry clerical services.....	10 00	
1038.	E. W. Stephens, sundry printing and advertising.....	241 70	
1039.	A. W. Schweich, freight and drayage.....	235 02	
1040.	Southern Electrical Supply Co., sundry electrical supplies.....	231 10	
1041.	James Byers et al., sundry labor on campus.....	155 80	
1042.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams for September.....	39 90	
1043.	H. A. Lipscomb, 9 days' work in biology building.....	13 50	
1044.	G. L. Norvell, smithing coal, and other material.....	10 50	
1232.	Columbia Planing Mill Co., 1 case for entomology.....	19 30	
1233.	Baker, Robinson & Co., miscellaneous supplies.....	61 85	
1234.	Southern Electrical Supply Co., sundry supplies.....	41 83	
1235.	Albany Perf. Wrapping Paper Co., 5 cases toilet paper.....	87 50	
1236.	A. Fredendall, miscellaneous dry-goods.....	15 52	
1237.	J. C. Whitten, travelling expenses to farmers' institutes.....	11 65	
1238.	W. S. Cope, cash paid for supplies.....	3 30	
1401.	Richard Kny & Co., supplies for laboratories.....	347 12	
1402.	J. C. Whitten, travelling expenses to farmers' institutes.....	47 00	
1403.	Whitall, Tatum & Co., supplies for laboratories.....	36 36	
1404.	R. H. Jesse, traveling expenses to farmers' institutes.....	21 95	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of item	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1405.	F. W. Peck & Co., janitors' and laboratory supplies.....	\$20 70	
1406.	B. S. Winchester, ice for summer 1895.....	11 30	
1407.	C. E. Evans, tuition refunded.....	10 00	
1408.	T. H. Wilcoxon, ".....	10 00	
1409.	Frank Thomas, sundry photographs.....	7 16	
1410.	A. Fredendall, miscellaneous dry-goods.....	6 03	
1411.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., apparatus for entomology.....	266 73	
1572.	John Hack, 1075 flower-pots.....	5 00	
<i>Advertising.</i>			\$4,241 55
52.	University Argus, ad. of University.....	25 00	
53.	K. C. Live Stock Indicator, ad. of University.....	15 00	
54.	Colman's Rural World, ".....	10 00	
56.	Perrin & Smith, ad. in Am. Journal of Education.....	6 00	
57.	Young Women's Christian Ass'n, ad. in annual report.....	5 00	
175.	K. C. Times Newspaper Co., ad. of University.....	20 00	
176.	Journal of Agriculture, ".....	10 00	
177.	Warrenton Banner et al., ad. of farmers' short course.....	8 00	
178.	Trenton Republican, ad. of University.....	5 00	
179.	The Globe Pub. Co., ad. in "Pointers on Banking".....	5 00	
285.	Mo. School Journal, ad. of University and names of teachers.....	59 40	
286.	The Savitar, 50 copies Annual of 1895.....	50 00	
287.	The El Reno Democrat, 3 months' advertising.....	8 00	
288.	C. H. Evans & Co., 1 page in College and School Directory.....	5 00	
527.	The Savitar, 50 copies Annual of 1895.....	50 00	
528.	University Argus, ad. and subscription.....	26 00	
529.	M. S. U. Independent, ad. in commencement issue.....	6 00	
904.	West Publishing Co., ad. of law dept. in West System.....	21 00	
505.	Mo. Teacher Publishing Co., ad. of University.....	6 65	
906.	Perrin & Smith, 3 months' advertising.....	6 00	
907.	The Argus Publishing Co., ad. of University.....	5 00	
908.	The Neosho Times, ".....	3 00	
1045.	Journal Company, ".....	50 40	
1046.	St. Louis Republic, ".....	36 00	
1047.	St. Louis Globe-Democrat, ".....	35 00	
1048.	St. Louis Post-Dispatch, ".....	35 00	
1049.	The Sayings Co., ".....	30 00	
1050.	K. C. Times Newspaper Co., ".....	30 00	
1051.	Kansas City Star, ".....	30 00	
1052.	The Herald Publishing Co., ".....	20 00	
1053.	St. Joseph Gazette, ".....	20 00	
1054.	K. C. Live Stock Indicator, ".....	15 00	
1055.	Colman's Rural World, ad. of University.....	15 00	
1056.	Journal of Agriculture, ".....	15 00	
1057.	Springfield Leader-Democrat, ad. of University.....	10 00	
1058.	Springfield Republican Co., ".....	10 00	
1059.	Normal Review, ".....	5 00	
1060.	J. West Goodwin Pub. Co., ".....	5 00	
1061.	Chillicothe Constitution, ".....	5 00	
1062.	Boonville Pub. Co., ".....	5 00	
1063.	Sedalia Democrat, ".....	5 00	
1064.	The Intelligencer, ".....	5 00	
1065.	S. W. Mail Printing Co., ".....	5 00	
1066.	Mexico Ledger, ".....	5 00	
1067.	Democrat Pub. Co., ".....	5 00	
1068.	Boonville Advertiser, ".....	5 00	
1069.	Missouri Democrat, ".....	5 00	
1070.	Shelbina Democrat, ".....	3 00	
1071.	Peirce City Democrat, ".....	3 00	
1072.	Montgomery Standard, ".....	3 00	
1239.	Hiram Phillips, cost of exhibit at St. Louis Exposition.....	130 73	
1240.	Sunday Mirror Co., 5,000 pamphlets for Exposition.....	17 50	
1241.	Central Law Journal Co., ad. of law department.....	16 00	
1242.	Siloam Springs Herald, ad. of University.....	5 00	
1243.	Maryville Republican, ".....	5 00	
1244.	Bonne Terre Democrat-Register, ad. of University.....	3 00	
1245.	The Lebanon Rustic, ".....	3 00	
1246.	Butler Weekly Times, ".....	3 00	
1412.	Geo. Knapp & Co., 2,000 copies of Republic.....	50 00	
1413.	American Journal of Education, ad. of University.....	6 00	
1414.	Hannibal Journal, ".....	5 00	
1415.	Rich Hill Review, ".....	5 00	
1416.	Chillicothe Tribune, ".....	5 00	
1417.	Cassville Republican, ".....	3 50	
1418.	Palmyra Spectator, ".....	3 00	

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DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war- rant	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
<i>Printing.</i>			
51.	E. W. Stephens, printing biennial report, etc.	\$323 50	
55.	Missouri Statesman, examination programs and paper.	9 00	
173.	Missouri Statesman, printing circulars, etc.	139 75	
174.	E. W. Stephens, cuts of buildings and printing	68 30	
289.	Tribune Printing Co., printing sundry documents.	73 00	
290.	Missouri Statesman, miscellaneous printing.	43 75	
291.	E. W. Stephens, 850 semester reports	15 00	
530.	E. W. Stephens, miscellaneous printing and binding.	115 60	
531.	C. B. Duncan, printing 3 set of dodgers	5 00	
690.	Will G. Barratt, printing programs and circulars.	13 00	
691.	E. W. Stephens, miscellaneous printing.	160 00	
838.	E. W. Stephens, printing and binding.	44 45	
839.	Will G. Barrett, 2 sets circular letters	7 50	
908.	E. W. Stephens, miscellaneous printing.	120 80	
1073.	Missouri Statesman, miscellaneous printing	91 90	
1419.	E. W. Stephens, miscellaneous printing.	116 05	
1573.	Will G. Barrett, circulars, labels and dodgers.	9 75	
			\$1,361 35
<i>Campus.</i>			
58.	Newt. Moody, labor, self and team.	7 50	
59.	Reuben Nolly, 1 cut stone for cistern	6 00	
180.	Newt. Moody, 4½ days hauling.	11 25	
181.	Reuben Nolly, 1 cut stone for cistern.	6 00	
182.	John Cook, labor on campus	4 60	
292.	M. G. Kern, exp. and per diem, making plan of campus.	90 00	
293.	James Byers, labor on campus	31 80	
294.	Michel Plant & Bulb Co., bulbs and seeds.	30 00	
295.	Newt. Moody, 8 days' hauling	20 00	
296.	E. F. Henderson, bluegrass seed	8 50	
297.	John Cook, 3½ days' work	5 25	
417.	J. H. Barnett, moving and setting pagoda.	52 00	
418.	James Byers, labor on campus.	31 64	
419.	W. B. Creasy, cutting and setting stone for spring	5 00	
532.	James Byers et al., labor on campus	104 00	
533.	Newt. Moody, 9 days' hauling.	22 50	
534.	W. L. Garver, plan of campus with buildings.	10 00	
535.	Michel Plant & Bulb Co., 2 dozen plant bulbs	3 60	
602.	Western White Bronze Co., 90 small tree labels	54 00	
909.	James Byers et al., labor on campus	53 20	
1074.	Newt. Moody, hauling on campus	3 60	
1247.	James Byers et al., labor on campus	14 80	
1420.	James Byers et al., labor on campus	21 80	
1421.	Newt. Moody, hauling and other labor	11 75	
1422.	Reuben Nolly, furnishing rock to cover sewer.	10 00	
1574.	James Byers, labor on campus	11 30	
1575.	Thomas Butcher, laying campus walks	3 00	
<i>Club-house.</i>			
60.	Ellen Norvell, salary for January	90 00	
61.	A. E. Fewsmith, salary for January	30 00	
62.	D. E. Williams, cleaning water closet	5 00	
63.	Young & Cope, apparatus for electric light.	10 00	
183.	Ellen Norvell, salary for February	90 00	
184.	A. E. Fewsmith, salary for February	30 00	
185.	D. E. Williams, cleaning water closet.	5 00	
298.	Ellen Norvell, salary for March	90 00	
299.	A. E. Fewsmith, salary for March	30 00	
300.	D. E. Williams, cleaning water closet.	5 00	
420.	Ellen Norvell, salary for April.	90 00	
421.	A. E. Fewsmith, salary for April.	30 00	
422.	D. E. Williams, cleaning water closet.	5 00	
542.	Ellen Norvell, salary for May.	90 00	
543.	A. E. Fewsmith, salary for May.	30 00	
544.	D. E. Williams, cleaning water closet	5 00	
696.	Ellen Norvell, salary for June	90 00	
1078.	Ellen Norvell, salary for September	90 00	
1079.	A. E. Fewsmith, salary for September.	35 00	
1248.	Ellen Norvell, salary for October	90 00	
1249.	A. E. Fewsmith, salary for October	35 00	
1250.	J. S. Branham, goods for infirmary	16 80	
1251.	Jordan Reid, cleaning cistern and work on same	5 80	
1252.	C. M. Strong, cleaning water closet.	5 00	
1423.	Ellen Norvell, salary for November.	90 00	
1424.	A. E. Fewsmith, salary for November.	35 00	
			633 09

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of warrant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1425..	Pasteur Filter Co., 1 germ filter for kitchen.....	\$75 00	
1426..	A. W. Anderson, cement floor and tile drain, water closet.....	25 98	
1427..	John Crist, labor, building water closet for A. B. club.....	27 65	
1428..	J. E. Miller, making pillows for infirmary.....	8 00	
1576..	Ellen Norvell, salary for December.....	90 00	
1577..	A. E. Fewsmith, salary for December.....	35 00	
1578..	Pasteur Filter Co., 2 filter tubes.....	2 00	
	<i>Curators.</i>		\$1,386 23
64..	C. M. Woodward, sundry traveling and incidental expenses.....	80 25	
65..	W. M. Eads, traveling and incidental expenses.....	17 95	
66..	B. R. Cauthorn, expenses and per diem, two days.....	13 90	
67..	C. M. Woodward, " " " ".....	22 98	
68..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " ".....	16 40	
186..	C. M. Woodward, sundry expenses and two days on executive bd... ..	48 90	
187..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " ".....	25 15	
301..	C. M. Woodward, sundry expenses and one day on executive bd... ..	81 75	
302..	M. E. Benton, expenses to board meeting.....	39 86	
303..	K. B. Oliver, " " " ".....	23 80	
304..	W. M. Eads, expenses and per diem, two days.....	18 40	
305..	Nat M. Shelton, expenses to board meeting.....	16 00	
306..	B. R. Cauthorn, expenses and per diem, one day.....	13 10	
307..	Gardiner Lathrop, expenses to board meeting.....	5 30	
362..	C. M. Woodward, expenses and per diem, two days.....	26 94	
363..	W. M. Eads, " " " ".....	21 65	
364..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " ".....	15 40	
365..	C. M. Woodward, " " " ".....	38 60	
366..	W. M. Eads, " " " ".....	21 05	
367..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " ".....	16 90	
536..	M. E. Benton, expenses to board meeting.....	43 80	
537..	C. M. Woodward, expenses and per diem, three days.....	41 65	
538..	W. M. Eads, expenses and per diem, four days.....	32 65	
539..	R. B. Oliver, expenses to June meeting.....	28 90	
540..	B. R. Cauthorn, expenses and per diem, four days.....	27 90	
541..	Nat. M. Shelton, expenses to June meeting.....	13 70	
694..	W. M. Eads, expenses and per diem, two days.....	19 65	
695..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " ".....	13 90	
840..	W. M. Eads, expenses and per diem, four days.....	40 15	
841..	G. B. Rollins, " " " ".....	24 55	
842..	Nat. M. Shelton, expenses to meeting of nominating com.....	10 00	
857..	C. M. Woodward, expenses and per diem, two days.....	75 65	
858..	B. R. Cauthorn, expenses and per diem, four days.....	29 20	
859..	C. M. Woodward, expenses and per diem, two days.....	21 00	
860..	W. M. Eads, " " " ".....	19 65	
861..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " ".....	15 40	
1075..	C. M. Woodward, " " " ".....	34 20	
1076..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " ".....	15 50	
1077..	W. M. Eads, " " " ".....	21 40	
1253..	C. M. Woodward, " " " ".....	34 55	
1254..	W. M. Eads, " " " ".....	21 45	
1255..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " ".....	15 40	
1429..	C. M. Woodward, " " " ".....	28 07	
1430..	W. M. Eads, " " " ".....	19 65	
1431..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " ".....	15 40	
1579..	C. M. Woodward, expenses and per diem, three days.....	38 50	
1580..	W. M. Eads, " " " ".....	26 15	
1581..	B. R. Cauthorn, expenses and per diem, three days.....	20 90	
1582..	Nat M. Shelton, expenses to December meeting.....	15 70	
1583..	Gardiner Lathrop, expenses to December meeting.....	12 90	
	<i>Diplomas and Medals.</i>		1,341 80
545..	R. P. Studley & Co., 100 diplomas and extra engraving.....	180 00	
696..	R. J. Hodge, for filling diplomas and certificates.....	42 75	
	<i>Engineer and Fireman.</i>		222 75
69..	G. W. Lanigan, salary as engineer for January.....	83 33	
70..	P. D. Delaney, wages as fireman for January.....	45 00	
71..	S. W. Morris, " " " ".....	45 00	
72..	W. H. Baldridge, nine nights as fireman.....	13 50	
188..	G. W. Lanigan, salary for February.....	83 33	
189..	P. D. Delaney, wages for February.....	45 00	
190..	S. W. Morris, " " " ".....	45 00	
191..	Ed Cassidy, 20 nights as fireman.....	30 00	
192..	John Holman, 6 " " " ".....	9 00	
194..	W. V. Nichols, oil and gasoline for boiler-house.....	12 05	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of In- voice.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
310.	G. W. Lanigan, salary for March.	\$83 34	
311.	P. D. Delaney, wages for March.	45 00	
312.	S. W. Morris,	45 00	
313.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., supplies for engineer	44 49	
423.	G. W. Lanigan, salary for April, 22 days	61 15	
424.	J. W. Bobbitt,	25 00	
425.	P. D. Delaney, wages for April.	45 00	
426.	John Cook, 17 days' services as fireman.	25 50	
427.	Kupferle Bros. Mfg. Co., supplies for engineer.	11 80	
546.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for May.	83 33	
547.	P. D. Delaney, wages for May	45 00	
548.	Crescent Oil and Supply Co., 4 boxes packing	6 87	
697.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for June.	83 34	
698.	P. D. Delaney, wages for June.	45 00	
699.	Crescent Oil and Supply Co., 1½ bls. asphalt paint.	56 42	
843.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for July.	83 33	
844.	P. D. Delaney, wages for July.	45 00	
913.	Cahill, Swift & Co., sundry supplies	75 21	
1080.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for September.	83 34	
1081.	P. D. Delaney, wages for September.	45 00	
1082.	Crescent Oil and Supply Co., supplies for engineer	62 64	
1083.	Cahill, Swift & Co., supplies for engineer.	28 86	
1084.	Columbia Incand. Lamp Co., 100 lamps	25 30	
1256.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for October.	83 33	
1257.	P. D. Delaney, wages for October.	45 00	
1258.	Bolen Clark,	45 00	
1432.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for November	83 33	
1433.	P. D. Delaney, wages for November.	45 00	
1434.	Bolen Clark,	45 00	
1435.	Crescent Oil and Supply Co., miscellaneous supplies	63 89	
1436.	L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co.,	57 99	
1437.	Cahill, Swift & Co.,	26 27	
1584.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for December.	83 34	
1585.	P. D. Delaney, wages for December	45 00	
1586.	Bolen Clark,	45 00	
1587.	Will Purnell,	30 00	
<i>Express, Freight, etc.</i>			\$2,263 78
73.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage for January.	139 84	
74.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams for January.	17 30	
194.	" " " " February	19 18	
195.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage for February	12 97	
308.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams for March	52 16	
309.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage for March.	8 06	
428.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams for April	30 78	
429.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage for April.	18 87	
910.	" " " " August.	270 50	
911.	John Crist, moving boiler from depot.	75 00	
912.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams for August.	57 59	
1259.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage for October.	379 54	
1260.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams for October.	46 66	
1438.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage for November.	527 18	
1439.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams for November	83 73	
1588.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage for December.	470 79	
1589.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams for December.	43 93	
<i>Fuel.</i>			2,254 08
75.	Columbia Coal Co., 10,683 bushels coal.	745 75	
196.	" " " " 10,270	718 96	
314.	" " " " 2,931	205 19	
430.	" " " " 2,807	196 53	
549.	" " " " 481	33 70	
700.	Boyle Gordon, 4 cords of wood	11 00	
1085.	E. R. Fish, testing 5 samples of coal.	15 00	
1263.	Kansas & Texas Coal Co., 852,600 pounds of coal.	188 45	
1440.	" " " " 630,100	463 10	
1441.	A. M. Schweich, coal and coke	66 94	
1442.	Blackfoot Coal Co., 152 bushels of coal.	12 19	
1590.	Kansas & Texas Coal Co., 686,700 pounds of coal.	532 21	
<i>Furniture.</i>			3,159 02
76.	Parker Brothers, 4 dozen chairs and furniture rent.	28 50	
147.	Tyler Desk Co., 1 oak flat-top desk.	20 00	
215.	Parker Brothers, office chair, table and stand.	10 50	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
106.	R. H. Jesse, traveling expenses.....	\$1 75	
209.	J. H. Coons, traveling expenses as examiner of schools.....	135 50	
210.	J. P. Blanton, traveling expenses in summer work.....	50 00	
211.	E. A. Allen, expenses to teachers' association.....	26 15	
212.	C. L. Willoughby, stenographic work and typewriting.....	20 00	
213.	R. W. Hodge, part tuition refunded.....	15 00	
214.	Cottage Hotel, board of visiting ministers.....	15 00	
215.	Frank G. Tyrrell, expenses St. L. to Columbia and return.....	10 00	
216.	William Short, ".....	7 00	
217.	Inez Rigg, contingent fee refunded.....	5 00	
218.	C. M. Strong, work in biological laboratory.....	4 44	
219.	Holman Soap Co., 100 bars soap.....	4 75	
329.	W. M. Eads, expenses attending session of Legislature.....	210 00	
330.	J. H. Coons, traveling expenses as examiner of schools.....	78 90	
331.	J. M. Rice, paid for lectures to normal department.....	50 00	
332.	C. L. Willoughby, sundry clerical work.....	17 50	
333.	Hall & Glenn, livery at various times.....	17 00	
334.	Chas. H. Wyman & Co., release of goods at custom house.....	16 75	
335.	Alexander Martin, expenses to Jefferson City.....	15 55	
336.	H. C. Wells, board of Dr. Short and Judge Macfarlane.....	14 25	
337.	Clarence Truitt, rent of telephone 3 months.....	6 00	
440.	J. H. Murry, att'y, law fees, overcharges on law tuition refunded.....	144 90	
441.	J. H. Coons, traveling expenses as examiner of schools.....	80 45	
442.	J. M. White, expenses from Carthage to Columbia and return.....	20 00	
443.	Rev. Frank Ferguson, expenses St. L. to Columbia and return.....	10 00	
444.	Jno. R. Kirk, expenses Jefferson City to Columbia and return.....	8 25	
445.	C. L. Willoughby, sundry typewriting.....	8 00	
558.	J. H. Bauer, music for commencement week.....	127 50	
559.	J. H. Coons, traveling expenses as examiner of schools.....	86 90	
560.	H. M. Thompson, exp. Jackson (Miss.) to Columbia and return.....	75 00	
561.	Jas B. Angell, exp. Ann Arbor (Mich.) to Columbia and return.....	50 00	
562.	H. C. Wells, board of Bauer's orchestra.....	46 55	
563.	Joe L. Douglas, photographs of university buildings.....	19 50	
564.	Curtis Hill, part tuition refunded.....	15 00	
565.	Cottage Hotel, board of Judge Adams and Rev. J. M. Lee.....	11 50	
566.	A. W. Lawrence, engineering tuition refunded.....	20 00	
567.	G. E. Miller, ".....	20 00	
568.	C. E. Young, ".....	10 00	
569.	T. R. Fowler, ".....	10 00	
570.	R. L. Shipman, ".....	10 00	
571.	E. J. Mason, ".....	10 00	
572.	R. P. Garrett, ".....	10 00	
573.	F. S. Bathis, ".....	10 00	
574.	J. W. Skelly, ".....	10 00	
575.	Lee Highley, ".....	10 00	
576.	Dr. J. M. Lee, exp. St. Louis to Columbia and return.....	10 00	
709.	Wm. Shrader, exp. Columbia to Chicago and return.....	31 75	
710.	Hall & Shields, sundry livery bills.....	38 50	
711.	Cottage Hotel, rent of rooms commencement week.....	17 50	
712.	E. B. Adams, R. R. fare St. L. to Columbia and return.....	7 85	
713.	G. B. Macfarlane, R. R. fare Jefferson City to Columbia and return.....	5 50	
714.	Guitar & Niedermeyer, 2 wagonettes, ½ day.....	5 00	
715.	J. A. Marr, contingent fee refunded.....	5 00	
848.	W. F. Hodge, city clerk, costs in Niedermeyer vs. Curators.....	36 55	
917.	J. H. Coons, traveling expenses as examiner of schools.....	78 50	
918.	J. P. Blanton, expenses visiting teachers' institutes.....	56 45	
919.	R. H. Jesse, expenses to St. Louis.....	8 75	
920.	C. W. Marx, expenses in St. Louis.....	5 50	
103.	Turner, Hinton & Turner, attorneys' fee in Niedermeyer vs. Curators.....	50 00	
104.	Chas. W. Hogan, tuition refunded.....	30 00	
105.	Mamie and Lula Campbell, listing books in library.....	26 25	
106.	M. K. Salmon, tuition refunded.....	20 00	
107.	R. E. Thonssen & Co., 9 picture frames for exposition.....	15 60	
108.	W. S. Campbell, work in law library.....	9 00	
109.	C. W. Marx, traveling expenses, collecting coal for tests.....	8 75	
110.	E. E. Campbell, 3 days' work in law library.....	3 00	
1279.	J. G. Babb, sundry cash advances for labor, etc.....	61 63	
1280.	J. F. Manring, law tuition refunded.....	50 00	
1281.	M. and E. Campbell, sundry clerical services.....	27 15	
1282.	Irvin Switzler, services in checking library.....	25 00	
1283.	Carl Shipley, tuition refunded.....	20 00	
1284.	C. F. Peeler, ".....	20 00	
1285.	W. W. Coleman, ".....	10 00	
1286.	C. L. Willoughby, sundry clerical work.....	9 50	
1287.	Clarence Truitt, rent of telephone, 4 months.....	8 00	
1288.	Hall & Shields, sundry livery bills.....	8 00	
1289.	R. J. Hodge, filling diplomas and other lettering.....	6 15	
1461.	Cameron Mann, expenses K. C. to Columbia and return.....	10 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of Vat.	To whom Issued.	Amount	Total.
1462.	Eula Campbell, sundry clerical work	\$7 60	
1463.	Staikoff & Turner, putting in electric bell	6 00	
1464.	G. H. Pannell, laboratory deposit refunded	5 00	
1465.	R. F. Downing & Co., balance due on foreign freight	3 46	
1605.	Slatington Bangor Slate Syndicate, slate blackboards	94 53	
1606.	J. G. Babb, sundry cash advances	42 00	
1607.	J. K. Hickman, keeping "antitoxin" horses	34 85	
1608.	H. J. Waters, expenses visiting farmers' institutes	32 91	
1609.	J. C. Whitten, " " " "	30 10	
1610.	R. H. Jesse, " " " "	15 20	
1611.	E. R. Durham, furnishing names, etc., of teachers	15 00	
1612.	Chas. Madison, 6¼ days' work	10 20	
1613.	Rev. John A. Duncan, expenses K. O. to Columbia and return	10 00	
1614.	Cottage Hotel, board of Rev. John A. Duncan	7 50	
1615.	K. C. Calcium Light Co., 50 ft. oxygen gas and express	6 90	
1616.	Clarence Truitt, telephone rent, 3 months	6 00	
1617.	Missouri College Union, assessment for one year	5 00	
1618.	G. R. Staikoff, wiring Mechanic Arts building	4 00	
1619.	Eula Campbell, sundry clerical work	3 75	
	<i>Repairs.</i>		\$2,756 71
107.	Matthews & Walker, sundry piping and plumbing	126 50	
108.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in January	37 00	
109.	W. W. Hornberger, tin work and material	40 50	
110.	R. U. Coombe, blacksmithing and material	4 30	
111.	Bell & Gillaspie, work on engineers' tools	3 75	
112.	Joseph Gerig, varnishing, painting, etc.	3 50	
113.	D. P. Richards, repair of regulator and typewriter	3 00	
220.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in February	48 75	
221.	McAlester Lumber Co., sundry bills of lumber	31 43	
222.	Hickman & Estes, glass and hardware	16 45	
223.	Henry Silver, 29 hours' carpenter work	7 25	
338.	W. W. Hornberger, plumbing work and materials	81 35	
339.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in March	50 05	
340.	Charles Matthews, miscellaneous hardware and labor	40 05	
341.	Matthews & Walker, sundry plumbing	30 52	
342.	Mahn & Co., repair of surveying instruments	4 00	
446.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in April	39 00	
447.	McAlester Lumber Co., sundry bills of lumber	19 25	
577.	C. C. Newman & Co., hardware and labor	100 35	
578.	Joseph Gerig, sundry painting and glazing	77 96	
579.	Hickman & Estes, hardware, glass, etc.	38 55	
580.	Beverly Chapman, 15 days' carpenter work	37 50	
581.	Matthews & Walker, plumbing work and material	31 40	
582.	Maupin & Crouch, bills of lumber	11 94	
716.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in June	35 60	
846.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in July	47 25	
847.	John W. Carlisle, making 5 keys	1 65	
921.	C. C. Newman & Co., furnace for pres. house and hardware	311 20	
922.	A. T. Duncan & Co., weather strips in department buildings	148 90	
923.	Chas. Matthews, hardware, glass and labor	118 20	
924.	McAlester Lumber Co., sundry bills of lumber	83 80	
925.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in August	70 00	
926.	Joseph Gerig, painting, papering and glazing	65 85	
927.	Riley & Burkhart, work on Agricultural and main buildings	56 30	
928.	L. E. Earhart, plastering at club houses	13 50	
929.	R. U. Coombe, blacksmithing and repair work	7 00	
930.	G. L. Norvell, sundry blacksmithing	3 50	
1111.	Columbia Planing Mill Co. weather strips in buildings	56 30	
1112.	Joseph Gerig, sundry painting, glazing, etc.	140 25	
1113.	John Crist, material and carpenter work	99 05	
1114.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in September	60 00	
1115.	Thomas Butcher, carpenter work in September	49 50	
1116.	Hickam & Estes, hardware and glass	43 15	
1117.	La Crosse Lumber Co., cypress lumber	2 56	
1118.	F. Pannell, cash paid for repair of instruments	1 60	
1290.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., sundry material and supplies	76 85	
1291.	McAlester Lumber Co., sundry bills of lumber	76 37	
1292.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in October	59 70	
1293.	Joseph Gerig, painting and glazing	31 50	
1294.	W. G. Heck, work repairing shop tables	10 95	
1466.	Charles Matthews, miscellaneous hardware	84 65	
1467.	W. W. Hornberger, sundry labor and material	83 70	
1468.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work for November	59 90	
1469.	Joseph Gerig, painting, staining, etc.	40 70	
1470.	Columbia Planing Mill Co., weather strips and molding	22 30	
1471.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., material and labor	12 50	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of warrant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1472..	Thomas Butcher, twenty-two hours' carpenter work	\$5 50	
1620..	Hatton's paper store, sundry labor and material	98 94	
1621..	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in December	51 50	
1622..	G. L. Norvell, blacksmithing and material	15 10	
1623..	Smith Premier Typewriter Co , repair of typewriter.....	5 80	
			\$3,136 47
	SALARY--UNIVERSITY.		
	January.		
3..	R. H. Jesse	333 33	
4..	Alexander Martin	300 00	
5..	E. A. Allen	208 33	
6..	J. C. Jones	166 67	
7..	W. C. Tindall	166 67	
8..	M. L. Lipscomb	166 67	
9..	W. G. Manly	166 67	
10..	John D. Lawson	166 67	
11..	J. P. Blanton	166 67	
12..	William Shrader	166 67	
13..	James A. Yantis	166 67	
14..	Milton Updegraff	166 67	
15..	John Pickard	166 67	
16..	F. C. Hicks	166 67	
17..	H. T. Cory	166 67	
18..	Frank Thilly	166 67	
19..	A. W. McAlester	125 00	
20..	Woodson Moss	125 00	
21..	John M. Burnam	125 00	
22..	Leo Wiener	125 00	
23..	Howard B. Gibson	125 00	
24..	Sidney Calvert	90 00	
25..	John Murry, receiver	87 50	
26..	W. R. Gentry	66 67	
27..	W. W. Griffith	50 00	
28..	Mary Iglehart	50 00	
29..	Kate Hendricks	50 00	
30..	James Gordon	33 33	
31..	W. A. Norris	33 33	
32..	Eva Johnston	20 00	
33..	Jennie Adams	20 00	
34..	Ida Gerig	20 00	
35..	Ottillie Kahn	20 00	
36..	J. G. Babb	166 67	
37..	J. H. Coons	83 33	
38..	J. W. Monser	83 33	
39..	R. B. Price	12 50	
	February.		4,520 03
128..	R. H. Jesse	333 33	
129..	Alexander Martin	300 00	
130..	E. A. Allen	208 33	
131..	J. C. Jones	166 67	
132..	W. C. Tindall	166 67	
133..	M. L. Lipscomb	166 67	
134..	W. G. Manly	166 67	
135..	John D. Lawson	166 67	
136..	J. P. Blanton	166 67	
137..	William Shrader	166 67	
138..	James A. Yantis	166 67	
139..	Milton Updegraff	166 67	
140..	John Pickard	166 67	
141..	F. C. Hicks	166 67	
142..	H. T. Cory	166 67	
143..	Frank Thilly	166 67	
144..	A. W. McAlester	125 00	
145..	Woodson Moss	125 00	
146..	John M. Burnam	125 00	
147..	Leo Wiener	125 00	
148..	Howard B. Gibson	125 00	
149..	Sidney Calvert	90 00	
150..	W. R. Gentry	66 67	
151..	W. W. Griffith	50 00	
152..	Mary Iglehart	50 00	
153..	Kate Hendricks	50 00	
154..	James Gordon	33 33	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of War- rant.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
155.	W. A. Norris.	\$33 33	
156.	Eva Johnston.	20 00	
157.	Jennie Adams.	20 00	
158.	Ida Gerig.	20 00	
159.	Ottillie Kahn.	20 00	
160.	Inez Riggs.	15 00	
161.	J. G. Babb.	166 67	
162.	J. H. Coons.	83 33	
163.	J. W. Monser.	83 33	
164.	R. B. Price.	12 50	
<i>March.</i>			\$4,447 53
238.	R. H. Jesse.	333 34	
239.	Alexander Martin.	300 00	
240.	E. A. Allen.	208 34	
241.	J. C. Jones.	166 66	
242.	W. C. Tindall.	166 66	
243.	L. M. Lipscomb.	166 66	
244.	W. G. Manly.	166 66	
245.	John D. Lawson.	166 66	
246.	J. P. Blanton.	166 66	
247.	William Shrader.	166 66	
248.	James A. Yantis.	166 66	
249.	Milton Updegraff.	166 66	
250.	John Pickard.	166 66	
251.	F. C. Hicks.	166 66	
252.	H. T. Cory.	166 66	
253.	Frank Thilly.	166 66	
254.	A. W. McAlester.	125 00	
255.	Woodson Moss.	125 00	
256.	John M. Burnam.	125 00	
257.	Leo Wiener.	125 00	
258.	Howard B. Gibson.	125 00	
259.	Sidney Calvert.	90 00	
260.	W. R. Gentry.	66 66	
261.	W. W. Griffith.	50 00	
262.	Mary Iglehart.	50 00	
263.	Kate Hendricks.	50 00	
264.	James Gordon.	33 34	
265.	W. A. Norris.	33 34	
266.	Eva Johnston.	20 00	
267.	Jennie Adams.	20 00	
268.	Ida Gerig.	20 00	
269.	Ottillie Kahn.	20 00	
270.	Inez Riggs.	15 00	
271.	J. G. Babb.	166 66	
272.	J. H. Coons.	83 34	
273.	J. W. Monser.	83 34	
274.	R. B. Price.	12 50	
<i>April.</i>			4,447 44
368.	R. H. Jesse.	333 33	
369.	Alexander Martin.	300 00	
370.	E. A. Allen.	208 33	
371.	J. C. Jones.	166 67	
372.	W. C. Tindall.	166 67	
373.	M. L. Lipscomb.	166 67	
374.	W. G. Manly.	166 67	
375.	John D. Lawson.	166 67	
376.	J. P. Blanton.	166 67	
377.	William Shrader.	166 67	
378.	James A. Yantis.	166 67	
379.	Milton Updegraff.	166 67	
380.	John Pickard.	166 67	
381.	F. C. Hicks.	166 67	
382.	H. T. Cory.	166 67	
383.	Frank Thilly.	166 67	
384.	A. W. McAlester.	125 00	
385.	Woodson Moss.	125 00	
386.	John M. Burnam.	125 00	
387.	Leo Wiener.	125 00	
388.	Howard B. Gibson.	125 00	
389.	Sidney Calvert.	90 00	
390.	W. R. Gentry.	66 67	
391.	W. W. Griffith.	50 00	
392.	Mary Iglehart.	50 00	
393.	Kate Hendricks.	50 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war- rant.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
394..	James Gordon.....	\$33 33	
395..	W. A. Norris.....	33 33	
396..	Eva Johnston.....	20 00	
397..	Jennie Adams.....	20 00	
398..	Ida Gerig.....	20 00	
399..	Ottillie Kahn.....	20 00	
400..	Inez Riggs.....	15 00	
401..	J. G. Babb.....	166 67	
402..	J. H. Coons.....	83 33	
403..	J. W. Monser.....	83 33	
404..	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
<i>May.</i>			\$4,447 53
473..	R. H. Jesse.....	333 33	
474..	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
475..	E. A. Allen.....	208 33	
476..	J. C. Jones.....	166 67	
477..	W. C. Tindall.....	166 67	
478..	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 67	
479..	W. G. Manly.....	166 67	
480..	John D. Lawson.....	166 67	
481..	H. T. Cory.....	166 67	
482..	F. C. Hicks.....	166 67	
483..	John Pickard.....	166 67	
484..	Milton Updegraff.....	166 67	
485..	James A. Yantis.....	166 67	
486..	William Shrader.....	166 67	
487..	J. P. Blanton.....	166 67	
488..	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
489..	Frank Thilly.....	166 67	
490..	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
491..	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
492..	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	
493..	Leo Wiener.....	125 00	
494..	Howard B. Gibson.....	125 00	
495..	Sidney Calvert.....	90 00	
496..	W. R. Gentry.....	66 67	
497..	W. W. Griffith.....	50 00	
498..	Helena C. Conrad.....	87 50	
499..	Kate Hendricks.....	50 00	
500..	James Gordon.....	33 33	
501..	W. A. Norris.....	33 33	
502..	Eva Johnston.....	40 00	
503..	Jennie Adams.....	40 00	
504..	Ida Gerig.....	40 00	
505..	Ottillie Kahn.....	40 00	
506..	Inez Riggs.....	15 00	
507..	J. G. Babb.....	166 67	
508..	J. W. Monser.....	83 33	
509..	J. H. Coons.....	83 33	
510..	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
<i>June.</i>			4,615 03
640..	R. H. Jesse.....	333 34	
641..	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
642..	E. A. Allen.....	208 34	
643..	J. C. Jones.....	166 66	
644..	W. C. Tindall.....	166 66	
645..	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 66	
646..	W. G. Manly.....	166 66	
647..	John D. Lawson.....	166 66	
648..	J. P. Blanton.....	166 66	
649..	F. C. Hicks.....	166 66	
650..	James A. Yantis.....	166 66	
651..	William Shrader.....	166 63	
652..	Milton Updegraff.....	166 66	
653..	John Pickard.....	166 66	
654..	H. T. Cory.....	166 66	
655..	Frank Thilly.....	166 66	
656..	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
657..	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
658..	Jno. M. Burnam.....	125 00	
659..	Leo Wiener.....	125 00	
660..	Howard B. Gibson.....	125 00	
661..	James Gordon.....	100 00	
662..	W. A. Norris.....	100 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war- rants	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
663.	Sidney Calvert	\$96 66	
664.	W. R. Gentry	66 66	
665.	Mary Izlehart	50 00	
666.	Kate Hendricks	50 00	
667.	W. W. Griffith	50 00	
668.	J. G. Babb	166 66	
669.	J. W. Monser	83 34	
670.	J. H. Coons	83 34	
671.	R. B. Price	12 50	
	<i>July.</i>		\$4,492 42
795.	R. H. Jesse	333 33	
796.	Alexander Martin	300 00	
797.	E. A. Allen	208 33	
798.	J. C. Jones	166 67	
799.	W. C. Tindall	166 67	
800.	M. L. Lipscomb	166 67	
802.	W. G. Manly	166 67	
803.	John D. Lawson	166 67	
804.	J. P. Blanton	166 67	
805.	F. C. Hicks	166 67	
806.	James A. Yantis	166 67	
807.	William Shrader	166 67	
808.	Milton Updegraff	166 67	
809.	John Pickard	166 67	
810.	H. T. Cory	166 67	
811.	Frank Thilly	166 67	
812.	A. W. McAlester	125 00	
813.	Woodson Moss	125 00	
814.	John M. Burnam	125 00	
815.	Leo Wiener	125 00	
816.	Howard B. Gibson	125 00	
817.	Sidney Calvert	100 00	
818.	W. R. Gentry	66 67	
819.	Mary Izlehart	50 00	
820.	Kate Hendricks	50 00	
821.	J. G. Babb	166 67	
822.	J. W. Monser	83 33	
823.	R. B. Price	12 50	
	<i>August.</i>		4,162 54
862.	R. H. Jesse	333 33	
863.	Alexander Martin	300 00	
864.	E. A. Allen	208 33	
865.	J. C. Jones	166 67	
866.	W. C. Tindall	166 67	
867.	M. L. Lipscomb	166 67	
868.	W. G. Manly	166 67	
869.	John D. Lawson	166 67	
870.	J. P. Blanton	166 67	
871.	F. C. Hicks	166 67	
872.	James A. Yantis	166 67	
873.	William Shrader	166 67	
874.	Milton Updegraff	166 67	
875.	John Pickard	166 67	
876.	H. T. Cory	166 67	
877.	Frank Thilly	166 67	
878.	A. W. McAlester	125 00	
879.	Woodson Moss	125 00	
880.	John M. Burnam	125 00	
881.	Leo Wiener	125 00	
882.	Howard B. Gibson	125 00	
883.	Sidney Calvert	100 00	
884.	W. R. Gentry	66 67	
885.	Mary Izlehart	50 00	
886.	Kate Hendricks	50 00	
887.	J. G. Babb	166 67	
888.	J. W. Monser	83 33	
889.	J. H. Coons	83 33	
890.	R. B. Price	12 50	
	<i>September.</i>		4,245 57
998.	R. H. Jesse	333 34	
999.	Alexander Martin	300 00	
1000.	E. A. Allen	208 34	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war- rent.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1001.	J. C. Jones.....	\$166 66	
1002.	W. C. Tindall.....	166 66	
1003.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 66	
1004.	W. G. Manly.....	166 66	
1005.	John D. Lawson.....	166 66	
1006.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 66	
1007.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 66	
1008.	James A. Yantis.....	166 66	
1009.	William Shrader.....	166 66	
1010.	Milton Updegraff.....	166 66	
1011.	John Pickard.....	166 66	
1012.	H. T. Cory.....	166 66	
1013.	Frank Thilly.....	166 66	
1014.	Howard B. Gibson.....	150 00	
1015.	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
1016.	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
1017.	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	
1018.	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
1019.	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
1020.	John W. Connaway.....	125 00	
1021.	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00	
1022.	R. E. Graham.....	83 34	
1023.	Isidor Loeb.....	83 34	
1024.	W. W. Griffith.....	50 00	
1025.	Eva Johnston.....	30 00	
1026.	Jennie Adams.....	20 00	
1027.	T. J. Taylor.....	20 00	
1028.	Minna A. Kidwell.....	20 00	
1029.	J. G. Babb.....	166 66	
1030.	J. H. Coons.....	166 67	
1031.	J. W. Monser.....	83 34	
1032.	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
1033.	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
<i>October.</i>			\$4,794 11
1193.	R. H. Jesse.....	333 33	
1194.	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
1195.	E. A. Allen.....	208 33	
1196.	J. C. Jones.....	166 67	
1197.	W. C. Tindall.....	166 67	
1198.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 67	
1199.	W. G. Manly.....	166 67	
1200.	John D. Lawson.....	166 67	
1201.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 67	
1202.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 67	
1203.	James A. Yantis.....	166 67	
1204.	William Shrader.....	166 67	
1205.	Milton Updegraff.....	166 67	
1206.	John Pickard.....	166 67	
1207.	H. T. Cory.....	166 67	
1208.	Frank Thilly.....	166 67	
1209.	Mrs. H. B. Gibson.....	150 00	
1210.	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
1211.	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
1212.	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	
1213.	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
1214.	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
1215.	John W. Connaway.....	125 00	
1216.	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00	
1217.	R. E. Graham.....	116 66	
1218.	Isidor Loeb.....	83 33	
1219.	W. W. Griffith.....	50 00	
1220.	Eva Johnston.....	30 00	
1221.	Jennie Adams.....	20 00	
1222.	T. J. Taylor.....	20 00	
1223.	Minna A. Kidwell.....	20 00	
1224.	J. G. Babb.....	166 67	
1225.	J. W. Monser.....	83 33	
1226.	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
1227.	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
<i>November.</i>			4,660 86
1363.	R. H. Jesse.....	333 33	
1364.	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
1365.	E. A. Allen.....	208 33	
1366.	J. C. Jones.....	166 67	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1367.	W. C. Tindall.....	\$166 67	
1368.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 67	
1369.	W. G. Manly.....	166 67	
1370.	John D. Lawson.....	166 67	
1371.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 67	
1372.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 67	
1373.	James A. Yantis.....	166 67	
1374.	William Shrader.....	166 67	
1375.	Milton Updegraff.....	166 67	
1376.	John Pickard.....	166 67	
1377.	H. T. Cory.....	166 67	
1378.	Frank Thilly.....	166 67	
1379.	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
1380.	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
1381.	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	
1382.	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
1383.	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
1384.	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00	
1386.	Isidor Loeb.....	83 33	
1387.	W. W. Griffith.....	50 00	
1388.	Eva Johnston.....	30 00	
1389.	Jennie Adams.....	20 00	
1390.	T. J. Taylor.....	20 00	
1391.	Minna A. Kidwell.....	20 00	
1392.	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
1393.	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
<i>December.</i>			\$4,019 20
1534.	R. H. Jesse.....	333 34	
1535.	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
1536.	E. A. Allen.....	208 34	
1537.	J. C. Jones.....	166 66	
1538.	W. C. Tindall.....	146 66	
1539.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 66	
1540.	W. G. Manly.....	166 66	
1541.	John D. Lawson.....	166 66	
1542.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 66	
1543.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 66	
1544.	James A. Yantis.....	166 66	
1545.	William Shrader.....	166 66	
1546.	Milton Updegraff.....	166 66	
1547.	John Pickard.....	166 66	
1548.	H. T. Cory.....	166 66	
1549.	Frank Thilly.....	166 66	
1550.	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
1551.	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
1552.	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	
1553.	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
1554.	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
1555.	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00	
1556.	Isidor Loeb.....	83 34	
1557.	W. W. Griffith.....	50 00	
1558.	Eva Johnston.....	30 00	
1559.	Jennie Adams.....	20 00	
1560.	T. J. Taylor.....	20 00	
1561.	Minna A. Kidwell.....	20 00	
1562.	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
1563.	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
Total.....			4,019 10
Total.....			\$52,871 66
SALARY—A. AND M. COLLEGE.			
<i>January.</i>			
40.	C. V. Riley.....	400 00	
41.	C. V. Riley.....	200 00	
42.	G. C. Broadhead.....	196 67	
43.	W. J. Quick.....	196 67	
44.	Howard Ayers.....	196 67	
45.	L. M. Defoe.....	125 00	
46.	Shas. Dinsmoor.....	83 33	
47.	J. C. Whitten.....	83 33	
48.	Paul Schweitzer.....	80 50	
49.	E. B. Cauthorn.....	66 67	
50.	M. E., Katie, and Lillie, Porter.....	41 67	
			1,590 51

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of warrant	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
<i>February.</i>			
165..	G. C. Broadhead	\$166 67	
166..	Walter J. Quick	166 67	
167..	Howard Ayers	166 67	
168..	L. M. Defoe	125 00	
169..	Silas Dinsmoor	83 33	
170..	J. C. Whitten	83 33	
171..	E. B. Cauthorn	66 67	
172..	Paul Schweitzer	62 50	
			\$920 84
<i>March.</i>			
275..	G. C. Broadhead	166 66	
276..	Walter J. Quick	166 66	
277..	Howard Ayers	166 66	
278..	L. M. Defoe	125 00	
279..	Silas Dinsmoor	83 34	
280..	J. C. Whitten	83 34	
281..	E. B. Cauthorn	66 66	
282..	Paul Schweitzer	62 50	
			920 82
<i>April.</i>			
405..	G. C. Broadhead	166 67	
406..	Walter J. Quick	166 67	
407..	Howard Ayers	166 67	
408..	L. M. Defoe	125 00	
409..	Silas Dinsmoor	83 33	
410..	J. C. Whitten	83 33	
411..	E. B. Cauthorn	66 67	
412..	Paul Schweitzer	62 50	
			920 84
<i>May.</i>			
511..	G. C. Broadhead	166 67	
512..	Walter J. Quick	166 67	
513..	Howard Ayers	166 67	
514..	L. M. Defoe	125 00	
515..	Silas Dinsmoor	83 33	
516..	J. C. Whitten	83 33	
517..	E. B. Cauthorn	66 67	
518..	Paul Schweitzer	62 50	
			920 84
<i>June.</i>			
672..	G. C. Broadhead	166 66	
673..	Walter J. Quick	166 66	
674..	Howard Ayers	166 66	
675..	L. M. Defoe	125 00	
676..	Silas Dinsmoor	83 34	
677..	J. C. Whitten	83 34	
678..	E. B. Cauthorn	66 66	
679..	Paul Schweitzer	62 50	
			920 82
<i>July.</i>			
824..	G. C. Broadhead	166 67	
825..	Walter J. Quick	166 67	
			333 34
<i>August.</i>			
891..	G. C. Broadhead	166 67	
892..	Walter J. Quick	166 67	
			333 34
<i>September.</i>			
1034..	F. B. Mumford	166 66	
1035..	G. C. Broadhead	83 34	
1036..	C. F. Marbut	83 34	
1037..	H. J. Waters	41 66	
			375 00
<i>October.</i>			
1228..	F. B. Mumford	166 67	
1229..	G. C. Broadhead	83 33	
1230..	C. F. Marbut	83 33	
1231..	H. J. Waters	41 67	
			375 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
<i>November.</i>			
1394.	F. B. Mumford	\$166 67	
1395.	G. C. Broadhead	83 33	
1396.	J. G. Babb.	166 67	
1397.	John W. Connaway.	125 00	
1385.	R. E. Graham	100 00	
1398.	C. F. Marbut	83 33	
1399.	J. W. Monser	83 33	
1400.	H. J. Waters	41 67	
			\$850 00
<i>December.</i>			
1564.	F. B. Mumford	166 66	
1565.	J. G. Babb.	166 66	
1566.	John W. Connaway	125 00	
1567.	R. E. Graham	100 00	
1568.	G. C. Broadhead	83 34	
1569.	C. F. Marbut	83 34	
1570.	J. W. Monser	83 34	
1571.	H. J. Waters	41 66	
			\$850 00
	Total		\$9,301 35
<i>Scientific.</i>			
114.	Queen & Company, 10 Reichert microscopes and equipment	275 50	
115.	W. E. Harshe, 1 book and apparatus	9 00	
116.	F. P. Miller, 5 oak drawing tables	55 50	
117.	B. S. Winchester, ice for laboratory	2 27	
118.	McIntosh Battery and Optical Co., 1—4½ P. C. condensing lens	2 40	
228.	K. C. Calcium Light Co., oxygen cylinders and gas	60 90	
229.	A. T. Duncan & Co., tables for biological laboratory	47 70	
230.	William Bachtell, 3 boxes mineral specimens	6 25	
343.	Henry Hell Chemical Co., sundry supplies	98 73	
344.	Carl Zeiss, repairs of biological apparatus	15 80	
345.	Waddell & Adams, supplies for department of biology	4 90	
346.	E. S. Ritchie & Sons, apparatus for department of elec. eng.	37 50	
448.	Franklin Educational Co., 5 Leltz microscopes and appurtenances.	276 82	
449.	R. H. Smith, sundry supplies	9 56	
450.	Howard B. Gibson, Federal government work	250 00	
451.	Elmer and Amend, filters and tubing	6 16	
452.	Frances Schroeel, 800 boxes for geology	10 37	
453.	Henry J. Green, filling barometer	8 90	
583.	Henry Hell Chemical Co., supplies and repairs	60 76	
584.	F. P. Miller, instrument case for engineering	49 35	
717.	Whitall, Tatam & Co., supplies department of biology	46 94	
848.	The Manhattan Distillery, 1 barrel alcohol	16 66	
981.	Marine Biological Laboratory, miscellaneous supplies	190 55	
982.	C. M. Jackson, material and expenses	21 40	
983.	Howard Ayers, cash paid for supplies	6 65	
984.	Elmer & Amend, chemical supplies	393 26	
1119.	Henry Hell Chemical Co., supplies for physics	207 75	
1120.	The Manhattan Distillery, one barrel alcohol	16 47	
1295.	Henry Hell Chemical Co., supplies for biology	43 79	
1296.	Library Bureau, cards, etc., department of biology	33 45	
1297.	C. M. Jackson, collecting specimens, etc	10 00	
1476.	W. E. Harshe, books for laboratory	9 20	
1477.	McIntosh Battery & Optical Co., 1 pr. condensing lenses	4 80	
1624.	Franklin Educ. Co., supplies for laboratories	102 48	
1625.	E. H. Sargent & Co., sundry supplies for laboratory	40 72	
1626.	Whitall, Tatam & Co., material for laboratory	46 75	
1627.	Queen & Co., appurtenances to microscopes	27 40	
1628.	Irving Hardesty, cash for supplies	13 70	
1629.	C. M. Jackson, labor in biological and laboratory	3 00	
			2,513 33
<i>Stationery and Postage.</i>			
119.	Gast Bank Note & Litho. Co., 1 numbering machine	9 00	
129.	U. S. postoffice, postage stamps	4 05	
121.	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, T. W. ribbon and paper	2 50	
224.	U. S. postoffice, postal supplies for February	65 08	
225.	Burroughs & Vivion Bros., miscellaneous stationery	49 45	
226.	Graham Paper Co., 5 reams examination paper	12 00	
227.	Southern Electrical Supply Co., 1 automatic paper fastener	3 00	
347.	U. S. postoffice, postal supplies for March	73 94	
348.	Albany Perf. Wrapping Paper Co., 5 cases toilet paper	37 50	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war- rent.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
10.	John Crist, labor, placing machinery and equipment	\$92 10	
11.	Diamond Machine Co., machinery for shop	89 00	
12.	The Hendley Machine Co., one Hendley hand lathe	75 00	
13.	A. Hoffman Hardware & Paint Co., machinery for shop	72 02	
14.	Dwight Slate Machine Co., machinery for shop	45 00	
15.	A. B. Bowman, one emery wheel and attachments	30 04	
16.	Ewald Iron Co., iron, steel and copper for shop	23 46	
25.	C. W. Marx, salary for February	166 67	
26.	A. H. Place, "	83 33	
27.	H. Van Blarcom, "	75 00	
28.	A. Hoffman Hardware & Paint Co., tools for shop	101 76	
35.	C. W. Marx, salary for March	166 66	
36.	A. H. Place, "	83 33	
37.	H. Van Blarcom, "	75 00	
38.	A. Hoffman Hardware & Paint Co., tools and equipment	65 50	
39.	Ranken & Fritsch F. & M. Co., castings for shop	35 21	
40.	General Electric Co., electric equipment for shop	20 32	
41.	Central Union Brass Co., dynamo castings	16 22	
47.	C. W. Marx, salary for April	166 67	
48.	A. H. Place, "	83 33	
49.	H. Van Blarcom, "	75 00	
50.	Central Union Brass Co., castings and oil cloth	4 20	
56.	C. W. Marx, salary for May	166 67	
57.	A. H. Place, "	83 33	
58.	H. Van Blarcom, "	75 00	
64.	C. W. Marx, " June	166 66	
65.	A. H. Place, "	83 34	
66.	H. Van Blarcom, "	75 00	
70.	C. W. Marx, " July	166 67	
71.	A. H. Place, "	83 33	
72.	H. Van Blarcom, "	75 00	
82.	C. W. Marx, " August	166 67	
83.	A. H. Place, "	83 33	
84.	H. Van Blarcom, "	75 00	
93.	C. W. Marx, " September	166 66	
94.	H. Van Blarcom, "	91 66	
95.	A. H. Place, "	83 34	
107.	C. W. Marx, " October	166 67	
108.	H. Van Blarcom, "	91 67	
109.	A. H. Place, "	83 33	
110.	Ewald Iron Co., Iron and steel for shop	32 33	
121.	C. W. Marx, salary for November	166 67	
122.	H. Van Blarcom, "	91 67	
123.	A. H. Place, "	83 33	
124.	A. Hoffman Hardware & Paint Co., sundry tools for shop	21 48	
125.	G. L. Norvell, smithing coal for shop	58 24	
126.	McAlester Lumber Co., lumber for shop	50 17	
137.	C. W. Marx, salary for December	166 66	
138.	H. Van Blarcom, "	91 66	
139.	A. H. Place, "	83 34	
<i>C.—English Language.</i>			\$6,543 16
17.	G. A. Wauchope, salary for January	100 00	
18.	H. C. Penn, "	100 00	
29.	G. A. Wauchope, " February	100 00	
30.	H. C. Penn, "	100 00	
42.	G. A. Wauchope, " March	100 00	
43.	H. C. Penn, "	100 00	
51.	G. A. Wauchope, " April	100 00	
52.	H. C. Penn, "	100 00	
59.	G. A. Wauchope, " May	100 00	
60.	H. C. Penn, "	100 00	
67.	G. A. Wauchope, " June	100 00	
68.	H. C. Penn, "	100 00	
73.	G. A. Wauchope, " July	100 00	
74.	H. C. Penn, "	100 00	
85.	G. A. Wauchope, " August	100 00	
86.	H. C. Penn, "	100 00	
96.	H. C. Penn, " September	125 00	
97.	H. M. Belden, "	100 00	
111.	H. C. Penn, " October	125 00	
112.	H. M. Belden, "	100 00	
127.	H. C. Penn, " November	125 00	
128.	H. M. Belden, "	100 00	
140.	H. C. Penn, " December	125 00	
141.	H. M. Belden, "	100 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of warrant.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
<i>D.—Mathematical Science.</i>			
75..	L. M. Defoe, salary for July.....	\$125 00	
76..	E. B. Cauthorn, " ".....	66 67	
87..	L. M. Defoe, " August.....	125 00	
88..	E. B. Cauthorn, " ".....	66 67	
98..	L. M. Defoe, " September.....	125 00	
99..	E. B. Cauthorn, " ".....	66 66	
113..	L. M. Defoe, " October.....	125 00	
114..	E. B. Cauthorn, " ".....	66 67	
129..	L. M. Defoe, " November.....	125 00	
130..	E. B. Cauthorn, " ".....	66 67	
142..	L. M. Defoe, " December.....	125 00	
143..	E. B. Cauthorn, " ".....	66 66	
			\$1,150 00
<i>E.—Natural Science.</i>			
77..	Howard Ayers, part salary for July.....	43 00	
78..	Silas Dinsmoor, " ".....	83 33	
79..	J. C. Whitten, " ".....	83 33	
80..	Paul Schweitzer, " ".....	62 50	
89..	Silas Dinsmoor, " August.....	83 33	
90..	J. C. Whitten, " ".....	83 33	
91..	Paul Schweitzer, " ".....	62 50	
100..	Howard Ayers, " September.....	166 66	
101..	Silas Dinsmoor, " ".....	83 34	
102..	J. C. Whitten, " ".....	83 34	
103..	Irving Hardesty, " ".....	41 66	
104..	Paul Schweitzer, " ".....	41 66	
115..	Howard Ayers, " October.....	166 67	
116..	Silas Dinsmoor, " ".....	83 33	
117..	J. C. Whitten, " ".....	83 33	
118..	Irving Hardesty, " ".....	58 34	
119..	Paul Schweitzer, " ".....	41 67	
131..	Howard Ayers, " November.....	166 67	
132..	Silas Dinsmoor, " ".....	83 33	
133..	J. C. Whitten, " ".....	83 33	
134..	Paul Schweitzer, " ".....	66 67	
135..	Irving Hardesty, " ".....	50 00	
144..	Howard Ayers, " December.....	166 66	
145..	Paul Schweitzer, " ".....	91 66	
146..	Silas Dinsmoor, " ".....	83 34	
147..	J. C. Whitten, " ".....	83 34	
148..	Irving Hardesty, " ".....	50 00	
			2,276 32
<i>F.—Economic Science.</i>			
19..	M. S. King, salary for January.....	83 33	
20..	A. J. McCulloch, " ".....	30 00	
21..	H. K. White, " ".....	20 00	
31..	M. S. King, " February.....	83 33	
32..	A. J. McCulloch, " ".....	30 00	
33..	H. K. White, " ".....	20 00	
44..	M. S. King, " March.....	83 34	
45..	A. J. McCulloch, " ".....	30 00	
46..	H. K. White, " ".....	20 00	
53..	M. S. King, " April.....	83 33	
54..	A. J. McCulloch, " ".....	30 00	
55..	H. K. White, " ".....	20 00	
61..	M. S. King, " May.....	83 33	
62..	A. J. McCulloch, " 2 months.....	60 00	
63..	H. K. White, " 3 months.....	60 00	
69..	M. S. King, " June.....	83 34	
81..	" ".....	83 33	
92..	" ".....	83 33	
103..	M. Estelle Porter, " August.....	83 33	
120..	" ".....	66 66	
136..	" ".....	66 67	
136..	" ".....	66 67	
149..	" ".....	66 66	
			1,253 32
<i>College Farm.</i>			
354..	W. C. Vandiver, wages as dairyman.....	35 00	
355..	Chas. Madison, labor on farm, 1 month.....	20 00	
356..	B. Loeb & Son, clover seed.....	2 66	
458..	Plant Seed Company, miscellaneous seeds.....	48 23	
459..	W. C. Vandiver, wages as dairyman.....	35 00	
460..	Boone County Milling Co., chops and corn for feed.....	30 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war- rent.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.			
1.—Main Building.			
126.	Fred. H. Binder, material and labor on main building.....	12,800 00	
127.	M. F. Bell, commission on same	807 50	
234.	Fred. H. Binder, material and labor on main building	20,000 00	
235.	Matthews & Walker, part payment on plumbing contract.....	1,644 02	
236.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., " " ventilating contract	1,500 00	
237.	M. F. Bell, commissions as architect and superintendent.....	579 10	
728.	Fred. H. Binder, material and labor on main building	17,869 87	
729.	M. F. Bell, commissions on same.....	442 61	
756.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., balance on contract for ventilation	1,497 60	
			\$56,160 70
2.—Equipment of Main Building.			
77.	Johnson Heat Regulating Co., part payment for thermostats.....	1,000 00	
461.	J. G. Rabb, expenses to St. Louis to select furnishings.....	17 25	
462.	Wm. Shrader, " " " fixtures.....	16 25	
463.	G. B. Rollins, " " " furnishings.....	13 50	
464.	R. H. Jesse, " " " ".....	9 90	
600.	Thos. Kane & Co., 1,392 opera chairs for Auditorium	3,201 60	
601.	Southern Electrical Supply Co., wiring and fixtures	1,637 10	
602.	Johnson Heat Regulating Co., part payment for thermostats.....	1,000 00	
603.	Comstock Furniture Co., furnishings for ladies' rooms, etc.....	850 00	
604.	J. G. Babb, proctor, cash to pay for labor in wiring building.....	350 00	
605.	Noxon & Toomey, stage curtains and equipment	325 00	
606.	C. E. Young et al., labor wiring building.....	319 85	
607.	J. S. Branham, carpet for ladies' waiting room.....	238 52	
608.	S. B. Kirtley, 1 Estey organ for chapel.....	200 00	
609.	Pickel Marble Co., 1 black marble tablet for hall.....	78 00	
610.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage on equipment.....	70 73	
611.	R. H. Jesse, expenses looking for library furnishings.....	20 15	
612.	J. L. Deister et al., labor in main building.....	14 35	
613.	R. B. Gray China Co., trays and glassware for offices.....	8 15	
730.	Fay Gas Fixture Co., gas and electric fixtures	847 50	
731.	Southern Electrical Supply Co., wiring and other supplies.....	469 72	
732.	M. A. Hatton, window shades and hanging paper.....	275 89	
733.	Charles Dauerhelm Paper Co., paper and molding, ladies' parlor ..	61 21	
734.	F. P. Miller, carpenter work and material.....	53 75	
735.	Joseph Gerig, painting in ladies' parlor	38 75	
760.	Matthews & Walker, part payment on plumbing contract	1,000 00	
761.		660 98	
762.	M. F. Bell, commission for plans and specifications.....	281 50	
763.	Fred H. Binder, labor and material for equipment.....	120 25	
764.	Strawn, Rogers & Co., carpets for auditorium and offices	1,172 88	
765.	C. E. Young et al., labor wiring building	45 50	
768.	C. C. Newman & Co., labor and material for electric lighting.....	45 45	
769.	Comstock Furniture Co., book case and chairs.....	37 00	
770.	Columbia Planing Mill Co., 11 switch boxes.....	26 50	
771.	Cearles Matthews, hardware for wiring.....	17 95	
772.	J. F. Craig, painting switch boxes.....	5 25	
945.	Musee du Louvre, plaster casts for classical archaeology.....	441 62	
946.	D. Brucciana & Co., " " " ".....	347 80	
947.	G. Gerfaud Fils, casing and packing casts	146 60	
948.	Technischen Hochschule, sundry plaster casts	51 12	
949.	Geo. D. Barnard & Co., steel furniture for vault.....	1,028 50	
950.	Tyler Office Fixture Co., cabinet, desks and chairs.....	167 80	
951.	Crescent Oil & Supply Co., mineral, wool and paint	148 32	
952.	Southern Electrical Supply Co., material for wiring, etc.....	106 72	
953.	W. A. Olmsted, 160 feet slate blackboard	27 20	
954.	The Lammert Furniture Co., one oak hat-rack	21 50	
955.	G. and C. Merriam & Co., international dictionary	15 25	
956.	Trotlicht, Duncker & Renard, one rug for ladies' parlor.....	5 00	
1132.	Hatton's Paper Store, cork carpet for library floor.....	319 13	
1133.	Tyler Office Fixture Co., six large tables and one desk.....	178 50	
1134.	F. P. Miller, putting in partition and doors.....	175 00	
1135.	A. H. Andrews & Co., three dozen lecture-room chairs.....	47 00	
1136.	Comstock Furniture Co., miscellaneous furniture.....	44 00	
1137.	Cranston & Curtis, one revised Bible for chapel	16 20	
1132.	A. Muller, equipment for art hall	48 00	
1131.	The Lammert Furniture Co., library furniture.....	286 75	
1134.	Charles Dauerhelm Paper Co., paper and molding for offices.....	113 99	
1135.	Wabash Church & S. F. Co., one pulpit for chapel.....	35 00	
1136.	Fay Gas Fixture Co., one combination chandelier.....	16 00	
1137.	Comstock Furniture Co., one revolving chair	13 50	
1138.	A. H. Andrews & Co., half dozen lecture-room chairs.....	8 35	
1458.	Johnson Heat Regulating Co., final payment for thermostats.....	1,000 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of warrant	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1489.	The Lammert Furniture Co., table and hat-rack	\$35 20	
1490.	Joseph Gerig, painting walls in art museum	70 60	
1491.	Cahill, Swift & Co., iron pipe and other material	24 28	
1492.	H. Van Blarcom, making curtain frames	14 55	
1493.	C. W. Marx, material and labor making boxes	7 10	
1641.	Library bureau, book cases, tables and counter for library	2,662 00	
1642.	M. Kuhnert, sundry plaster casts	126 07	
1643.	J. S. Branham, curtains for museum of archæology	112 50	
1644.	N. M. Friedman & Co., picture frames and hooks	91 00	
1645.	G. Geller, sundry plaster casts	64 80	
			\$22,547 38
	<i>3.—Armory and Gymnasium.</i>		
614.	Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 1 silver prize cup	100 00	
615.	E. W. Stephens, 3 blank books for commandant's office	28 00	
616.	Parson & Co., 1 Missouri flag and attachments	19 50	
736.	Henderson-Ames Co., 1 garrison flag	40 00	
957.	J. H. Waugh & Co., cement floor and plastering	588 67	
958.	John Crist, laying floor in gymnasium, etc.	504 87	
959.	Fay Gas Fixture Co., 1 combination chandelier	198 00	
960.	D. A. Sargent, charts and record book for gymnasium	166 75	
1138.	Columbia Planting Mill Co., 1 laboratory case	46 00	
1139.	Elmer & Amend, physiological apparatus	44 48	
1140.	J. G. Babb, proctor, cash for grading athletic grounds	242 10	
1141.	Richards & Butcher, carpenter work in gymnasium	12 00	
1142.	Shannon Hadden, painting in gymnasium	7 50	
1319.	Narragansett Machine Co., gymnasium equipment	1,460 10	
1320.	F. P. Miller, 2 partitions for gymnasium	243 50	
1321.	Matthews & Walker, steam heating apparatus	240 00	
1322.	J. H. Waugh, cement floor in gymnasium hall	76 50	
1323.	J. G. Babb, proctor, paid for labor grading athletic grounds	60 00	
1324.	Woodward & Tiernan Pr. Co., 500 copies exercise books	29 00	
1325.	Thomas Butcher, carpenter work in gymnasium	11 00	
1326.	Shannon Hadden, painting in gymnasium	3 00	
1494.	Columbia Planting Mill Co., constructing armory in Agricultural building	175 80	
1495.	Johnson Heat Regulating Co., thermostats in gymnasium	175 00	
1496.	W. W. Hornberger, labor and material in gymnasium	165 65	
1497.	L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co., 1 galvanized boiler and attachments	85 00	
1498.	Maupin & Crouch, lumber for gymnasium	2 94	
1499.	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., microscopes and attachments	206 25	
1500.	Queen & Co., physiological apparatus	176 36	
1501.	Henry Hell Chemical Co., physiological apparatus	157 36	
1502.	C. H. Stoelting Mfg. Co., 1 kynograph model	35 35	
1646.	Narragansett Machine Co., lockers and iron bells	357 57	
1647.	Columbia Plan. Mill Co., 1 partition and putting up lockers	52 50	
1648.	Johnson Heat Regulating Co., thermostat for boiler	20 00	
1649.	M. F. Bell, traveling expenses to inspect buildings for cannon room	11 00	
1650.	Chas. Turner, hauling cinders to athletic grounds	10 80	
			5,702 55
	<i>4.—Equipment of Laboratories.</i>		
465.	Becker Bros., commutators for dynamos	107 72	
466.	Crosley Steam Gauge & Valve Co., testing apparatus	40 00	
467.	Western Iron & Supply Co., 1 leader injector for mechanical engineering	26 25	
468.	General Electric Co., wire for dynamos	17 10	
617.	The Pike Mfg. Co., 2 Arkansas whetstones	11 00	
618.	A. T. Duncan & Co., labor in Chemical laboratory	89 75	
619.	The Ashcroft Mfg. Co., 1 indicator spring	4 59	
737.	Whitall, Tatum & Co., biological equipment	252 85	
738.	The Pelton Water Wheel Co., 1 No. 2 motor	40 50	
739.	Central Electric Co., apparatus for elect. engineering	27 70	
773.	A. Hoffmann Hardware & Paint Co., hardware for cases	23 70	
774.	McAlester Lumber Co., lumber for cases	14 30	
775.	W. E. Harshe, glasses and charts	11 59	
776.	M. Estelle Porter, 33 filing cases	7 90	
777.	Simmons Hardware Co., 1 night latch	1 50	
778.	General Electric Co., apparatus for electrical engineering	894 75	
779.	F. P. Miller, 6 work tables	34 20	
961.	Fauth & Co., 1 position micrometer	200 00	
962.	Queen & Co., microscopes and other apparatus	707 72	
963.	Howard Ayers, cash paid for apparatus	134 44	
964.	E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., lantern stand and attachments	54 00	
965.	F. P. Miller, furniture for chemical laboratory	854 05	
966.	Elmer & Amend, miscellaneous apparatus	122 05	
967.	Riehle Bros. Testing Machine Co., one 50,000 lb. testing machine	600 00	
968.	A. Hoffmann Hardware and P. Co., one 600 lb. scale	23 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

JAN 1895	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
969..	Franklin Educational Co., platinum wire.....	\$5 35	
970..	Weston Engine Co., 1 Weston engine and fittings.....	225 00	
1143..	Keuffel & Esser Co., sundry scientific instruments.....	56 00	
1144..	Howard Ayers, cash paid for apparatus.....	71 74	
1145..	W. G. Heck, work on lockers.....	89 20	
1146..	Damrell & Upham, technical biological books.....	26 66	
1147..	M. Estelle Porter, 29 filing cases.....	7 00	
1148..	Ginn & Co., 1 biological book.....	4 17	
1149..	W. D. Sisson & Bro., 2 of Riley's reports.....	4 00	
1150..	Jas. G. Biddle, electrical engineering apparatus.....	807 60	
1151..	Weston Elect. Inst. Co., electrical engineering apparatus.....	285 75	
1152..	John Miller, labor on dynamo foundation.....	6 60	
1153..	C. M. Jackson, labor in fitting up laboratory.....	5 00	
127..	G. F. Troxell, stools and chairs for laboratories.....	14 50	
128..	Turner, Peeler & Staikoff, labor in laboratories.....	3 75	
129..	Fauth & Co., 1 electric hand lamp.....	8 00	
130..	W. E. Harshe, biological books.....	13 32	
131..	Matthews & Walker, plumbing in chemical laboratory.....	263 00	
132..	B. Loeb & Son, 24 four gallon jars.....	7 20	
133..	A. S. Aloe & Co., miscellaneous instruments.....	130 75	
134..	F. P. Miller, 2 drawing tables.....	37 00	
135..	Medart Patent Pulley Co., pulleys and shafting.....	205 00	
136..	Jas. G. Biddle, electrical engineering instruments.....	13 45	
137..	General Electric Co., sundry equipment.....	11 00	
138..	R. U. Coombe, rods and washers.....	3 80	
139..	Tribune Printing Co., cards and labels.....	8 50	
140..	O. M. Giddings, book for mechanical and engineering department.....	12 00	
1503..	Richard Kny & Co., miscellaneous equipment.....	1,399 76	
1504..	E. G. Willyoung & Co.,	324 56	
1505..	John Crist, labor and material in laboratories.....	80 45	
1506..	Vivion Bros., 4 picture frames.....	13 00	
1507..	William, Brown & Earle, sundry apparatus.....	62 62	
1508..	R. E. Graham, paid cash for rabbits.....	5 95	
1509..	S. W. Smith, labor making chart frames.....	12 00	
1510..	Columbia Planing Mill Co., instrument case and board racks.....	50 00	
1511..	Shultz Belting Co., belting, etc., for elect. engr. labor.....	128 81	
1512..	Capital City Planing Mills, 3 laboratory tables.....	123 00	
1513..	Board of Topographical Survey, atlas of Massachusetts.....	6 00	
1514..	J. H. Carraher, copy geological survey of Pennsylvania.....	3 00	
1515..	C. A. Pabodie & Son, topographical map of Rhode Island.....	2 25	
1516..	C. M. Giddings, 1 universal valve movement model.....	75 00	
1651..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., miscellaneous equipment.....	152 10	
1652..	F. P. Miller, instrument cases, molding, etc.....	124 75	
1653..	E. W. Stephens, binding and repair of books.....	19 00	
1654..	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., miscellaneous apparatus.....	793 58	
1655..	Queen & Co., appurtenances to microscopes.....	70 10	
1656..	M. F. Bell, commission on plans and specifications.....	27 80	
1657..	Jas. G. Biddle, glass jars and hydrometer.....	4 20	
1658..	Allice L. Boardman, collection of geological specimens.....	204 15	
1659..	Natural Science Establishment, 122 lantern slides.....	54 90	
1660..	Geo. H. Dickerman & Co., trays for specimens.....	36 50	
1661..	Irving S. Upson, atlas of New York.....	5 00	
1662..	Scientific Publishing Co., 1 vol. Mineral Industry.....	4 59	
1663..	American Book Co., Dana's Manual of Geology.....	4 50	
5—General Library.			\$10,312 57
87..	The Kenyon News & Post. Subs. Co., periodicals for lib.....	183 45	
18..	Bernh Liebisch, books for classical archæology.....	24 24	
89..	Virginia Historical Society, annual dues and magazine.....	5 00	
90..	John Pickard, cash paid for books.....	3 10	
325..	A. C. McClurg & Co., books for pres. and military dept.....	67 43	
326..	Bechtold & Co., binding reports.....	7 55	
327..	Macmillan & Co., 1 Hill's Harvard.....	3 15	
620..	Gauthier-Villars et Fils, mathematical books.....	225 79	
740..	The Am. Society of Mech. Engineers, 15 vols. of reports.....	90 00	
741..	Kenyon News & Post. Subs. Co., periodicals for library.....	18 90	
742..	Gustav E. Stechert, 1 vol. Godefroy dictionary.....	11 00	
780..	A. C. McClurg & Co., miscellaneous books.....	21 29	
971..	Vivion Bros., miscellaneous books.....	52 50	
972..	Gustav E. Stechert, miscellaneous books.....	18 50	
973..	S. A. Park, 1 vol. Engraved Gems.....	15 00	
1154..	A. C. McClurg & Co., miscellaneous books.....	587 30	
1155..	Gustav E. Stechert, miscellaneous books.....	36 32	
1156..	Library Bureau, files for papers, etc.....	35 50	
1157..	E. A. Allen, publications of Modern Language Ass'n.....	35 00	
1158..	H. H. Asterion, 1 set Beacon Lights of History.....	18 00	
1341..	A. C. McClurg & Co., miscellaneous books.....	411 55	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war. rent.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1342.	E. W. Stephens, binding 378 volumes magazines.....	\$340 20	
1343.	Gustav E. Stechert, miscellaneous books.....	151 64	
1344.	H. Welter, bill of French books.....	92 20	
1517.	Library Bureau, sundry library equipment.....	136 80	
1518.	A. C. McClurg & Co., miscellaneous books.....	128 11	
1519.	Kenyon News & Post Subs. Co., newspapers and periodicals.....	124 75	
1520.	Gustav E. Stechert, miscellaneous books.....	71 26	
1521.	D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. Medical Journal.....	5 00	
1664.	A. C. McClurg & Co., miscellaneous books.....	128 80	
	<i>6.—Special Library.</i>		\$3,048 88
469.	Geo. D. Purinton, 120 lantern slides, Greek department.....	49 60	
470.	W. G. Manly, cash paid for slides, Greek department.....	40 68	
621.	B. Westermann & Co., periodicals for observatory.....	19 50	
622.	Charles Scribner's Sons, set astronomical drawings, etc.....	9 55	
623.	W. W. Payne, 7 volumes of periodicals.....	7 80	
624.	Astronomical Journal, subscription for vol. 15.....	5 00	
625.	M. Updegraff, 2 vols. Sideral Messenger.....	4 00	
626.	American Dialect Soc., notes, parts 1 to 7, membership fee.....	8 00	
627.	G. C. Broadhead, Annals of British Geology, 1893.....	3 10	
743.	Milton Updegraff, astronomical books.....	12 35	
744.	The F. A. Davis Co., 3 vols. for medical department.....	4 00	
745.	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Poore's charters and constitutions.....	5 00	
746.	Vivion Bros., 35 vols. for mechanical engineering.....	125 90	
747.	Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Yale Review, vols. 1-4.....	9 00	
751.	E. W. Stephens, binding 55 volumes.....	49 50	
752.	The F. H. Thomas Law Book Co., U. S. statutes at large.....	75 00	
783.	Macmillan & Co., sundry volumes.....	6 75	
974.	A. C. McClurg & Co., books for various departments.....	143 33	
975.	Vivion Bros., engineering books.....	104 11	
976.	Henry Strother, 1 set Riley's Missouri Insects.....	35 00	
977.	M. Estelle Porter, sundry horticultural books.....	16 85	
1159.	Gustav E. Stechert, books for various departments.....	138 05	
1160.	Bradlee Whidden, 2 vols. for dept. biology.....	3 96	
1345.	A. C. McClurg & Co., books for various departments.....	247 60	
1346.	Gustav E. Stechert, books for various departments.....	94 99	
1347.	Kenyon News & Post Subs. Co., magazines and periodicals.....	34 85	
1348.	Orange Judd Co., books for dept. of agriculture.....	13 50	
1349.	Longmans, Green & Co., anatomical books.....	67 96	
1350.	W. Mauke Sohn, astronomical books.....	43 00	
1351.	Taylor & Francis, "The Observatory," 1887-1890.....	12 50	
1352.	B. Westermann & Co., books and periodicals for observatory.....	7 40	
1353.	Popular Astronomy, subscription Nos. 20 to 30.....	2 50	
1354.	G. & C. Merriam Co., 2 copies Webster's International.....	17 75	
1355.	C. J. Clay & Sons, bound vols. of Journal of Physiology.....	80 60	
1356.	D. Appleton & Co., Am. Gynecological Journal, 1895.....	8 00	
1522.	Koehler's Antiquarium, books for various departments.....	327 04	
1523.	A. C. McClurg & Co., books for various departments.....	87 04	
1524.	Gustav E. Stechert, books for various departments.....	35 80	
1525.	E. W. Stephens, binding sundry books.....	29 00	
1526.	Brown & Townsend, 3 vols. for dept. of history.....	6 25	
1527.	Emile Picot, books for romance languages.....	95 00	
1665.	Kenyon News & Post Subs. Co., periodicals for 1896.....	43 05	
	<i>7.—Law Library.</i>		2,129 86
91.	West Publishing Co., West reporters and federal cases.....	55 25	
324.	Vivion Bros., 2 sets Desty, Federal Procedure.....	10 00	
438.	West Publishing Co., West reporters and federal cases.....	44 75	
439.	Vivion Bros., 3 volumes of law books.....	14 60	
757.	The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co., American reports, etc.....	3,000 00	
758.	The Carswell Co., Limited, English law reports, etc.....	749 50	
759.	West Publishing Co., reporters and federal cases.....	72 25	
1161.	The Boston Book Co., miscellaneous law books.....	302 00	
1162.	The Tyler Office Fixture Co., 2 library tables.....	57 00	
1163.	E. W. Stephens, binding 54 volumes law books.....	48 60	
1164.	Alexander Martin, cash paid for law books.....	9 60	
1357.	The Boston Book Co., sundry law books.....	80 00	
1358.	West Publishing Co., reporters and federal cases.....	63 00	
1359.	A. C. McClurg & Co., 1 Webster's International Dictionary.....	8 50	
	<i>8.—Ficklin Property.</i>		4,515 05
471.	Ficklin & Connaway, executors, part payment purchase price.....	2,916 66	
472.	Ficklin & Connaway, executors, balance payment purchase price.....	598 34	
			3,500 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war- rent.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
<i>9.—New Boilers and Steam Connections.</i>			
1165..	Helne Safety Boiler Co., one 200-horse power boiler and expenses...	\$2,217 80	
1166..	Rose & Fay, setting boiler and repair down-draft and floor.....	200 50	
1167..	John O'Brien Boiler Works Co., part payment for breeching.....	75 70	
1168..	C. E. Young, four days' labor on boiler	6 00	
			\$2,500 00
<i>10.—Granitoid Walks and Grading.</i>			
628..	J. H. Waugh, laying walk in front of main building.....	847 10	
629..	M. F. Bell, commissions on same.....	21 17	
748..	J. H. Waugh, laying walk in front of main building.....	746 55	
749..	M. F. Bell, commission on same.....	18 66	
750..	James Byers et al., work grading grounds.....	47 50	
751..	New Farmers' Mill Co., 10 loads coal cinders.....	2 50	
752..	Columbia Milling Co., 10 loads coal cinders.....	2 50	
784..	J. G. Babb, proctor, cash paid for grading.....	145 62	
785..	Fred H. Binder, sundry labor and material.....	63 85	
786..	James Byers et al., labor in grading and sodding.....	53 70	
787..	Newt. Moody, 10 days' hauling.....	25 00	
978..	J. G. Babb, proctor, cash paid for grading.....	422 85	
979..	Meacham & Wright, 6 barrels Olsen Portland cement.....	18 00	
1169..	J. G. Babb, proctor, cash paid for labor and material.....	901 38	
1170..	P. M. Bruner Granitoid Co., sundry labor and expenses.....	135 11	
1171..	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., 2 No. 3 wheel scrapers.....	72 00	
1172..	Edward Flad, engineer's fees for examination and opinion.....	25 00	
1173..	E. K. Riley, board of laborers.....	9 15	
1174..	I. R. Tuttle, ".....	6 85	
1175..	R. L. Hopper, ".....	6 25	
1360..	J. G. Babb, proctor, cash paid for grading.....	714 75	
1362..	" " ".....	379 95	
			4,965 44
<i>11.—Improvement of Club-house.</i>			
982..	The Hooker-Colville Steam Pipe Co., 1 Hooker feed-pump.....	291 00	
983..	J. H. Waugh & Co., 720 feet granitoid flooring.....	108 00	
984..	E. F. Arthur, plastering kitchen.....	40 00	
985..	Mexico Fire Brick Co., 2,800 fire brick.....	37 50	
986..	H. C. Bergman, foundation for boiler.....	35 75	
987..	Frank Maertz, brick work on stack flue.....	23 80	
988..	Geo. Coates, work on boiler foundation.....	10 00	
989..	M. E. Baker, work on boiler plant.....	9 00	
1178..	W. W. Hornberger, steam heating and plumbing.....	2,704 30	
1179..	Wrought Iron Range Co., 1 range and other kitchen furniture.....	514 10	
1180..	Hatton's Paper Store, Holland shades for windows.....	78 00	
1181..	M. F. Bell, commissions on plans and specifications.....	40 00	
1182..	The Lammert Furniture Co., furniture for hospital room.....	31 00	
1183..	W. H. Bryan, fee for inspection of boiler plant.....	30 00	
1184..	J. H. Waugh, granitoid floor at entrance to basement.....	15 80	
1185..	Bolen Clark, work on boiler breeching.....	11 25	
1186..	J. A. Shinn, work on flue club-house.....	10 50	
1187..	J. T. Hilton, plastering at club-house.....	10 00	
			4,000 00
<i>12.—Professor of Physical Culture.</i>			
980..	Geo. W. Cutler, salary for August and part of July.....	145 83	
1176..	" " "September.....	125 00	
1361..	" " "October.....	125 00	
1532..	" " "November.....	125 00	
1668..	" " "December.....	125 00	
1667..	Nellie Walker, making 18 physical examinations.....	3 00	
			648 83
<i>13.—Improving Athletic Grounds.</i>			
981..	J. G. Babb, proctor, cash paid for grading grounds.....	1,044 96	
1177..	" " " ".....	255 04	
			1,300 00
<i>14.—Summer School.</i>			
630..	Will G. Barrett, printing summer school circulars.....	59 50	
631..	C. L. Willoughby, sending out summer school circulars.....	19 00	
632..	C. M. Woodward, cash paid to draftsman.....	4 75	
633..	C. L. Baender, frogs and other material.....	15 15	
634..	C. M. Jackson, collecting material.....	3 70	
635..	C. W. Marx, cash paid for making apparatus.....	34 05	
636..	McAlester Lumber Co., lumber for equipment.....	33 60	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895—Continued.

No. of war- rant.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
637.	Matthews & Walker, plumber's work and supplies.	\$13 71	
638.	G. W. Krall, expenses St. Louis to Columbia and return	10 85	
639.	C. C. Newman & Co., 1 faucet and lining sink.	4 50	
733.	Howard Ayers, salary as instructor in biology.....	225 00	
754.	William Moody, wages as janitor.	25 00	
788.	Franklin Educational Co., physical apparatus and supplies.....	533 04	
789.	N. A. Harvey, salary as instructor in biology.....	166 66	
790.	Mamie Campbell, sundry clerical services	56 75	
791.	William Moody, wages as janitor.....	25 00	
792.	Henry Hell Chemical Co., physical supplies.	13 10	
793.	Parker Bros., 4 tables for chemistry.	5 00	
794.	Vivion Bros., 1 copy Huxley & Martin's biology.....	2 90	
990.	G. W. Krall, salary and cash paid for supplies.....	260 87	
991.	H. B. Gibson, salary as instructor in chemistry..	225 00	
992.	M. L. Lipscomb, salary as principal.....	100 00	
993.	Henry Hell Chemical Co., supplies for chemistry.....	63 90	
994.	A. T. Duncan & Co., case and drawers.....	24 50	
995.	William Moody, wages as janitor	20 00	
996.	Charles Matthews, apparatus for chemistry	12 40	
1188.	F. P. Miller, apparatus and other equipment.	43 50	
1529.	L. E. Knott Apparatus Co., apparatus for physics.....	98 47	
1530.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., sundry apparatus.....	96 76	
1531.	Franklin Educational Co., 1 Marnotte bottle.....	3 75	
	<i>15.—Contingent Fund.</i>		\$2,200 41
1189.	Laclede Fire Brick Mfg. Co., extension of smokestack.....	1,423 00	
1190.	Burkhart Bros., work on stack and boiler breeching	20 00	
1191.	A. M. Bruce, putting up lightning rod on smokestack	17 00	
1192.	W. S. Cope, 2 ground plates for lightning rod.....	3 00	
1352.	John O'Brien Boiler Works Co., part payment for steam connections.....	260 80	
1533.	M. F. Bell, balance due as architect and superintendent.....	172 25	
1668.	Matthews and Walker, steam pipe in tunnel for engines.....	498 00	
			2,394 05

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896.

No. of war- rant,.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
<i>A. & M. College.</i>			
45.	Laetitia Todd, salary as director of choir	\$87 50	
46.	Southern Elect. Supply Co., miscellaneous elec. goods	38 79	
47.	Baker, Robinson & Co., janitor's supplies, etc.	21 35	
48.	J. H. Washburn, sec'y, annual fee, Ass'n Agr. Colleges.	10 00	
49.	Guitar & Neldermeier, livery bills.	8 50	
50.	Anderson & Burroughs, drugs for laboratories	5 30	
51.	Charles Madison, 2½ days' work	3 15	
52.	Cornish, Curtis & Greene, dairy apparatus.	159 49	
53.	J. C. Vaughan, seeds and bulbs for Hort. department	63 95	
54.	Richard Kny & Co., 1 mill and equipment.	59 00	
55.	Houston, Stanwood & Gamble, paid on engine, etc.	27 82	
56.	Joseph Tyrrell, 1 horse model	21 70	
57.	C. W. Marx, paid for labor and material	14 65	
58.	Andrus & Church, 100 pamphlet cases	9 00	
59.	James B. Wild & Bros., seedlings, etc., for hort. ground.	9 00	
60.	B. Loeb & Son, 1 barrel dairy salt	3 50	
229.	N. F. Murray, salary and expenses, horticulture lectures.	95 66	
230.	J. K. Hickman, wages 1 month as keeper of horses.	40 00	
231.	James Byers et al., miscellaneous labor	35 50	
232.	A. S. Aloe & Co., incandescent lamp and attachments.	19 75	
233.	Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co., 2 large wire mats.	16 80	
234.	Schaffer & Budenburg, 1 recording dynamometer	90 00	
235.	Library Bureau, 1 oak case and cards	16 60	
236.	A. G. Elliott & Co., 2,000 cards and printing	3 56	
375.	John Patterson, salary and expenses, dairy instruction	64 10	
376.	J. B. Babb, sundry cash advances for labor, etc.	58 62	
377.	J. K. Hickman, keeper of horses 1 month.	40 00	
378.	General Electric Co., dynamo and other supplies	14 55	
379.	Henry Hell Chemical Co., supplies for laboratories	11 15	
380.	Eagle Park Dairy, milk for instruction	9 85	
381.	James Byers, et al., miscellaneous labor.	8 85	
382.	N. F. Murray, apple seedlings for grafting.	7 25	
383.	Frank Thomas, lantern slides and photographs.	6 00	
384.	Clarence Truitt, rent of telephone 3 months	6 00	
385.	Rankin & Fritsch F. & M. Co., dynamo supplies	5 56	
386.	Udell Woodenware Co., one 20-foot ladder.	5 20	
387.	Central Union Brass Co., 15½ lbs. brass castings.	3 72	
388.	Alex. L. Ludwig, two 20-inch drum-heads	2 50	
389.	W. W. Hornberger, sink and other equipment.	37 35	
390.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., sundry apparatus.	95 46	
391.	Vermont Farm Machine Co., dairy equipment.	65 00	
392.	Walmsley, Fuller & Co., 1 camera and equipment	35 00	
393.	F. L. Evans, index cards for horticultural department	19 37	
394.	Cornish, Curtis & Greene, dairy equipment	8 50	
395.	J. Corbutt, photographic supplies.	6 29	
502.	J. K. Hickman, keeper of horses 1 month.	40 00	
503.	Mamie Campbell, sundry clerical services	38 50	
504.	Stephens Litho. & Eng. Co., 10 half-tone electros	30 00	
505.	Southern Elect. Supply Co., dynamo supplies	25 40	
506.	Cottage Hotel, board for W. J. Garvey and Dr. S. J. Nicolls	18 50	
507.	Oscar Cook, 5 days' work	6 25	
508.	J. C. Vaughn, plants and seeds.	54 75	
509.	E. Farley, cutting and placing stone in Agr. building	40 00	
510.	Syracuse Pottery Co., crates, stand-pots, etc.	31 64	
511.	The Storrs & Harrison Co., sundry shrubs and trees.	19 95	
512.	Jas. B. Wild & Bros., nursery supplies	12 44	
513.	Hickam & Estes Hdw. Co., dairy equipment.	10 50	
514.	Wells-Higman Co., baskets, etc., for green-house.	9 60	
515.	J. C. Whitten, 1,000 cards for index	2 00	
649.	Library Bureau, steel stacks and index case	96 50	
650.	Laetitia Todd, salary as director of choir	87 50	
651.	James K. Hickman, keeper of horses 1 month.	40 00	
652.	A. W. McAlester, hay, oats and corn for horses.	34 40	
653.	Baker & Robinson, janitors' supplies	26 40	
654.	G. D. Edwards, 1 horse for anti-toxin work	25 00	
655.	McAlester Lumber Co., lumber for dark room, etc.	17 92	
656.	Henry Hell Chemical Co., supplies for laboratories	10 58	
657.	A. Fredendall, miscellaneous dry goods	3 25	
658.	B. S. Winchester, ice for physical laboratory.	3 15	
659.	John C. Teas & Son, plants for green-house.	14 85	
660.	J. C. Vaughan, paper for use in green-house.	5 75	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of trans.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
785	J. G. Babb, cash advances for labor and material.....	\$56 17	
786	James K. Hickman, keeping horses 1 month.....	40 00	
787	Hubbell & Son, ribbon for diplomas and soap.....	24 50	
788	E. H. Sargent & Co., supplies for biological laboratory.....	14 50	
789	Mumford and Whitten, expenses to Horticultural Society meeting..	10 85	
790	B. Loeb & Son, rent of powder house and supplies.....	5 05	
791	F. Pannell, paid for pianist at commencement.....	5 00	
792	Whitall, Tatum & Co., supplies for Horticultural department.....	14 41	
793	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., apparatus for dept. of Horticulture....	5 08	
794	N. H. Gentry, 3 Berkshire sows and 1 Berkshire boar.....	100 00	
795	S. A. Chitwood, 1 Poland China sow and 1 pig.....	50 00	
796	H. J. Waters, paid for registry of bull.....	5 00	
797	C. M. Conner, paid express, toll and expenses.....	4 20	
798	The Fulton Sun, advertisement of live-stock sale.....	4 00	
888	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co., 1 barrel alcohol.....	18 82	
889	C. W. Marx, expenses of trip to St. Louis.....	16 65	
890	Mamie Campbell sundry clerical services.....	8 82	
891	Clarence Truitt, rent of telephone, 3 months.....	6 00	
892	F. W. Peck & Co., miscellaneous supplies.....	4 90	
893	C. L. Willoughby, clerical services.....	4 00	
894	McIntosh Battery & Optical Co., repair of instruments.....	3 75	
895	Boone County Milling & Elevator Co., bran and chops.....	2 55	
896	Tillery & Prather, supplies for physiology.....	1 75	
897	E. W. Stephens, sundry printing and binding.....	188 75	
897	Smith & Davis Mfg. Co., 12 iron beds for A. B. club.....	67 20	
898	Tribune Printing Co., boxing and shipping catalogues.....	46 50	
891	James Byers, labor on campus.....	25 60	
892	Burckhardt & Rice, sundry printing.....	22 85	
893	M. Abbott Frazer, supplies for entomology.....	19 50	
894	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., supplies for entomology.....	18 23	
895	R. H. Jesse, expenses to meeting of nominating com.....	16 50	
896	Laura Campbell, sundry clerical work.....	9 00	
897	A. T. Duncan & Co., 12 spreader boards.....	8 95	
898	C. L. Willoughby, sending out circulars.....	6 65	
899	James Seamon, 50 insect cases.....	65 00	
900	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co., 1 barrel of alcohol.....	18 39	
901	McAlester Lumber Co., lumber for equipment.....	15 00	
902	Mills & O'Briant, 1 Jersey bull.....	100 00	
903	Vivion & Alexander, Poland China hogs.....	75 00	
904	H. J. Waters, paid for registry of Jersey heifers.....	12 00	
905	Wilcox & Eaton Mfg. Co., 100 cattle markers and 1 punch.....	4 80	
906	The Sanders Publishing Co., 2 private herd registers.....	4 00	
907	Eugene Scott, pasture of cow, etc.....	3 00	
1076	Henry Hell Chemical Co., supplies for laboratories.....	177 04	
1077	Franklin Educational Co., supplies for physical laboratory.....	97 40	
1078	James Byers et al., sundry work on campus.....	54 80	
1079	Williams, Brown & Earle, bacteriological supplies.....	40 00	
1080	Albany Perf. Wrapping Paper Co., 5 cases toilet paper.....	37 50	
1081	J. G. Babb, cash advances for labor and material.....	36 78	
1082	College farm, labor and feed, caring for horses.....	29 40	
1083	Crescent Oil & Supply Co., supplies for engineer.....	19 77	
1084	A. Hoffman Hardware & P. Co., tools and supplies for shop.....	19 35	
1085	Ewald Iron Co., iron and steel for shop.....	18 22	
1086	Peter Potter, work in biological laboratory.....	15 18	
1087	F. W. Walmsey, supplies for biological laboratory.....	15 45	
1088	Schering & Glatz, trikorsol for bacteriological laboratory.....	11 52	
1089	A. Fredendall, towels, cheese cloth, etc.....	9 92	
1090	L. H. Burkhardt, filing 6 dozen saws.....	9 00	
1091	Frank Thomas, sundry photographs.....	7 50	
1092	Clarence Truitt, rent of telephone 3 months.....	6 00	
1093	Marine Biological Laboratory, supplies for biology.....	5 60	
1094	Whitall, Tatum & Co., supplies for entomology.....	5 33	
1095	C. L. Willoughby, sundry clerical work.....	5 00	
1096	N. D. Robnett, 1 spray pump.....	4 00	
1097	A. B. Dick Co., mimeograph supplies.....	3 35	
1098	J. S. Branham, rubber sheet for hospital bed.....	2 00	
1099	Sharp & Smith, veterinary instruments.....	42 28	
1100	Joe Wright, 30 grade ewes.....	120 80	
1101	John A. Craig, 1 Shropshire ram and 2 ewes.....	115 00	
1102	L. E. Shattuck, 1 registered Merino ram.....	35 00	
1103	E. A. Brameld, 1 Hampshire ram.....	20 00	
1247	E. W. Stephens, printing and advertising.....	183 30	
1248	Amand Ravold, professional services and expenses.....	69 70	
1249	Baker & Robinson, janitors' and other supplies.....	36 25	
1249	E. H. Sargent & Co., supplies for laboratories.....	32 15	
1241	James Byers, labor on campus.....	27 55	
1242	Guitar & Niedermeyer, sundry livery bills.....	26 50	
1243	Henry L. Moore, tuition refunded.....	20 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war- rant.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1244.	Library Bureau, 3,300 labels and 1 binder	\$9 50	
1245.	College farm, care of horse	8 30	
1246.	Newt. Moody, 1½ days' hauling	3 75	
1247.	Corbin Cabinet Lock Co., 21 cupboard keys	2 35	
1344.	Henry Hall Chemical Co., supplies for laboratory	139 92	
1345.	R. H. Jesse, traveling expenses to Washington, etc.	80 25	
1346.	A. W. McAlester, cash paid for 4 horses	72 50	
1347.	J. K. Hickman, keeping horses 1½ months	51 66	
1348.	E. S. Tucker, 151 lantern slides	47 58	
1349.	L. W. Stillwell, sundry biological specimens	15 95	
1350.	W. F. Hodge, clerk, costs in Curators vs. Todd et al.	15 90	
1351.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., supplies for laboratories	12 62	
1352.	Detroit Animal Supply Co., 2 dozen Guinea pigs and exp.	12 35	
1353.	Anderson & Burroughs, drugs for laboratories	11 55	
1354.	B. S. Winchester, ice furnished in summer	11 45	
1355.	E. A. Allen, expenses to meeting of high school teachers	7 75	
1356.	Clarence Truitt, rent of telephone 3 months	6 00	
1357.	Chas. Lentz & Sons, bacteriological instruments	5 40	
1358.	Sanders Engraving Co., 6 electros of University views	4 43	
1359.	F. W. Peck & Co., drugs for laboratories	4 10	
1360.	Johnson Heat Regulating Co., 2 rubber diaphragms	4 00	
1361.	J. D. Fay, 500 brick for testing laboratory	3 25	
1362.	Hubbell & Son, soap, towels and bolting	3 10	
1363.	A. Rouff, frogs for department physiology	3 00	
1364.	Ed. Hastain, clerical work	2 50	
1365.	Brimmer & Kalb, 18 photographic views	9 00	
1366.	L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co., ellis, tees, valves, etc.	5 76	
1367.	Mrs. M. J. Clemings, making photograph cloths and bags	5 00	
1368.	Strawn, Rogers & Co., dry-goods for entomology	4 00	
1369.	H. J. Waters, cash paid for hogs and registry	32 60	
1370.	Eugene Scott, pasturage and feed of cow	3 00	
1389.	F. P. Miller, sundry mill and carpenter work	88 65	
1490.	J. G. Babb, cash advances for labor and material	73 19	
1491.	James Byers, labor on campus and at boiler-house	27 05	
1492.	Crescent Oil & Supply Co., fittings for engineer	26 36	
1493.	Arnold Graf, biological supplies	20 00	
1494.	Heine Safety Boiler Co., fire door arches and jambs	7 35	
1495.	F. E. Norwood, 7 days' clerical work	7 00	
1496.	Tillery & Prather, 1 fever thermometer, etc.	4 00	
1497.	E. A. Remley, 2,000 catalogue envelopes	3 50	
1498.	Queen & Co., 6 microscope lenses	3 09	
1499.	G. L. Norvell, sundry blacksmithing	2 70	
<i>Advertising.</i>			\$5,466 63
61.	Colman's Rural World, ad. of farmers' course	37 80	
62.	K. C. Live Stock Indicator, "	21 00	
63.	Journal of Agriculture, "	25 00	
64.	University Argus, ad. of University, first semester	25 00	
65.	M. S. U. Independent, "	25 00	
66.	Am. Journal of Education, ad. of University, 3 months	6 00	
67.	Brookfield Gazette, "	5 00	
68.	Mo. Roads Improvement Journal, ad. of University	5 00	
237.	Central School Pub. Co., adv. in Central School Journal	10 60	
238.	Mexico Intelligencer, ad. of University	5 00	
239.	Young Women's Christian Ass'n, ad. in State report	5 00	
396.	C. H. Evans & Co., 1 page in college and school directory	5 15	
397.	The Richmond Conservator, ad. of University	3 50	
516.	The Savitar, 100 copies of Savitar	100 00	
517.	Missouri School Journal, ad. for 1 year	54 00	
518.	Am. Journal of Education, ad. for 3 months	6 00	
661.	Geo. G. Brimmer Photo Co., sundry views of University	185 80	
662.	Sanders Engraving Co., 33 half-tone engravings	100 00	
663.	University Argus, ad. for second semester	25 00	
664.	M. S. U. Independent, ad. for second semester	25 00	
665.	McGaughen & Burr, frames for photos	18 00	
666.	H. Feldbush, printing of circulars	11 90	
799.	The Normal Review, ad. of University	10 00	
897.	Platt & Thornburgh P. & G. Co., 200 glasses for pictures	72 80	
898.	J. R. Weber Molding Co., molding and backing	65 00	
899.	J. W. Bobbitt, traveling expenses putting up pictures	10 38	
900.	Am. Journal of Education, ad. for 3 months	6 00	
901.	Libby & Williams Paper Co., 6 quires picture paper	1 50	
1104.	Platt & Thornburgh P. & G. Co., 200 glasses for pictures	72 80	
1105.	J. R. Weber Molding Co., molding, backing and paper	67 10	
1106.	Journal of Agriculture, advertisement of University	15 00	
1107.	Colman's Rural World, "	15 00	
1108.	St. Joseph Herald, "	10 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
1109..	The Maryville Republican, advertisement of University.....	\$5 00	
1110..	Springfield Republican Co., " "	5 00	
1111..	Boonville Advertiser, " "	5 00	
1112..	Chillicothe Constitution, " "	5 00	
1113..	Missouri Democrat, " "	5 00	
1114..	The Brookfield Argus, " "	5 00	
1115..	Mexico Ledger, " "	5 00	
1116..	Jasper County Democrat, " "	5 00	
1117..	Southwest Mail Printing Co., " "	5 00	
1118..	Sedalia Democrat, " "	5 00	
1119..	Macon Times, " "	3 00	
1120..	Savannah Democrat, " "	3 00	
1121..	The Lebanon Rustic, " "	3 00	
1122..	Pelrce City Democrat, " "	3 00	
1248..	Platt & Thornburgh P. & G. Co., 200 glasses for pictures.....	71 35	
1249..	J. R. Weber Molding Co., molding and backing	67 55	
1250..	J. W. Bobbitt, traveling expenses putting up pictures.....	33 22	
1251..	Buffalo Reflex, advertisement of University	6 00	
1252..	Am. Journal of Education, advertisement for 3 months.....	6 00	
1253..	The Southwest, advertisement of University.....	5 00	
1254..	Moberly Democrat, " "	5 00	
1255..	A. Hoffmann Hdw. and P. Co., hardware for pictures	4 85	
1371..	J. W. Bobbitt, traveling expenses putting up pictures.....	17 50	
1372..	Trenton Republican, advertisement of University, 1895 and 1896.....	10 00	
1373..	Brookfield Gazette, advertisement of University.....	5 00	
1374..	The Neosho Times, " "	3 00	
1375..	Carrollton Democrat, " "	3 00	
1500..	The Boonville Pub. Co., " "	5 00	
1501..	Butler Weekly Times, " "	3 00	
1502..	Montgomery Standard, " "	3 00	
1503..	Palmyra Spectator, " "	3 00	
	<i>Printing.</i>		\$1,363 80
69..	E. W. Stephens, miscellaneous printing	248 15	
240..	" " " "	87 30	
398..	" " " "	59 70	
519..	H. Feldbush, printing examination questions	21 00	
520..	Will G. Barrett, miscellaneous printing	7 50	
521..	Nixon-Jones Printing Co., copies of names for photos.....	3 75	
500..	E. W. Stephens, miscellaneous printing	220 20	
902..	" " " "	84 30	
903..	H. Feldbush, printing scholarship blanks.....	32 15	
1123..	E. W. Stephens, miscellaneous printing	130 80	
1124..	Burckhardt & Rice, " "	21 10	
1256..	" " " " printing blanks	7 00	
1376..	E. W. Stephens, miscellaneous printing	127 40	
1504..	" " " "	61 90	
	<i>Campus.</i>		1,112 25
70..	M. G. Quinn, abstract of title to campus grounds	18 00	
71..	Newt. Moody, hauling away rubbish.....	2 00	
399..	Rose & Fay, building area walls, Chemical laboratory.....	8 00	
400..	Plant Seed Co., bluegrass and clover seed	3 35	
522..	J. G. Babb, proctor, cash paid for labor on campus.....	101 27	
607..	" " " " and grading	182 35	
801..	Jas. Byers et al., sundry labor on campus.....	40 15	
802..	Newt. Moody, 27 hours' hauling	6 75	
904..	Jas. Byers et al., sundry labor on campus.....	46 75	
1377..	" " " "	49 00	
	<i>Club-houses.</i>		457 62
72..	Ellen Norvell, salary as Matron for January.....	90 00	
73..	A. E. Fewsmith, " "	35 00	
74..	Smith & Davis Mfg. Co., 2 iron bedsteads.....	12 20	
241..	Ellen Norvell, salary as matron for February.....	90 00	
242..	A. E. Fewsmith, " "	35 00	
243..	Smith & Davis Mfg. Co., 3 iron bedsteads.....	18 30	
404..	Ellen Norvell, salary for March	90 00	
405..	A. E. Fewsmith, " "	35 00	
523..	Ellen Norvell, " " April	90 00	
524..	A. E. Fewsmith, " "	35 00	
608..	Ellen Norvell, " " May.....	90 00	
609..	A. E. Fewsmith, " "	35 00	
807..	Ellen Norvell, " " June.....	90 00	
808..	A. E. Fewsmith, " "	35 00	

No. of warrants	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
905..	Excelsior wire & Iron Co., 5 wire guards for pantry.....	\$7 75	
1125..	Ellen Norvell, salary for September.....	90 00	
1126..	A. E. Fewsmith, " " " "	35 00	
1257..	Ellen Norvell, " October	90 00	
1258..	A. E. Fewsmith, " " " "	35 00	
1378..	Ellen Norvell, " November.	90 00	
1379..	A. E. Fewsmith, " " " "	35 00	
1505..	Ellen Norvell, " December.. ..	90 00	
1506..	A. E. Fewsmith, " " " "	35 00	
<i>Curators.</i>			\$1,288 25
75..	C. M. Woodward, expenses and per diem, 3 days.....	41 05	
76..	W. M. Eads, " " " "	26 05	
77..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	21 10	
244..	C. M. Woodward, " " " "	41 05	
245..	W. M. Eads, " " " "	27 55	
246..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	20 40	
401..	C. M. Woodward, " " " "	39 55	
402..	W. M. Eads, " " " "	26 65	
403..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	21 40	
525..	C. M. Woodward, " " " "	33 53	
526..	W. M. Eads, " " " "	26 65	
527..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	20 40	
670..	C. M. Woodward, " " " "	49 64	
671..	W. M. Eads, " " " "	28 15	
672..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	22 90	
673..	R. B. Oliver, " to June meeting.....	33 45	
803..	C. M. Woodward, " and per diem, 3 days.....	37 98	
804..	W. M. Eads, " " " "	26 40	
805..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	19 90	
804..	Nat. M. Shelton, " to meeting of nominating committee....	11 00	
903..	C. M. Woodward, " and per diem, 3 days.....	44 41	
907..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	21 40	
1002..	C. M. Woodward, " " " "	58 50	
1003..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	20 40	
1127..	C. M. Woodward, " " " "	29 60	
1128..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	20 40	
1129..	W. M. Eads, " " " "	18 90	
1130..	Nat. M. Shelton, " to meeting of nominating committee....	18 00	
1259..	C. M. Woodward, " and per diem, 3 days.....	30 05	
1260..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	18 40	
1380..	C. M. Woodward, " " " "	29 45	
1381..	W. M. Eads, " " " "	28 19	
1382..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	22 90	
1383..	M. E. Benton, " to December meeting.....	24 95	
1384..	R. B. Oliver, " " " "	20 30	
1385..	Gardiner Lathrop, " " " "	6 25	
1507..	W. M. Eads, " and per diem, 2 days.....	19 69	
1508..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	14 10	
1509..	W. M. Eads, " " " "	37 85	
1510..	C. M. Woodward, " " " "	28 75	
1511..	B. R. Cauthorn, " " " "	23 80	
<i>Diplomas and Medals.</i>			1,111 09
674..	Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., 2 gold medals	32 00	
675..	T. R. Fowler, filling diplomas and certificates	15 80	
676..	J. W. Skelly, " " " "	14 35	
809..	Gast Bank Note and Lithographing Co., diplomas for 1896 ..	109 56	
<i>Engineer and Fireman.</i>			171 71
78..	J. W. Bobbitt, salary as engineer for January	83 33	
79..	P. D. Delaney, wages as fireman " " " "	45 00	
80..	Bolen Clark, " " " "	45 00	
81..	Will Purnell, " laborer " " "	33 75	
82..	Crescent Oil and Supply Co., valves, belts, etc.....	27 82	
83..	Cahill, Swift & Co., iron pipe and fittings	23 15	
84..	John D Wells, 1 bridge wall and repair of furnace	10 00	
85..	Buffalo Forge Co., 1 iron casting	10 00	
247..	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for February	83 33	
248..	P. D. Delaney, wages " " " "	45 00	
349..	Bolen Clark, " " " "	45 00	
250..	Will Purnell, " " " "	31 25	
408..	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for March.....	83 34	
409..	P. D. Delaney, wages " " " "	45 00	
410..	Bolen Clark, " " " "	45 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war rental	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
411.	Will Purnell, " " " "	\$32 50	
528.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for April	83 33	
529.	P. D. Delaney, wages " "	45 00	
530.	Bolen Clark, " "	45 00	
531.	Crescent Oil and Supply Co., miscellaneous supplies	63 28	
677.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for May	83 33	
678.	P. D. Delaney, wages " "	45 00	
810.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for June	83 34	
811.	P. D. Delaney, wages for half of June	22 50	
812.	Crescent Oil and Supply Co., miscellaneous supplies	13 42	
813.	Cahill, Swift & Co., miscellaneous supplies	3 05	
908.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for July	83 33	
998.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for August	83 33	
999.	P. D. Delaney, wages for 15 days	22 50	
1181.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for September	83 34	
1182.	P. D. Delaney, wages for September	45 00	
1183.	Columbia Incandescent Lamp Co., 50 lamps	11 25	
1261.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for October	83 33	
1262.	P. D. Delaney, wages for October	45 00	
1263.	Bolen Clark, wages for 33 days	49 50	
1386.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for November	83 33	
1387.	P. D. Delaney, wages for November	45 00	
1388.	Bolen Clark, " "	45 00	
1389.	Cahill, Swift & Co., miscellaneous supplies	50 71	
1390.	Crescent Oil & Supply Co., miscellaneous supplies	38 63	
1514.	J. W. Bobbitt, salary for December	83 34	
1515.	P. D. Delaney, wages for December	45 00	
1516.	Bolen Clark, " "	45 00	\$2,113 27
<i>Express and Freight.</i>			
86.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage in January	132 25	
87.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in January	35 41	
251.	A. M. Swelch, freight and drayage in February	89 03	
252.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in February	34 28	
406.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage in March	406 46	
407.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in March	38 80	
532.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage in April	64 12	
533.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in April	51 12	
679.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in May	47 89	
680.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage in May	32 65	
814.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in June	89 94	
815.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage in June	23 70	
909.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in July	58 84	
910.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage in July	30 32	
1000.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in August	24 88	
1001.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage in August	11 62	
1134.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in September	63 16	
1135.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage in September	47 02	
1264.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in October	100 22	
1265.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage in October	26 45	
1391.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in November	69 87	
1392.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage in November	12 06	
1512.	E. F. Ammerman, express and telegrams in December	24 46	
1513.	A. M. Schweich, freight and drayage in December	16 70	1,530 75
<i>Fuel.</i>			
88.	Kansas & Texas Coal Co., 650,300 lbs. of coal	504 00	
89.	W. M. Anderson, 1½ cords of wood	5 25	
253.	Kansas & Texas Coal Co., 582,700 lbs. of coal	451 62	
254.	Blackfoot Coal Co., 480.60 bushels coal	38 70	
412.	Kansas & Texas Coal Co., 647,800 lbs. of coal	502 05	
534.	Kansas & Texas Coal Co., 839,200 lbs. of coal	262 90	
1266.	Carter Brothers, 5291.60 bushels coal and weighing	350 11	
1393.	Carter Brothers, 5732.70 bushels and weighing	377 90	
1394.	Marshall Gordon, 3 cords of wood	8 25	
1517.	Carter Brothers, 5747 bushels coal and weighing	379 02	2,879 88
<i>Furniture.</i>			
1267.	Parker Bros., chairs and carpet sweeper	19 00	
1345.	U. S. School Furniture Co., 4 lecture room settees	28 00	
1396.	Parker Brothers, 6 chairs	4 00	51 00

No. of warrant	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
	<i>Improvement.</i>		
90..	F. P. Miller, part payment on horticultural laboratory contract....	\$2,043 57	
91..	Rose & Fay, brick work on horticultural laboratory	80 00	
255..	W. W. Hornberger, labor and material on dairy, etc.....	61 34	\$2,184 91
	<i>Insurance.</i>		
92..	Stempel Fire Extinguishing Mfg. Co., 6 extinguishers.....	67 50	
256..	M. G. Quinn, insurance on mechanical arts building and col. barn..	124 00	
413..	H. B. Lonsdale, \$5000 insurance on law building	80 00	
531..	Boone County Home Mutual Ins. Co., insurance on observatory, etc.	24 80	
911..	Ben E. Todd, \$5000 insurance on engineering building.....	80 00	
1136..	H. B. Lonsdale, \$5000 insurance on chemical laboratory.....	100 00	
1137..	J. Th. Fyfer, insurance on cannon and ordnance	17 16	
1268..	G. W. Trimble, \$5000 insurance on museum building.....	80 00	
1397..	W. S. Pratt, insurance on president's house and farm house.....	54 00	
1518..	W. S. Pratt, insurance on farm house	24 00	
	<i>Janitors.</i>		651 46
93..	William Moody, wages for January	35 00	
94..	Thomas Jones, " " " "	35 00	
95..	Horace Williams, " " " "	35 00	
96..	Lindsey Johnson, " " " "	35 00	
97..	Fielding Wilhite, " " " "	32 50	
98..	J. W. Hawkins, " " " "	32 50	
99..	Dick Cassidy, " " " "	32 50	
100..	Will Turner, " " " "	32 50	
101..	Jake Mosley, " " " "	32 50	
102..	Mrs. J. M. Mullins, " " " "	25 00	
257..	William Moody, " " " "	35 00	
258..	Horace Williams, " " " "	35 00	
259..	Thomas Jones, " " " "	35 00	
260..	Lindsey Johnson, " " " "	35 00	
261..	Fielding Wilhite, " " " "	32 50	
262..	J. W. Hawkins, " " " "	32 50	
263..	Dick Cassidy, " " " "	32 50	
264..	Will Turner, " " " "	32 50	
265..	Jake Mosley, " " " "	32 50	
266..	Mrs. J. M. Mullins, " " " "	25 00	
414..	William Moody, " " " "	35 00	
415..	Thomas Jones, " " " "	35 00	
416..	Horace Williams, " " " "	35 00	
417..	Lindsey Johnson, " " " "	35 00	
418..	Fielding Wilhite, " " " "	32 50	
419..	J. W. Hawkins, " " " "	32 50	
420..	Dick Cassidy, " " " "	32 50	
421..	Will Turner, " " " "	32 50	
422..	Jake Mosley, " " " "	32 50	
423..	Mrs. J. M. Mullins, " " " "	25 00	
535..	William Moody, " " " "	35 00	
536..	Thomas Jones, " " " "	35 00	
537..	Horace Williams, " " " "	35 00	
538..	Lindsey Johnson, " " " "	35 00	
539..	Fielding Wilhite, " " " "	32 50	
540..	J. W. Hawkins, " " " "	32 50	
541..	Dick Cassidy, " " " "	32 50	
542..	Will Turner, " " " "	32 50	
543..	Jake Mosley, " " " "	32 50	
544..	Mrs. J. M. Mullins, " " " "	25 00	
632..	William Moody, " " " "	35 00	
633..	Horace Williams, " " " "	35 00	
634..	Thomas Jones, " " " "	38 50	
635..	Lindsey Johnson, " " " "	38 50	
636..	Fielding Wilhite, " " " "	35 75	
637..	J. W. Hawkins, " " " "	35 75	
638..	Dick Cassidy, " " " "	35 75	
639..	Will Turner, " " " "	35 75	
640..	Jake Mosley, " " " "	35 75	
691..	Mrs. J. M. Mullins, " " " "	27 50	
816..	Horace Williams, " " " "	35 00	
817..	Thomas Jones, " " " "	14 00	
912..	Horace Williams, " " " "	35 00	
1004..	" " " "	35 00	
1138..	William Moody, " " " "	35 00	
1139..	Horace Williams, " " " "	35 00	
1140..	Dick Cassidy, " " " "	35 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
1141..	Lindsey Johnson, wages for September.....	\$35 00	
1142..	Fielding Wilhite, " ".....	32 50	
1143..	J. W. Hawkins, " ".....	32 50	
1144..	Thomas Jones, " ".....	32 50	
1145..	Will Turner, " ".....	32 50	
1146..	Jake Mosley, " ".....	32 50	
1147..	Mrs. J. M. Mullins, " ".....	25 00	
1269..	William Moody, " ".....	35 00	
1270..	Horace Williams, " ".....	35 00	
1271..	Dick Cassidy, " ".....	35 00	
1272..	Lindsey Johnson, " ".....	35 00	
1273..	Fielding Wilhite, " ".....	32 50	
1274..	J. W. Hawkins, " ".....	32 50	
1275..	Thomas Jones, " ".....	32 50	
1276..	Will Turner, " ".....	32 50	
1277..	Jake Mosley, " ".....	32 50	
1278..	Mrs. J. M. Mullins, " ".....	30 00	
1398..	William Moody, " ".....	35 00	
1399..	Horace Williams, " ".....	35 00	
1400..	Lindsey Johnson, " ".....	35 00	
1401..	Dick Cassidy, " ".....	35 00	
1402..	Thomas Jones, " ".....	32 50	
1403..	Fielding Wilhite, " ".....	32 50	
1404..	J. W. Hawkins, " ".....	32 50	
1405..	Will Turner, " ".....	32 50	
1406..	Jake Mosley, " ".....	32 50	
1407..	Mrs. J. M. Mullins, " ".....	30 00	
1519..	William Moody, " ".....	35 00	
1520..	Horace Williams, " ".....	35 00	
1521..	Dick Cassidy, " ".....	35 00	
1522..	Lindsey Johnson, " ".....	35 00	
1523..	Thomas Jones, " ".....	32 50	
1524..	Fielding Wilhite, " ".....	32 50	
1525..	J. W. Hawkins, " ".....	32 50	
1526..	Will Turner, " ".....	32 50	
1527..	Jake Mosley, " ".....	32 50	
1528..	Mrs. J. M. Mullins, " ".....	30 00	
			\$3,107 25
	<i>Medical Department.</i>		
267..	Parker Bros., 24 stools for dissecting room.....	12 00	
1148..	F. N. Peters, expenses and per diem examining applicants.....	40 75	
			52 75
	<i>Military.</i>		
103..	F. Pannell, salary, first semester, leader of band.....	175 00	
699..	second " ".....	175 00	
1407..	Alex. L. Ludwig, 1 tenor trombone.....	15 00	
			365 00
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
104..	Jas. K. Hickman, keeping horses 1 month.....	40 00	
105..	R. H. Jesse, traveling expenses to meeting Southern Ed. Ass'n....	31 05	
106..	W. E. Galloway, tuition fee refunded.....	20 00	
107..	Sanders Engraving Co., cuts of main building.....	12 65	
108..	E. W. Atwell, traveling expenses K. C. to Col. and return.....	10 00	
109..	J. H. Garrison, traveling expenses St. Louis to Col. and return.....	10 00	
110..	C. L. Willoughby, sundry clerical work.....	6 00	
111..	H. C. Wells, board of Rev. Cameron Mann.....	5 15	
112..	F. H. Morse, repair of Ficklin portrait.....	5 00	
113..	A. K. Sinclair, tuition fee refunded.....	5 00	
114..	Albert Dunham, " ".....	5 00	
115..	Thos. H. Gideon, " ".....	13 50	
116..	C. C. Crowley, " ".....	5 00	
117..	G. W. Crowley, " ".....	5 00	
118..	Hattie Ferril, " ".....	5 00	
119..	Ellenora Johnson, " ".....	5 00	
120..	Frank H. Skilling, " ".....	5 00	
121..	C. E. Jamison, " ".....	5 00	
122..	W. M. Laughlin, " ".....	5 00	
123..	John C. Hall, " ".....	5 00	
124..	Alice E. Holland, " ".....	5 00	
125..	W. E. Moore, " ".....	5 00	
126..	Carrie Jewett, " ".....	5 00	
127..	Maud Isbell, " ".....	5 00	
268..	Judson & Taussig, fee in case involving Yeater act.....	250 00	
269..	John Settle, feed for horses.....	41 00	

No. of war- rant.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
270..	Udell Woodenware Co., three 16-foot ladders.....	\$21 20	
271..	James O. Broadhead, expenses St. Louis to Columbia and return....	9 00	
272..	Cottage Hotel, board of Rev. J. H. Garrison	11 00	
273..	E. Hastain, tuition fee refunded.....	5 00	
274..	Ben C. Lindsay, ".....	5 00	
275..	Viola Labsap, ".....	5 00	
276..	R. F. Newman, ".....	5 00	
277..	C. L. Willoughby, sundry clerical work.....	2 50	
424..	R. H. Jesse, traveling expenses on University business.....	39 95	
425..	F. W. Patton, tuition refunded.....	20 00	
426..	Rev. S. J. Nicolls, expenses St. Louis to Columbia and return.....	10 00	
545..	J. W. Bureb, tuition refunded.....	12 50	
546..	F. C. Hicks, expenses visiting Jefferson City High School.....	4 80	
692..	H. C. Penn, expenses superintending printing catalogue.....	31 50	
693..	H. C. Wells, board of Judge Macfarlane.....	5 00	
694..	Mrs. Clara Gray, tuition refunded.....	5 00	
695..	R. H. Jesse, expenses of meeting of nom. com.....	4 05	
696..	Theodore Brace, railroad fare Jefferson City to Col. and return.....	7 10	
697..	J. H. George, expenses as preacher of baccalaureate sermon.....	16 50	
698..	W. E. Harper, expenses, Chicago to Columbia and return.....	30 00	
818..	B. J. Feldkamp, preparing papers for withdrawing alcohol.....	5 00	
819..	J. W. Skelly, engrossing parchment.....	3 10	
913..	Boone Co. National Bank, interest on overdraft.....	138 52	
1005..	".....	79 78	
1147..	Arnold L. Brandt, tuition refunded.....	20 00	
1150..	John A. Wrong, fees refunded.....	25 00	
1151..	Claud O. Pearcy, ".....	25 00	
1152..	Forest S. Lyman, ".....	20 00	
1153..	B. W. Vaughan, ".....	20 00	
1154..	Fred Hulett, ".....	20 00	
1155..	Clarence Loeb, ".....	10 00	
1156..	Jos. L. McDermott, ".....	10 00	
1157..	Chas. F. Adams, ".....	10 00	
1158..	W. W. Lewelling, ".....	10 00	
1159..	J. H. Norton, ".....	10 00	
1160..	B. M. Lockwood, ".....	5 00	
1161..	R. O. Summerville, ".....	5 00	
1162..	J. A. Wauchope, expenses, Mexico to Columbia and return.....	3 50	
1279..	Homer J. Hotchkiss, expenses from Ithica, N. Y., to meet nominat- ing committee.....	45 00	
1280..	R. H. Jesse, expenses to meeting of nominating committee.....	10 85	
1408..	A. A. Lesueur, expenses to meeting of Board of Curators.....	12 70	
1409..	W. J. Stone, ".....	10 70	
1410..	John Pickard, treasurer, annual fee in Missouri College Union.....	5 00	
1529..	Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 1 new No. 2 typewriter.....	70 00	
1530..	Odon Guitar, fee for legal services.....	60 00	
1531..	R. H. Jesse, traveling expenses on University business.....	24 75	
1532..	Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore, amount paid for telegrams.....	6 55	
<i>Repairs.</i>			\$1,428 90
128..	C. C. Newman & Co., sundry labor and hardware.....	150 54	
129..	W. W. Hornberger, sundry labor and material.....	148 19	
130..	Columbia Planing Mill Co., sundry labor and material.....	137 36	
131..	McAlester Lumber Co., bills of lumber.....	106 20	
132..	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in January.....	45 00	
133..	Joseph Gerig, painting, papering and glazing.....	22 00	
134..	Wakefield Mantel and Tile Co., tile for repair of floor.....	10 76	
135..	Matthews & Walker, plumbing material and labor.....	7 50	
278..	Charles Matthews, hardware, tiling and equipment.....	66 45	
279..	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in February.....	38 00	
280..	Hickman & Estes Hardware Co., sundry hardware and labor.....	36 60	
281..	Maupin & Crouch, lumber and lime.....	29 28	
427..	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in March.....	45 00	
428..	Matthews & Walker, labor and plumbing material.....	7 50	
429..	John Crist, labor on ventilators.....	5 00	
547..	Hatton's Paper Store, sundry material and labor.....	76 90	
548..	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in April.....	60 75	
549..	Charles Matthews, hardware and labor.....	55 85	
550..	W. W. Hornberger, sundry material and labor.....	35 47	
551..	W. J. Garvey, work on plaster casts and material.....	31 80	
552..	Maupin & Crouch, lumber and cement.....	24 68	
553..	J. T. Hilton, plastering in main building.....	3 00	
700..	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in May.....	35 25	
701..	F. P. Miller, window and door screens.....	17 00	
702..	J. D. Fay, 1,000 brick.....	6 00	
703..	G. L. Norvell, sundry blacksmithing.....	4 70	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
704.	R. U. Combe, sundry blacksmithing.....	\$4 10	
705.	Yerkes & Finan Woodworking Machine Co., one saw and solder.....	2 25	
820.	Charles Matthews, hardware and labor.....	47 55	
821.	Joseph Gerig, painting and varnishing.....	34 25	
822.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in June.....	33 50	
823.	McAlester Lumber Co., bills of lumber.....	25 45	
824.	W. W. Hornberger, work on gutters and downspouts.....	7 05	
825.	Columbia Planing Mill Co., material and labor.....	2 70	
914.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in July.....	60 50	
915.	Hatton's Paper Store, shades and molding.....	37 10	
916.	R. U. Coombe, work and material on hand cart.....	8 40	
917.	Joseph Gerig, painting and varnishing.....	7 10	
1006.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in August.....	47 50	
1007.	Matthews & Walker, plumber's material and labor.....	40 28	
1008.	Hickam & Estes Hardware Co., miscellaneous hardware.....	28 65	
1009.	W. W. Hornberger, sundry labor and material.....	23 55	
1163.	Charles Matthews, hardware and labor.....	74 10	
1164.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in September.....	58 75	
1165.	W. W. Hornberger, sundry material and labor.....	56 95	
1166.	Maupin & Crouch, bills of lumber.....	32 48	
1167.	F. P. Miller, alterations in mechanic arts building.....	17 00	
1168.	Joseph Gerig, painting and repair of blackboards.....	16 25	
1169.	H. C. Bergman, repair of walls in president's house.....	12 00	
1170.	Johnston Heat Regulating Co., material for thermostats.....	7 10	
1171.	Riehle Bros. Testing Machine Co., repair of extensometer.....	5 00	
1281.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in October.....	54 85	
1282.	W. W. Hornberger, sundry labor and material.....	26 15	
1283.	Matthews & Walker, plumbing work and material.....	17 35	
1284.	Pasteur Filter Co., work and express on filter.....	6 00	
1285.	Crescent Planing Mill Co., cap and base for radiator.....	5 30	
1411.	McAlester Lumber Co., bills of lumber.....	87 49	
1412.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in November.....	60 75	
1413.	Charles Matthews, hardware and labor.....	31 45	
1414.	Hickam & Estes Hardware Co., glass and hardware.....	27 80	
1415.	Columbia Planing Mill Co. labor and material.....	13 35	
1416.	Joseph Gerig, painting and glazing.....	7 90	
1533.	Beverly Chapman, carpenter work in December.....	42 25	
1534.	C. C. Newman & Co., hardware and labor.....	22 55	
1535.	W. W. Hornberger, labor and material.....	21 20	

\$2,320 73

SALARY—UNIVERSITY.

January.

2.	R. H. Jesse.....	333 33
3.	Alexander Martin.....	300 00
4.	E. A. Allen.....	208 33
5.	J. C. Jones.....	166 67
6.	W. C. Tindall.....	166 67
7.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 67
8.	W. G. Manly.....	166 67
9.	John D. Lawson.....	166 67
10.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 67
11.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 67
12.	James A. Yantis.....	166 67
13.	William Shrader.....	166 67
14.	Milton Updegraff.....	166 67
15.	John Pickard.....	166 67
16.	H. T. Cory.....	166 67
17.	Frank Tully.....	166 67
18.	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00
19.	Woodson Moss.....	125 00
20.	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00
21.	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00
22.	John W. Connaway.....	125 00
23.	John M. Burnam.....	125 00
24.	R. E. Graham.....	100 00
25.	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00
26.	Isidor Loeb.....	83 33
27.	W. W. Griffith.....	50 00
28.	Eva Johnston.....	30 00
29.	Jennie Adams.....	20 00
30.	T. J. Taylor.....	20 00
31.	Minna A. Kidwell.....	20 00
32.	Mary L. Hart.....	50 00
33.	J. G. Babb.....	166 67
34.	J. W. Mouser.....	83 33
35.	R. B. Price.....	12 50

4,494 20

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
<i>February.</i>			
186.	R. H. Jesse	\$333 33	
187.	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
188.	E. A. Allen.....	208 33	
189.	J. C. Jones.....	166 67	
190.	W. C. Tindall	166 67	
191.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 67	
192.	W. G. Manly.....	166 67	
193.	John D. Lawson.....	166 67	
194.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 67	
195.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 67	
196.	James A. Yantis.....	166 67	
197.	William Shrader.....	166 67	
198.	Milton Updegraff.....	166 67	
199.	John Pickard.....	166 67	
200.	H. T. Cory.....	166 67	
201.	Frank Thilly.....	166 67	
202.	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
203.	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
204.	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
205.	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
206.	John W. Connaway.....	125 00	
207.	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	
208.	R. E. Graham.....	100 00	
209.	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00	
210.	Isidor Loeb.....	83 33	
211.	W. W. Griffith.....	50 00	
212.	Eva Johnston.....	30 00	
213.	Jennie Adams.....	20 00	
214.	T. J. Taylor.....	20 00	
215.	Minna A. Kidwell.....	20 00	
216.	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
217.	J. G. Babb.....	166 67	
218.	J. W. Monser.....	83 33	
219.	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
			\$4,494 20
<i>March.</i>			
332.	R. H. Jesse.....	333 34	
333.	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
334.	E. A. Allen.....	208 34	
335.	J. C. Jones.....	166 66	
336.	W. C. Tindall.....	166 66	
337.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 66	
338.	W. G. Manly.....	166 66	
339.	John D. Lawson.....	166 66	
340.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 66	
341.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 66	
342.	James A. Yantis.....	166 66	
343.	William Shrader.....	166 66	
344.	Milton Updegraff.....	166 66	
345.	John Pickard.....	166 66	
346.	H. T. Cory.....	166 66	
347.	Frank Thilly.....	166 66	
348.	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
349.	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
350.	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
351.	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
352.	John W. Connaway.....	125 00	
353.	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	
354.	R. E. Graham.....	100 00	
355.	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00	
356.	Isidor Loeb.....	83 34	
357.	W. W. Griffith.....	50 00	
358.	Eva Johnston.....	30 00	
359.	Jennie Adams.....	20 00	
360.	T. J. Taylor.....	20 00	
361.	Minna A. Kidwell.....	20 00	
362.	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
363.	J. G. Babb.....	166 66	
364.	J. W. Monser.....	83 34	
365.	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
			4,494 10

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
<i>April.</i>			
459..	R. H. Jesse.....	\$333 33	
460..	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
461..	E. A. Allen.....	208 33	
462..	J. C. Jones.....	166 67	
463..	W. C. Tindall.....	166 67	
464..	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 67	
465..	W. G. Manly.....	166 67	
466..	John D. Lawson.....	166 67	
467..	J. P. Blanton.....	166 67	
468..	F. C. Hicks.....	166 67	
469..	James A. Yantis.....	166 67	
470..	William Shrader.....	166 67	
471..	Milton Updegraff.....	166 67	
472..	John Pickard.....	166 67	
473..	H. T. Cory.....	166 67	
474..	Frank Thilly.....	166 67	
475..	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
476..	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
477..	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
478..	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
479..	John W. Connaway.....	125 00	
480..	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	
481..	R. H. Graham.....	100 00	
482..	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00	
483..	Isidor Loeb.....	83 33	
484..	W. W. Griffith.....	50 00	
485..	Eva Johnston.....	30 00	
486..	Jennie Adams.....	20 00	
487..	T. J. Taylor.....	20 00	
488..	Minna A. Kidwell.....	20 00	
489..	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
490..	J. G. Babb.....	166 67	
491..	J. W. Monser.....	83 33	
492..	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
			\$4,494 20
<i>May.</i>			
606..	R. H. Jesse.....	333 33	
607..	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
608..	E. A. Allen.....	208 33	
609..	J. C. Jones.....	166 67	
610..	W. C. Tindall.....	166 67	
611..	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 67	
612..	W. G. Manly.....	166 67	
613..	John D. Lawson.....	166 67	
614..	J. P. Blanton.....	166 67	
615..	F. C. Hicks.....	166 67	
616..	James A. Yantis.....	166 67	
617..	William Shrader.....	166 67	
618..	Milton Updegraff.....	166 67	
619..	John Pickard.....	166 67	
620..	H. T. Cory.....	166 67	
621..	Frank Thilly.....	166 67	
622..	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
623..	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
624..	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
625..	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
626..	John W. Connaway.....	125 00	
627..	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	
628..	R. E. Graham.....	100 00	
629..	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00	
630..	Paul Schweitzer.....	91 67	
631..	Isidor Loeb.....	83 33	
632..	W. W. Griffith.....	100 00	
633..	Eva Johnston.....	60 00	
634..	Jennie Adams.....	40 00	
635..	T. J. Taylor.....	40 00	
636..	Minna A. Kidwell.....	40 00	
637..	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
638..	J. G. Babb.....	166 67	
639..	J. W. Monser.....	83 33	
640..	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
			4,725 87

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war- rent.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
<i>June.</i>			
748.	R. H. Jesse.....	\$333 34	
749.	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
750.	E. A. Allen.....	208 34	
751.	J. C. Jones.....	166 66	
752.	W. C. Tindall.....	166 66	
753.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 66	
754.	W. G. Manly.....	166 66	
755.	John D. Lawson.....	166 66	
756.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 66	
757.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 66	
758.	James A. Yantis.....	166 66	
759.	William Shrader.....	166 66	
760.	Milton Updegraff.....	166 66	
761.	John Pickard.....	166 66	
762.	H. T. Cory.....	166 66	
763.	Frank Thilly.....	166 66	
764.	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
765.	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
766.	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
767.	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
768.	John W. Connaway.....	125 00	
769.	Jno. M. Burnam.....	125 00	
770.	R. E. Graham.....	100 00	
771.	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00	
772.	Paul Schweitzer.....	66 66	
773.	Isidor Loeb.....	83 84	
774.	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
775.	J. G. Babb.....	166 66	
776.	J. W. Monser.....	83 34	
777.	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
<i>July.</i>			\$4,420 76
858.	R. H. Jesse.....	333 33	
859.	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
860.	E. A. Allen.....	208 33	
861.	J. C. Jones.....	166 67	
862.	W. C. Tindall.....	166 67	
863.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 67	
864.	W. G. Manly.....	166 67	
865.	John D. Lawson.....	166 67	
866.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 67	
867.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 67	
868.	James A. Yantis.....	166 67	
869.	William Shrader.....	166 67	
870.	Milton Updegraff.....	166 67	
871.	John Pickard.....	166 67	
872.	H. T. Cory.....	156 67	
873.	Frank Thilly.....	166 67	
874.	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
875.	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
876.	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
877.	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
878.	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	
879.	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00	
880.	Paul Schweitzer.....	41 67	
881.	Isidor Loeb.....	83 33	
882.	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
883.	J. G. Babb.....	166 67	
884.	J. W. Monser.....	83 33	
885.	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
<i>August.</i>			4,170 87
949.	R. H. Jesse.....	333 33	
950.	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
951.	E. A. Allen.....	208 33	
952.	J. C. Jones.....	166 67	
953.	W. C. Tindall.....	166 67	
954.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 67	
955.	W. G. Manly.....	166 67	
956.	John D. Lawson.....	166 67	
957.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 67	
958.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 67	
959.	James A. Yantis.....	166 67	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war rent	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
960.	Milton Updegraff	\$166 67	
961.	John Pickard	166 67	
962.	H. T. Cory	166 67	
963.	Frank Thilly	166 67	
964.	A. W. McAlester	125 00	
965.	Woodson Moss	125 00	
966.	B. F. Hoffman	125 00	
967.	Raymond Weeks	125 00	
968.	John M. Burnam	125 00	
969.	Sidney Calvert	100 00	
970.	Isidor Loeb	83 33	
971.	Paul Schweitzer	41 67	
972.	Mary Iglehart	50 00	
973.	J. G. Babb	166 67	
974.	J. W. Monser	83 33	
975.	R. B. Price	12 50	
<i>September.</i>			\$4,004 20
1039.	R. H. Jesse	333 34	
1040.	Alexander Martin	300 00	
1041.	E. A. Allen	208 34	
1042.	J. C. Jones	166 66	
1043.	W. C. Tindall	166 66	
1044.	M. L. Lipscomb	166 66	
1045.	W. G. Manly	166 66	
1046.	John D. Lawson	166 66	
1047.	J. P. Blanton	166 66	
1048.	F. C. Hicks	166 66	
1049.	James A. Yantis	166 66	
1050.	Milton Updegraff	166 66	
1051.	John Pickard	166 66	
1052.	H. T. Cory	166 66	
1053.	Frank Thilly	166 66	
1054.	W. G. Brown	166 66	
1055.	J. G. Babb (att'y for Shrader et al.)	166 67	
1056.	A. W. McAlester	125 00	
1057.	Woodson Moss	125 00	
1058.	B. F. Hoffman	125 00	
1059.	Raymond Weeks	125 00	
1060.	John M. Burnam	125 00	
1061.	Sidney Calvert	100 00	
1062.	Isidor Loeb	83 34	
1063.	C. H. Thompson	75 00	
1064.	W. W. Griffith	50 00	
1065.	Francis P. Daniels	20 00	
1066.	E. E. Brandon	20 00	
1067.	Inez Riggs	20 00	
1068.	W. S. Cope	10 00	
1069.	Mary Iglehart	50 00	
1070.	J. G. Babb	166 66	
1071.	J. W. Monser	83 34	
1072.	Irvin Switzer	40 00	
1073.	R. B. Price	12 50	
<i>October.</i>			4,564 77
1200.	R. H. Jesse	333 33	
1201.	Alexander Martin	300 00	
1202.	E. A. Allen	208 33	
1203.	J. C. Jones	166 67	
1204.	W. C. Tindall	166 67	
1205.	M. L. Lipscomb	166 67	
1206.	W. G. Manly	166 67	
1207.	John D. Lawson	166 67	
1208.	J. P. Blanton	166 67	
1209.	F. C. Hicks	166 67	
1210.	James A. Yantis	166 67	
1211.	Milton Updegraff	166 67	
1212.	John Pickard	166 67	
1213.	H. T. Cory	213 00	
1214.	Frank Thilly	166 67	
1215.	W. G. Brown	166 67	
1216.	A. W. McAlester	125 00	
1217.	Woodson Moss	125 00	
1218.	B. F. Hoffman	125 00	
1219.	Raymond Weeks	125 00	
1220.	John M. Burnam	125 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1221.	Sidney Calvert.....	\$100 00	
1222.	H. B. Shaw.....	100 00	
1223.	Isidor Loeb.....	83 33	
1224.	C. H. Thompson.....	75 00	
1225.	W. W. Griffith.....	50 00	
1226.	Francis P. Daniels.....	20 00	
1227.	E. E. Brandon.....	20 00	
1228.	Inez Riggs.....	20 00	
1229.	W. S. Cope.....	6 20	
1230.	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
1231.	J. G. Babb.....	166 67	
1232.	J. W. Monser.....	83 33	
1233.	Irvin Switzler.....	40 00	
1234.	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
	<i>November.</i>		\$4,506 73
1306.	Walter Miller's salary, allowed for July and August, 1892.....	300 00	
1307.	R. H. Jesse.....	333 33	
1308.	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
1309.	E. A. Allen.....	208 33	
1310.	J. C. Jones.....	166 67	
1311.	W. C. Tindall.....	166 67	
1312.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 67	
1313.	W. G. Manly.....	166 67	
1314.	John D. Lawson.....	166 67	
1315.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 67	
1316.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 67	
1317.	James A. Yantis.....	166 67	
1318.	Milton Updegraff.....	166 67	
1319.	John Pickard.....	166 67	
1320.	H. T. Cory.....	166 67	
1321.	Frank Thilly.....	166 67	
1322.	W. G. Brown.....	166 67	
1323.	B. Mead Bolton.....	291 66	
1324.	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
1325.	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
1326.	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
1327.	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
1328.	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	
1329.	Sidney Calvert.....	100 00	
1330.	H. B. Shaw.....	100 00	
1331.	Isidor Loeb.....	83 33	
1332.	C. H. Thompson.....	75 00	
1333.	W. W. Griffith.....	50 00	
1334.	Francis P. Daniels.....	20 00	
1335.	E. E. Brandon.....	20 00	
1336.	Inez Riggs.....	20 00	
1337.	Mary Iglehart.....	50 00	
1338.	Irvin Switzler.....	40 00	
1339.	R. B. Price.....	12 50	
	<i>December.</i>		4,795 86
1452.	R. H. Jesse.....	333 34	
1453.	Alexander Martin.....	300 00	
1454.	E. A. Allen.....	208 34	
1455.	J. C. Jones.....	166 66	
1456.	W. C. Tindall.....	166 66	
1457.	M. L. Lipscomb.....	166 66	
1458.	W. G. Manly.....	166 66	
1459.	John D. Lawson.....	166 66	
1460.	J. P. Blanton.....	166 66	
1461.	F. C. Hicks.....	166 66	
1462.	James A. Yantis.....	166 66	
1463.	Milton Updegraff.....	166 66	
1464.	John Pickard.....	166 66	
1465.	H. T. Cory.....	166 66	
1466.	Frank Thilly.....	166 66	
1467.	W. G. Brown.....	166 66	
1468.	B. M. Bolton.....	291 66	
1469.	A. W. McAlester.....	125 00	
1470.	Woodson Moss.....	125 00	
1471.	B. F. Hoffman.....	125 00	
1472.	Raymond Weeks.....	125 00	
1473.	John M. Burnam.....	125 00	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of Faint.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1474.	Sidney Calvert.	\$100 00	
1475.	H. B. Shaw	100 00	
1476.	Isidor Loeb.	83 34	
1477.	C. H. Thompson	75 00	
1478.	W. W. Griffith.	50 00	
1479.	Francis P. Daniels	20 00	
1480.	E. E. Brandon.	20 00	
1481.	Inez Riggs	20 00	
1482.	Mary Iglehart.	50 00	
1483.	Irvin Switzler.	40 00	
1484.	R. B. Price.	12 50	
	Total.		\$4,495 76
			\$53,661 52
SALARY—A. AND M. COLLEGE.			
<i>January.</i>			
36.	F. B. Mumford	166 67	
37.	Howard Ayers.	166 67	
38.	Paul Schweitzer.	91 67	
39.	G. C. Broadhead.	83 33	
40.	C. F. Marbut.	83 33	
41.	Silas Dinsmoor.	83 33	
42.	J. C. Whitten.	83 33	
43.	Irving Hardesty.	50 00	
44.	H. J. Waters.	41 67	850 00
<i>February.</i>			
220.	F. B. Mumford	166 67	
221.	Howard Ayers.	166 67	
222.	Paul Schweitzer.	91 67	
223.	G. C. Broadhead.	83 33	
224.	C. F. Marbut.	83 33	
225.	Silas Dinsmoor.	83 33	
226.	J. C. Whitten.	83 33	
227.	Irving Hardesty.	50 00	
228.	H. J. Waters.	41 67	850 00
<i>March.</i>			
366.	F. B. Mumford	166 66	
367.	Howard Ayers.	166 66	
368.	Paul Schweitzer.	91 66	
369.	G. C. Broadhead.	83 34	
370.	C. F. Marbut.	83 34	
371.	Silas Dinsmoor	83 34	
372.	J. C. Whitten	83 34	
373.	Irving Hardesty.	50 00	
374.	H. J. Waters.	41 66	850 00
<i>April.</i>			
493.	F. B. Mumford	166 67	
494.	Howard Ayers.	166 67	
495.	Paul Schweitzer	91 66	
496.	G. C. Broadhead	83 33	
497.	C. F. Marbut	83 33	
498.	Silas Dinsmoor	83 33	
499.	J. C. Whitten	83 33	
500.	Irving Hardesty	50 00	
501.	H. J. Waters	41 67	850 00
<i>May.</i>			
641.	F. B. Mumford	166 67	
642.	Howard Ayers	166 67	
643.	G. C. Broadhead	83 33	
644.	C. F. Marbut	83 33	
645.	Silas Dinsmoor	83 33	
646.	J. C. Whitten	83 33	
647.	Irving Hardesty	100 00	
648.	H. J. Waters.	41 67	806 33

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of Installment	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1011..	Donohue & Henneberry, class records and express	\$11 34	
1172..	United States postoffice, postal supplies for September	96 00	
1173..	F. O. Sawyer Paper Co., 5,000 envelopes	11 25	
1286..	United States postoffice, postal supplies for October	83 82	
1287..	Vivlon Bros., miscellaneous stationery	20 10	
1417..	United States postoffice, postal supplies for November	237 46	
1418..	Geo. D. Barnard & Co., blank books and paper	17 20	
1419..	F. O. Sawyer Paper Co., envelopes and paper	12 75	
1536..	United States postoffice, postal supplies for December	165 56	
	<i>Water, Gas and Electric Light.</i>		\$2,328 52
140..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water and electric light in Decem- ber and January	263 36	
141..	Columbia Gas Works, gas for December	45 45	
142..	Fay Gas Fixture Co., 1 combination chandelier	22 00	
290..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water, light and supplies for Feb- ruary	146 82	
291..	Columbia Gas Works, gas and supplies	61 20	
431..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water and electric light for March ..	147 93	
432..	Columbia Gas Works, gas and supplies	48 88	
558..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water and electric light for April ..	130 31	
559..	Columbia Gas works, gas for March	45 00	
708..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water and electric light for May ..	80 43	
709..	Columbia Gas Works, gas for April	35 82	
825..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water and electric light for June ..	51 08	
826..	Columbia Gas Works, gas for May	27 72	
922..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water and electric light for July ..	41 31	
923..	Columbia Gas Works, gas for June	21 96	
1012..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water and electric light for August ..	40 52	
1013..	Columbia Gas Works, gas for July	19 44	
1174..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water and electric light for Sept ..	61 80	
1175..	Columbia Gas Works, gas for August	15 48	
1288..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water and electric light for October ..	163 67	
1289..	Columbia Gas Works, 1 gas stove and gas for September	35 04	
1420..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water and electric light for Nov	143 87	
1421..	Columbia Gas Works, gas for October	58 46	
1537..	Columbia Water and Light Co., water and electric light for Dec	139 57	
1538..	Columbia Gas Works, gas for November	49 76	
			1,885 88
	MORRILL FUND.		
	<i>School of Mines.</i>		
60..	D. W. Malcolm, treasurer, one-fourth of 8th installment	5,201 00	5,201 00
	<i>A.—Agriculture.</i>		
46..	F. B. Mumford, salary for July	166 67	
47..	J. C. Whitten, " "	83 33	
48..	H. J. Waters, " "	41 67	
61..	F. B. Mumford, " August	166 67	
62..	J. C. Whitten, " "	83 33	
63..	H. J. Waters, " "	41 67	
76..	F. B. Mumford, " September	166 66	
77..	J. C. Whitten, " "	83 34	
78..	H. J. Waters, " "	41 66	
79..	Paul Schweitzer, " "	41 66	
91..	F. B. Mumford, " October	166 67	
92..	J. C. Whitten, " "	83 33	
93..	H. J. Waters, " "	41 67	
94..	Paul Schweitzer, " "	41 67	
105..	F. B. Mumford, " November	166 67	
106..	J. C. Whitten, " "	83 33	
107..	H. J. Waters, " "	41 67	
108..	Paul Schweitzer, " "	41 67	
120..	F. B. Mumford, " December	166 66	
121..	J. C. Whitten, " "	83 34	
122..	H. J. Waters, " "	41 66	
123..	Paul Schweitzer, " "	41 66	
			1,916 66
	<i>B.—Mechanic Arts.</i>		
1..	C. W. Marx, salary for January	166 67	
2..	H. Van Blarcom, salary for January	91 67	
3..	A. H. Place, " "	83 33	
4..	Ranken & Fritsch F. & M. Co., castings for engine	33 60	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of part.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
10.	C. W. Marx, salary for February.....	\$166 67	
11.	H. Van Blarcom, salary for February.....	91 67	
12.	A. H. Place, ".....	83 33	
13.	A. Hoffman Hardware & Paint Co., tools for shop.....	17 50	
14.	McAlester Lumber Co., lumber for wood shop.....	35 21	
15.	Ewald Iron Co., iron for blacksmith shop.....	20 96	
21.	C. W. Marx, salary for March.....	166 66	
22.	H. Van Blarcom, salary for March.....	91 66	
23.	A. H. Place, ".....	83 34	
22.	C. W. Marx, " April.....	166 67	
23.	H. Van Blarcom, ".....	91 67	
24.	A. H. Place, ".....	83 33	
30.	C. W. Marx, " May.....	166 67	
31.	H. Van Blarcom, ".....	91 67	
32.	A. H. Place, ".....	83 33	
38.	C. W. Marx, " June.....	166 66	
39.	H. Van Blarcom, ".....	91 66	
40.	A. H. Place, ".....	83 34	
49.	C. W. Marx, " July.....	166 67	
50.	H. Van Blarcom, ".....	91 67	
51.	A. H. Place, ".....	83 33	
64.	C. W. Marx, " August.....	166 67	
65.	H. Van Blarcom, ".....	91 67	
66.	A. H. Place, ".....	83 33	
80.	C. W. Marx, " September.....	200 66	
81.	A. H. Place, ".....	83 33	
82.	E. J. Mason, ".....	60 00	
95.	C. W. Marx, " October.....	180 00	
96.	A. H. Place, ".....	83 33	
97.	E. J. Mason, ".....	60 00	
109.	C. W. Marx, " November.....	166 67	
110.	A. H. Place, ".....	83 33	
111.	E. J. Mason, ".....	60 00	
124.	C. W. Marx, " December.....	166 66	
125.	A. H. Place, ".....	83 34	
126.	E. J. Mason, ".....	60 00	
<i>C.—English Language.</i>			\$4,127 94
5.	H. C. Penn, salary for January.....	125 00	
6.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
16.	H. C. Penn, " February.....	125 00	
17.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
24.	H. C. Penn, " March.....	125 00	
25.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
25.	H. C. Penn, " April.....	125 00	
26.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
33.	H. C. Penn, " May.....	125 00	
34.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
41.	H. C. Penn, " June.....	125 00	
42.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
52.	H. C. Penn, " July.....	125 00	
53.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
67.	H. C. Penn, " August.....	125 00	
68.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
83.	H. C. Penn, " September.....	125 00	
84.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
98.	H. C. Penn, " October.....	125 00	
99.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
112.	H. C. Penn, " November.....	125 00	
113.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
127.	H. C. Penn, " December.....	125 00	
128.	H. M. Belden, ".....	100 00	
<i>D.—Mathematical Science:</i>			2,700 00
7.	L. M. Defoe, salary for January.....	125 00	
8.	E. B. Cauthorn, ".....	66 67	
18.	L. M. Defoe, " February.....	125 00	
19.	E. B. Cauthorn, ".....	66 67	
26.	L. M. Defoe, " March.....	125 00	
27.	E. B. Cauthorn, ".....	66 66	
27.	L. M. Defoe, " April.....	125 00	
28.	E. B. Cauthorn, ".....	66 67	
35.	L. M. Defoe, " May.....	125 00	
36.	E. B. Cauthorn, ".....	66 67	
43.	L. M. Defoe, " June.....	125 00	
44.	E. B. Cauthorn, ".....	66 66	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
54..	L. M. Defoe, salary for July.....	\$125 00	
55..	E. B. Cauthorn, " ".....	66 67	
69..	L. M. Defoe, " " August.....	125 00	
70..	E. B. Cauthorn, " ".....	66 67	
85..	L. M. Defoe, " " September.....	125 00	
100..	" " " " October.....	125 00	
114..	" " " " November.....	125 00	
129..	" " " " December.....	125 00	
	<i>F.—Natural Science.</i>		\$2,033 34
56..	Howard Ayers, salary for July.....	166 67	
57..	G. C. Broadhead, " ".....	83 33	
57 1/2..	Silas Dinsmoor, " ".....	83 33	
58..	C. F. Marbut, " ".....	83 33	
71..	Howard Ayers, " " August.....	166 67	
72..	G. C. Broadhead, " ".....	83 33	
73..	Silas Dinsmoor, " ".....	83 33	
74..	C. F. Marbut, " ".....	83 33	
86..	Howard Ayers, " " September.....	166 66	
87..	G. C. Broadhead, " ".....	83 34	
88..	Silas Dinsmoor, " ".....	83 34	
89..	C. F. Marbut, " ".....	83 34	
101..	Howard Ayers, " " October.....	166 67	
102..	G. C. Broadhead, " ".....	83 33	
103..	Silas Dinsmoor, " ".....	83 33	
104..	C. F. Marbut, " ".....	83 33	
115..	Howard Ayers, " " November.....	166 67	
116..	G. C. Broadhead, " ".....	83 33	
117..	Silas Dinsmoor, " ".....	83 33	
118..	C. F. Marbut, " ".....	83 33	
130..	Howard Ayers, " " December.....	166 66	
131..	G. C. Broadhead, " ".....	83 34	
132..	Silas Dinsmoor, " ".....	83 34	
133..	C. F. Marbut, " ".....	83 34	
	<i>G.—Economic Science.</i>		2,500 00
9..	M. Estelle Porter, salary for January.....	66 67	
20..	" " " " February.....	66 67	
28..	" " " " March.....	66 66	
29..	" " " " April.....	66 67	
37..	M. S. King, " " May.....	66 67	
45..	M. Estelle Porter, " " June.....	66 66	
59..	" " " " July.....	66 67	
75..	" " " " August.....	66 67	
90..	" " " " September.....	66 66	
119..	" " " " November.....	66 67	
134..	" " " " December.....	66 66	
	<i>Rollins Scholarships.</i>		733 33
710..	Irvin V. Barth, scholarship in A. B. course.....	50 00	
711..	Bert Munday, " " B. S. course.....	50 00	
712..	T. J. Rodhouse, " " civil engineering.....	50 00	
713..	A. J. Sears, " " agriculture.....	50 00	
714..	R. L. Reid, " " medicine.....	50 00	
715..	W. D. Williams, " " law.....	50 00	
	<i>College Farm.</i>		300 00
143..	J. G. Babb, proctor, bills paid and cash for day labor.....	50 85	
144..	W. C. Vandiver, wages as dairyman.....	35 00	
145..	A. H. Dunlap et al., work in survey of farm.....	21 15	
146..	H. T. Cory, cash paid for setting corner-stones.....	12 50	
147..	H. C. Bergman, making corner-stones.....	10 00	
292..	F. P. Miller, part payment on contract for green-house.....	956 43	
293..	J. G. Babb, proctor, bills paid and cash for day labor.....	86 18	
294..	Boone County Milling & Elevator Co., feed for stock.....	62 50	
295..	W. C. Vandiver, wages as dairyman.....	35 00	
433..	" " " " " ".....	35 00	
444..	J. G. Babb, proctor, bills paid and cash for day labor.....	30 80	
445..	J. D. Wells, work on farm survey.....	7 50	
561..	W. C. Vandiver, wages as dairyman.....	35 00	
562..	J. G. Babb, proctor, bills paid and cash for labor.....	31 50	
563..	Boone County Milling and Elevator Co., feed for stock.....	19 50	
564..	M. G. Quinn, abstract of title to part of farm.....	6 50	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of year	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
717..	W. C. Vandiver, wages as dairyman.....	\$35 00	
718..	Joel Carter, pasturage for cows, etc.....	3 35	
830..	W. C. Vandiver, wages as dairyman.....	35 00	
831..	L. D. Benedict, wages as farm hand.....	26 00	
924..	Charles Matthews, material for repair of houses.....	40 60	
925..	W. C. Vandiver, wages as dairyman.....	35 00	
926..	Clifford Vanhorn, wages as farm hand.....	26 00	
927..	J. G. Babb, proctor, bills paid.....	6 75	
1014..	W. C. Vandiver, wages as dairyman.....	35 00	
1176..	".....	35 00	
1177..	J. G. Babb, proctor, sundry bills paid.....	14 02	
1290..	W. C. Vandiver, wages as dairyman.....	35 00	
1422..	J. G. Babb, proctor, bills paid and cash for labor.....	36 65	
1423..	W. C. Vandiver, wages as dairyman.....	35 00	
1539..	".....	35 00	
1540..	Barrett Mfg. Co., 2,000 feet rope.....	16 80	
1541..	J. G. Babb, proctor, cash for day labor.....	10 00	
	<i>College Lands.</i>		\$1,895 58
148..	Thos. M. Jones, commission on sales, \$540.....	27 00	
149..	A. Mast, commission on sales, \$370.66.....	18 53	
297..	F. D. Evans, 9 acknowledgments.....	4 50	
436..	J. B. Douglass, 3 months salary as superintendent.....	75 00	
565..	J. B. Douglass, preparing plats of lands.....	25 00	
566..	Lee Highley, work on map showing location of R. R.....	4 00	
716..	James Case, commission on sale, \$100.....	5 00	
832..	J. B. Douglass, salary for second quarter.....	75 00	
833..	A. Mast, commission on sale, \$100.....	5 00	
928..	F. D. Evans, 3 acknowledgments.....	1 50	
1178..	J. B. Douglass, salary for third quarter.....	75 00	
1542..	"..... fourth ".....	75 00	
	<i>School of Mines.</i>		390 53
1..	D. W. Malcolm, treasurer, $\frac{1}{2}$ int. on A. & M. Col. fund.....	2,012 50	
185..	"..... part int. on endowment of \$646,958.23.....	2,230 14	
331..	"..... ".....	1,004 65	
856..	"..... ".....	2,012 50	
857..	"..... $\frac{1}{2}$ int. on A. & M. Col. fund.....	5,234 79	
	1-5 int. on endowment of \$646,958.23.....		10,494 58
	<i>SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.</i>		
	<i>1.—Equipment of Main Building.</i>		
150..	Joseph Gerig, molding, painting and express.....	10 85	
151..	Young & Cope, changing fixtures and wires.....	5 50	
298..	The Lammert Furniture Co., 18 Vienna chairs.....	42 00	
299..	Hatton's Paper Store, labor and material.....	2 50	
300..	Southern Electrical Supply Co., cluster balls and sockets.....	1 70	
437..	General Verwaltung Museen, plaster casts.....	714 21	
438..	A. M. Schweich, freight on plaster casts.....	175 86	
	<i>2.—Armory and Gymnasium.</i>		952 62
152..	John Crist, preparing room for cannon, etc.....	189 00	
153..	F. P. Miller, making 3 tables.....	69 00	
301..	Guitar & Niedermeyer, hauling cinders.....	18 70	
302..	Queen & Co. sundry physiological apparatus.....	257 20	
303..	F. P. Miller, making cases for laboratory.....	44 00	
304..	Elmer & Amend, physiological equipment.....	2 41	
567..	S. P. Corlew, target butts and work on armory.....	98 25	
568..	E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., photographic apparatus.....	74 15	
569..	Columbia Planing Mill Co., target frames, etc.....	15 15	
570..	W. H. Rexford, equipments and repairs for rifles.....	14 32	
571..	Turner Doran, 1 load of sawdust.....	2 50	
572..	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., miscellaneous apparatus.....	229 81	
573..	L. H. Burkhardt, 1 pedometer myograph.....	25 00	
719..	Henderson-Ames Co., swords and belts.....	44 03	
720..	G. F. Troxell, 1 hat rack.....	16 00	
721..	W. S. Cope, putting lights in target room.....	16 00	
722..	Columbia Water and Light Co., deposit on meter, target room.....	15 00	
723..	Parker Bros., table and chairs.....	7 75	
724..	Whitall, Tatam & Co., 62 glass dishes.....	5 88	
834..	Geo. W. Cutler, part of salary for June.....	48 83	
835..	Eastman Kodak Co., 1 kodak and equipment.....	23 60	
836..	Southern Electrical Supply Co., material for target room.....	24 90	
1015..	C. H. Stoelting Mfg. Co., physiological equipment.....	77 70	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of want	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1016.	E. F. Lasar & Co., wire guards for armory windows.....	\$19 40	
1017.	Whital, Tatum & Co., physiological equipment.....	35 46	
1018.	Jerome Kidder & Co., " ".....	1 93	
1179.	Electric Appliance Co., " ".....	6 95	
1180.	Jerome Kidder & Co., " ".....	2 80	
1424.	Thomas Butcher, building 58 panels fence.....	23 20	
1425.	S. Michael, 75 yards denim for screens.....	9 88	
1426.	Commercial Elect. Supply Co., sheet brass for laboratory.....	8 91	
1427.	L. H. Burkhart, work on drums.....	6 00	
1543.	McAlester Lumber Co., lumber for fence.....	113 75	
1544.	Narragansett Machine Co., 22 lockers with extra keys.....	63 25	
1545.	J. R. Marsh, oak lumber for fence.....	46 35	
1546.	J. H. Guitar, filling depression on athletic grounds.....	40 00	
1547.	F. P. Miller, screens and book case.....	37 50	
1548.	Kate V. Lonsdale, enlarging physiological plates.....	6 00	
			\$1,737 56
<i>3.—Equipment of Laboratories.</i>			
154.	Elmer G. Willyoung & Co., apparatus for Engr. and physics.....	290 76	
155.	Elmer & Amend, apparatus for bacteriology and chemistry.....	252 93	
156.	Columbia Planing Mill Co., furniture for laboratories.....	160 40	
157.	B. Westermann & Co., books for astronomy and geology.....	21 75	
158.	McIntosh Battery & Opt. Co., apparatus for astronomy and physics.....	9 60	
159.	A. Hoffman Hardware and Paint Co., 13 polished plates.....	57 45	
160.	Chas. Matthews, miscellaneous equipment.....	4 95	
161.	Tinius Olsen & Co., repairs and material on testing machine.....	64 21	
162.	W. T. Osborn & Co., electrical apparatus.....	105 50	
163.	D. K. Gieger, collection of fossils.....	30 00	
164.	F. C. Schrader, box of rocks and freight.....	22 78	
165.	Gustav E. Stechert, 1 Berghan's atlas.....	16 70	
166.	A. E. Foote, collection of minerals.....	12 55	
167.	C. F. Marbut, cash advances for equipment.....	9 82	
168.	Matthews & Walker, pipe fittings and labor.....	7 75	
169.	A. B. Crim, collection of crystals.....	5 60	
170.	Chas. J. Hoadley, geographical survey of Connecticut.....	3 90	
171.	C. W. Marx, labor and material for Geol. laboratory.....	2 72	
172.	Heine Safety Boiler Co., coal colorimeter and tubes.....	11 50	
173.	Albert B. Bowman, 10 ft. hose connections.....	5 22	
174.	Southern Elect. Supply Co., 1 Lundell fan motor.....	25 00	
305.	Columbia Gas Works, material for lighting observatory.....	6 15	
306.	Astronomical Journal, subscription for Vol. XVI.....	5 00	
307.	University of Chicago Journal of Astro. Physics, 1 year.....	4 00	
308.	Young & Cope, 1 Rheostat and light fixture.....	2 50	
309.	Richard Kny & Co., miscellaneous apparatus.....	277 72	
310.	Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co., miscellaneous apparatus.....	55 83	
311.	Whital, Tatum & Co., 1 hydrometer.....	11 00	
312.	Animal Supply Co., 24 guinea pigs.....	9 60	
313.	Shultz Belting Co., belting for civil engineering laboratory.....	19 04	
315.	G. F. Froxell, 1 table for civil engineering laboratory.....	3 50	
316.	Voigt & Hochgesang, geological apparatus.....	302 40	
317.	C. F. Marbut, cash advances for equipment.....	15 33	
318.	Edward Stanford, English geological maps.....	10 62	
319.	Max Weg, German geological maps.....	9 76	
320.	Jas. G. Biddle, apparatus for physics.....	195 90	
321.	E. G. Willyoung & Co., apparatus for physics.....	63 50	
439.	A. S. Aloe & Co., miscellaneous apparatus.....	53 78	
440.	William Wesley & Son, astronomical books.....	27 00	
441.	F. P. Miller, furniture for civil engineering.....	9 70	
442.	Albert B. Bowman, 4 wood pulleys.....	5 66	
443.	C. F. Weber & Co., globes and maps.....	14 00	
444.	University of New York, N. Y. Palaeontology.....	2 50	
445.	M. L. Lipscomb, bills paid for equipment.....	70 88	
574.	Henry Hell Chemical Co., sundry apparatus.....	10 26	
575.	W. E. Harshe, sundry material for observatory.....	9 25	
576.	Whital, Tatum & Co., apparatus for bacteriology.....	49 37	
577.	Merchants Pub. Co., " ".....	16 02	
578.	E. H. Sargent & Co., miscellaneous equipment.....	14 97	
579.	The Animal Supply Co., two dozen guinea pigs.....	9 60	
580.	A. Hoffman Hardware & Paint Co., 1 warehouse balance, etc.....	16 30	
581.	H. A. Hyatt, photographic material.....	12 74	
582.	E. A. Robinson, two Sunbeam Crookes tubes.....	12 55	
583.	Jas. G. Biddle, 1 Crookes tube and packing.....	10 25	
584.	The W. J. Johnston Pub. Co., elect. engineering books.....	7 58	
585.	Highley & Skelly, 25 yards profile paper.....	5 00	
586.	McAlester Lumber Co., lumber for laboratory of civil engineering.....	3 25	
587.	Joe L. Douglass, X-ray photographs.....	2 80	
588.	The Orient Electric Co., 1 Crookes tube.....	2 50	
589.	Columbia Planing Mill Co., 1 case and 30 tills.....	37 25	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war rant	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
590..	Geo. B. Frazer, mineral specimens	\$20 70	
591..	O. F. Marbut, cash advances for equipment	16 93	
592..	Joseph Gerlig, curtain poles and freight	8 88	
725..	A. Hermann, Laplace's works	84 00	
726..	R. Friedlander & Sohn, astronomical books	26 40	
727..	E. H. Sargent & Co., bacteriological apparatus	18 30	
728..	Southern Elect. Supply Co., electrical material	35 98	
729..	C. F. Peeler, wiring in electrical laboratory	9 50	
730..	Riehle Bros., Testing Machine Co., repair of extensometer	2 00	
731..	Natural Science Establishment, maps and slides	90 00	
732..	J. Engelhorn, maps and other equipment	60 00	
733..	A. E. Foote, geological books	32 14	
734..	Gustav E. Stechert, 1 International Geologique	25 00	
735..	Edward Stanford, geological maps	17 35	
736..	Keuffel & Esser Co., mineralogical instruments	9 75	
737..	Richard Kny & Co., apparatus for laboratory of bacteriology	5 60	
738..	L. H. Burkhart, " " mineralogy	2 40	
739..	Franklin Van Winkle, 1 power meter	95 00	
837..	Animal Supply Co., 2 dozen guinea pigs	9 60	
838..	F. P. Miller, molding, tube cases and key board	7 25	
839..	E. S. Tucker, astronomical slides, prints, etc.	8 65	
840..	W. W. Payne, Popular Astronomy for one year	2 50	
841..	E. A. Robinson, miscellaneous apparatus	124 32	
842..	Columbia Incand. Lamp Co., 2 Crookes tubes	10 00	
843..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., blow pipe and rubber tubing	6 64	
844..	Max Weg, technical books	3 10	
845..	O. W. Gould, 1 lot of fossils	3 00	
846..	J. H. Purdy & Co., 1 cabinet and carborundum	2 08	
929..	Lemcke & Buechner, German periodicals	9 67	
930..	Robinson & Co., apparatus for electrical laboratory	22 54	
941..	H. A. Hyatt, 1 gro. Aristo paper	4 00	
932..	Alex. Stewart, shades for windows and transoms	37 50	
1019..	W. B. Robinson, photographic equipment	18 40	
1020..	J. Carbutt, photographic equipment	6 88	
1021..	Oscar Rohn, two sets rock specimens	25 00	
1022..	W. L. Bachtell, specimens of ores and minerals	4 75	
1023..	Western Elect. Inst. Co., 1 voltmeter and 1 ammeter	126 00	
1181..	William Wesley & Son, astronomical books	17 14	
1182..	Dr. B. A. Gould, Astronomical Journal, vol. 17	5 00	
1183..	Robinson & Co., 1 Sunbeam Crookes tube	6 98	
1184..	E. W. Stephens, binding 47 volumes	42 30	
1185..	F. M. Fuiz, 25 species of crinoids	15 00	
1186..	Beals & Whittle, 2 diamond saws	6 00	
1187..	Stephen D. Peet, 1 year subscription to Antiquarian	4 00	
1188..	Jas. G. Biddle, sundry apparatus	92 40	
1189..	C. H. Stoelting Mfg. Co., 1 kymograph	32 35	
1190..	F. P. Miller, 2 desks, with stands	14 70	
1291..	Lemcke & Buechner, periodicals for observatory	23 85	
1292..	Crescent Oil & Supply Co., brass rods for eng. lab.	6 12	
1293..	Columbia Planing Mill Co., two cases and other material and labor	96 30	
1294..	D. K. Geiger, 1 box geological specimens	10 00	
1295..	Medart Patent Pulley Co., shafting, casts, etc.	8 00	
1296..	W. L. Bachtell, package of Colorado minerals	1 75	
1428..	C. F. Peeler, labor in laboratories	78 55	
1429..	McIntosh Battery & Optical Co., sundry apparatus	55 50	
1430..	Oscar Rohn, 1 set Marquette rock specimens	15 00	
1431..	A. F. Cheney, collection of rock specimens	10 00	
1432..	Library Bureau, cases and cards	9 60	
1433..	C. F. Marbut, cash advances for material	9 16	
1434..	Columbia Planing Mill Co., two tables for Geological lab.	5 50	
1435..	University of Chicago, 1 vol. Journal of Geology	4 85	
1436..	S. R. Stoddard, nine lantern slides	4 50	
1437..	John Crist, setting shafting	2 50	
1438..	James G. Biddle, 1 gross diffraction gratings	27 00	
1549..	F. Krantz, crystal models and other apparatus	188 20	
1550..	Wm. B. Clark, collection of fossils	50 00	
1551..	New York News Co., periodicals for 1897	17 80	
1552..	L. H. Burkhart, work on wheel, etc.	12 00	
1553..	W. L. Bachtell, calcite and zinc specimens	8 00	
1554..	Bausch & Lomb. Opt. Co., one quartz wedge compensator	4 62	
1555..	L. W. Whittle, 1 diamond saw	3 00	
1556..	McIntosh Battery & Opt. Co., physical apparatus	144 58	
1557..	James G. Biddle, physical apparatus	91 73	
4—General Library.			\$4,626 84
175..	A. C. McClurg & Co., miscellaneous books	71 29	
176..	Kenyon News & Postal Subs. Co., periodicals for 1896	12 65	
177..	Macmillan & Co., part of Murray's dictionary	2 69	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war- rant.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
321..	A. C. McClurg & Co., miscellaneous books.....	\$232 06	
322..	Vivion Bros., ".....	95 80	
322..	Lemcke & Buechner, ".....	75 45	
324..	Gustav E. Stechert, ".....	49 75	
446..	Gustav E. Stechert, ".....	223 64	
447..	A. C. McClurg & Co., ".....	139 25	
448..	Koehler's Antiquarium, ".....	20 08	
449..	Library Bureau, library furnishings..	18 60	
450..	Lemcke & Buechner, miscellaneous books.....	13 92	
451..	Riverside Publishing Co., Century cyclopedia of names.....	12 50	
593..	A. C. McClurg & Co., miscellaneous books.....	127 75	
594..	Gustav E. Stechert, miscellaneous books.....	79 74	
595..	Milton Updegraff, Proctor's Old and New Astronomy.....	8 40	
596..	W. D. Sitton, two vols. astronomical works.....	4 00	
597..	C. W. Marx, paid for binding one volume.....	1 25	
740..	F. P. Miller, reading tables, paper rack, etc.....	109 80	
741..	Macmillan & Co., miscellaneous books.....	9 87	
742..	Virginia Historical Society, annual fee and subscription.....	5 00	
743..	A. Hoffman Hd.w. & Paint Co., hat hooks.....	3 65	
847..	A. C. McClurg & Co., miscellaneous books.....	371 44	
848..	Gustav E. Stechert, ".....	57 20	
849..	Library Bureau, library furnishings.....	18 70	
850..	Brownell Car Co., parts of umbrella stand.....	8 00	
933..	A. Picard & Fils, bill of French books.....	151 36	
934..	D. Appleton & Co., twelve annuals Am. Cyclopedica.....	72 00	
935..	Gustav E. Stechert, miscellaneous books.....	81 06	
1024..	A. C. McClurg & Co., ".....	72 52	
1025..	E. W. Stephens, binding sixty-one volumes.....	63 90	
1026..	Lemcke & Buechner, miscellaneous books.....	8 10	
1191..	Macmillan & Co., ".....	41 20	
1297..	Lemcke & Buechner, ".....	83 60	
1298..	A. C. McClurg & Co., ".....	45 23	
1299..	Gustav E. Stechert, ".....	10 58	
1439..	J. G. Babb, attorney for A. E. Shrader et al., Dr. Wm. Shrader's library.....	182 75	
1440..	Kenyon News & Post. Subs. Co., periodicals and newspapers.....	137 05	
1441..	A. C. McClurg & Co., miscellaneous books.....	37 52	
1442..	A. Picard & Fils, bill of French books.....	22 35	
1443..	Macmillan & Co., miscellaneous books.....	14 87	
1444..	E. W. Stephens, binding and repairing books.....	10 90	
1559..	A. C. McClurg & Co., miscellaneous books.....	43 15	
1559..	F. P. Miller, 2 umbrella stands.....	35 00	
1560..	F. A. Brockhaus, sundry German books.....	34 47	
1561..	Kenyon News & Post. Subs. Co., periodicals for 1897.....	15 40	
1562..	J. W. Skeat, English Dialect Dictionary.....	5 04	
1563..	University of Chicago, School Review for 1896.....	1 50	
			\$2,890 83
5—Special Library.			
178..	Gustav E. Stechert, sundry technical books.....	176 32	
179..	A. C. McClurg & Co., ".....	94 06	
180..	Woodson Moss, paid for 1 vol. library of anatomy.....	2 00	
225..	A. C. McClurg & Co., sundry technical books.....	66 89	
326..	Kenyon News & Postal Subs. Co., periodicals for departments.....	31 70	
452..	Gustav E. Stechert, sundry technical books.....	187 92	
453..	Kenyon News & Postal Subs. Co., periodicals for departments.....	19 25	
454..	A. C. McClurg & Co., sundry technical books.....	18 26	
455..	Engr. News Pub. Co., ".....	104 27	
456..	Higley & Skelly, 2 vols. for civil engineering.....	3 00	
598..	Kenyon News & Postal Subs. Co., periodicals for departments.....	52 90	
599..	Gustav E. Stechert, sundry technical books.....	52 47	
600..	A. W. McAlester, paid for books on surgery.....	13 00	
601..	E. W. Stephens, binding 6 vols.	5 40	
851..	A. C. McClurg & Co., sundry technical books.....	64 14	
852..	Gustav E. Stechert, ".....	41 40	
936..	".....	59 16	
937..	Kenyon News & Postal Subs. Co., periodicals for departments.....	35 25	
938..	Lemcke & Buechner, sundry technical books.....	27 70	
939..	John Hopkins Hospital Reports, vol. 5 of reports.....	5 00	
1028..	A. C. McClurg & Co., sundry technical books.....	14 62	
1029..	A. S. Aloe & Co., books for drawing department.....	18 25	
1192..	Lemcke & Buechner, books for Germanic Lang. department.....	137 95	
1193..	Kenyon News & Post. Subs. Co., periodicals for departments.....	26 55	
1194..	A. C. McClurg & Co., sundry technical books.....	15 19	
1195..	Gustav E. Stechert, books for department philosophy.....	13 54	
1300..	A. C. McClurg & Co., sundry technical books.....	43 70	
1301..	Vivion Bros., books for library of pedagogic.....	36 12	
1445..	".....	28 09	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896—Continued.

No. of war- rants	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1446..	Lemcke & Buechner, sundry technical books	\$23 65	
1447..	Kenyon News & Post. Subs. Co., periodicals for departments	7 85	
1448..	E. W. Stephens, binding 8 volumes	7 20	
1564..	Kenyon News & Post. Subs. Co., periodicals for 1897	29 10	
1565..	A. C. McClurg & Co., sundry technical books	16 18	
1566..	Gustav E. Stechert,	12 18	
	<i>6.—Law Library.</i>		\$1,490 26
181..	The Boston Book Co., sundry law books	80 00	
182..	West Publishing Co., reporters, digests and federal cases	64 75	
183..	Vivion Bros., sundry law books	15 50	
602..	West Publishing Co., reporters and federal cases	45 50	
603..	The Boston Book Co., sundry reports	30 00	
940..	West Publishing Co., West Reporters	28 50	
941..	The Boston Book Co., 2 volumes old reports	20 00	
942..	Kenyon News & Post. Subs. Co., Albany Law Journal	4 25	
1029..	The Boston Book Co., 10 vols. old reports	100 00	
1302..	West Publishing Co., 7 vols. West Reporters	25 50	
1567..	The Boston Book Co., 2 vols. of reports	20 00	
	<i>7.—Granitoid Walks and Grading.</i>		434 00
457..	J. G. Babb, Proctor, cash paid for grading	83 68	
	<i>8.—Professor of Physical Culture.</i>		83.68
184..	Geo. W. Cutler, salary for January	125 00	
327..	" " February	125 00	
458..	" " March	125 00	
604..	" " April	125 00	
744..	" " May	125 00	
863..	part of salary for June	76 17	
948..	salary for July	125 00	
1030..	" " August	125 00	
1196..	" " September	150 00	
1197..	Marion West, "	50 00	
1303..	Geo. W. Cutler, " October	150 00	
1304..	Marion West, "	50 00	
1449..	Geo. W. Cutler, " November	150 00	
1450..	Marion West, "	50 00	
1568..	Geo. W. Cutler, " December	150 00	
1569..	Marion West, "	50 00	
	<i>9.—Summer School.</i>		1,751 17
328..	Will G. Barrett, printing 15,000 circulars	150 00	
329..	Franklin Educational Co., sundry apparatus	83 00	
330..	Mamie Campbell, sending out announcements	25 00	
605..	Will G. Barrett, printing 5,000 4-page circulars	15 00	
745..	C. F. Marbut, cash paid for maps and supplies	22 35	
746..	Rand, McNally & Co., outline drawing maps	2 00	
854..	Howard Ayers, salary as instructor in biology	225 00	
855..	William Moody, wages as janitor	32 50	
944..	N. A. Harvey, salary as instructor in biology	225 00	
945..	C. F. Marbut, salary as instructor in phys. geography	125 00	
946..	W. A. Olmsted Apparatus Co., equipment and supplies	54 09	
947..	L. E. Knott Apparatus Co., "	15 20	
948..	William Moody, wages as janitor	32 50	
1031..	G. W. Krall, salary and cash paid for supplies	229 81	
1032..	John W. Connaway, salary as instructor in physiology	187 50	
1033..	M. L. Lipscomb, salary as principal	100 00	
1034..	Fleiding Wilhite, wages as janitor	32 50	
1035..	E. H. Sargent & Co., miscellaneous supplies	25 75	
1036..	J. G. Babb, proctor, bills paid for supplies	22 15	
1037..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., miscellaneous supplies	20 44	
1038..	Howard Ayers, equipment and supplies	18 25	
1198..	Peter Potter, collecting biological supplies	20 00	
1199..	C. F. Marbut, cash paid for supplies	19 80	
1305..	Burckhardt & Rice, printing summer school circulars	56 00	
1451..	W. S. Cope, 2 induction coils	5 00	
1570..	Richard Kny & Co., miscellaneous apparatus	41 70	
1571..	Edward Stanford, geological equipment	15 05	
	<i>10.—Contingent Fund.</i>		1,799 59
747..	Fred H. Binder, part payment on balance due	105 95	
			105 95

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895.

On what account.	Amount.	Total.
A. and M. College.....	\$4,241 55	
Advertising.....	1,031 18	
Printing.....	1,361 35	
Campus.....	633 09	
Club-houses.....	1,386 23	
Curators.....	1,341 80	
Diplomas and medals.....	222 75	
Engineer and fireman.....	2,263 78	
Express and freight.....	2,254 08	
Fuel.....	3,189 02	
Furniture.....	281 26	
Improvement.....	4,204 49	
Insurance.....	1,742 50	
Janitors.....	2,438 59	
Medical department.....	143 00	
Military.....	432 08	
Miscellaneous.....	2,756 71	
Repairs.....	3,136 47	
Salary—University.....	52,871 66	
Salary—A. & M. College.....	9,301 35	
Scientific.....	2,513 33	
Stationery and postage.....	1,824 32	
Water, gas and electric light.....	1,395 85	
<i>Morrill Fund.</i>		
School of Mines.....	\$4,964 58	
Agriculture.....	87 85	
Mechanic Arts.....	6,543 16	
English Language.....	2,800 00	
Mathematical Science.....	1,150 00	
Natural science.....	2,276 32	
Economic Science.....	1,253 32	
	18,775 23	
Rollins scholarships.....	300 00	
College farm.....	1,094 36	
College lands.....	5,506 86	
School of Mines.....	10,565 21	
Main building.....	56,160 70	
Equipment of main building.....	22,547 38	
Armory and gymnasium.....	5,702 55	
Equipment of laboratories.....	10,312 57	
General library.....	3,048 83	
Special library.....	2,129 86	
Law library.....	4,515 05	
Ficklin property.....	3,500 00	
New boilers and steam connections.....	2,500 00	
Granitoid walks and grading.....	4,965 44	
Improvement of club-house.....	4,000 00	
Professor of physical culture.....	648 83	
Improvement of athletic grounds.....	1,800 00	
Summer school.....	2,200 41	
Contingent fund.....	\$2,394 05	
		\$263,133 77

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1896.

On what account.	Amount.	Total.
A. & M. College.....	\$5,466 63	
Advertising.....	1,363 80	
Printing.	1,112 25	
Campus.....	457 62	
Club-houses.....	1,288 25	
Curators.....	1,111 09	
Diplomas and medals.....	171 71	
Engineer and fireman.....	2,118 27	
Express and freight.....	1,530 75	
Fuel.....	2,879 83	
Furniture.....	51 00	
Improvement.....	2,184 91	
Insurance.....	651 46	
Janitors.....	3,107 25	
Medical department.....	52 75	
Military.....	365 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,428 90	
Repairs.....	2,320 73	
Salary—University.....	53,661 52	
Salary—A. & M. College.....	6,526 67	
Scientific.....	382 57	
Stationery and postage.....	2,328 52	
Water, gas and electric light.....	1,885 88	
<i>Morrill Fund.</i>		
School of Mines.....	\$5,201 00	
Agriculture.....	1,916 66	
Mechanic Arts.....	4,127 94	
English Language.....	2,700 00	
Mathematical Science.....	2,033 34	
Natural Science.....	2,500 00	
Economic Science.....	733 33	
	19,212 27	
Rollins scholarships.....	800 00	
College farm.....	1,895 58	
College lands.....	390 53	
School of Mines.....	10,494 58	
Equipment of main building.....	952 62	
Armory and gymnasium.....	1,737 56	
Equipment of laboratories.....	4,626 84	
General library.....	2,890 83	
Special library.....	1,490 83	
Law library.....	434 00	
Granitoid walks and grading.....	83 68	
Professor of physical culture.....	1,751 17	
Summer school.....	1,799 59	
Contingent fund.....	105 95	
		\$140,612 82

AMOUNTS PAID SINCE JANUARY 1, 1895, ON WARRANTS ISSUED PRIOR TO THAT DATE.

On what account.	Amount.	Total.
University.....	\$11,636 45	
A. & M. College (land grant).....	4,788 37	
Morrill fund.....	3,450 00	
College lands.....	266 00	
Main building fund.....	13,017 50	
		\$33,158 32

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31,
1896.

On what account.	Amount.	Total.
A. & M. College.....	\$9,798 18	
Advertising.....	2,394 98	
Printing.....	2,473 60	
Campus.....	1,090 71	
Club-houses.....	2,674 48	
Curators.....	2,452 89	
Diplomas and medals.....	394 46	
Engineer and fireman.....	4,382 05	
Express and freight.....	3,784 83	
Fuel.....	6,068 85	
Furniture.....	332 26	
Improvement.....	6,389 40	
Insurance.....	2,393 96	
Janitors.....	5,545 84	
Medical department.....	195 75	
Military.....	797 08	
Miscellaneous.....	4,185 61	
Repairs.....	5,457 20	
Salary—University.....	106,533 18	
Salary—A. & M. College.....	15,825 02	
Scientific.....	2,995 90	
Stationery and postage.....	4 152 84	
Water, gas and electric light.....	3,281 73	
<i>Morrill Fund.</i>		
School of Mines.....	\$10,165 58	
Agriculture.....	2,004 51	
Mechanic Arts.....	10,671 10	
English Language.....	5,200 00	
Mathematical Science.....	3,183 34	
Natural Science.....	4,776 32	
Economic Science.....	1,986 65	
	37,987 50	
Rollins scholarships.....	600 00	
College farm.....	2,989 94	
College lands.....	5,897 39	
School of Mines.....	21,059 79	
Main building.....	56,160 70	
Equipment of main building.....	23,500 00	
Armory and gymnasium.....	7 440 11	
Equipment of laboratories.....	14,939 41	
General library.....	5,939 66	
Special library.....	3,620 12	
Law library.....	4,949 05	
Ficklin property.....	3,500 00	
New boiler and steam connections.....	2,500 00	
Granitold walks and grading.....	5,049 12	
Improvement of club-house.....	4,000 00	
Professor of physical culture.....	2,400 00	
Improvement of athletic grounds.....	1,300 00	
Summer school.....	4,000 00	
Contingent fund.....	2,500 00	
		\$403,746 59
<i>Final Summary.</i>		
Warrants issued during the year 1895.....	\$263,133 77	
Warrants issued during the year 1896.....	140,612 82	
Warrants issued prior to January 1, 1895, and paid since that date.....	33,158 32	
		436 904 91

**SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31,
1896—Continued.**

The outstanding warrants on January 1, 1896, amount to \$30,286.96, chargeable as follows:

University	\$19,746 65	
A. & M. College (land grant).....	2,230 08	
Morrill fund.	6,045 65	
College farm.....	168 45	
College lands	75 00	
Armory and gymnasium.....	306 85	
Equipment of laboratories.....	524 33	
General library.....	705 74	
Special library.....	57 46	
Law library.....	20 00	
Professor of physical culture.....	350 00	
Summer school.....	56 75	
		\$30,286 96

NOTE.—To show the agreement between the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, subtract from the Secretary's last named total (\$436,904.91) the amount of outstanding warrants (\$30,286.96) and add to the remainder the balance now in the treasury (\$3,333.23). The result will be the exact figures of the Treasurer (\$409,951.18).

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
County of Boone. }

J. G. Babb, Secretary of the Board of Curators of the University of the State of Missouri, being duly sworn, on his oath, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all matters and statements therein contained.

J. G. BABB, Secretary Board of Curators.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of January, 1897.

[SEAL]

FRANK D. EVANS, Notary Public.

My commission will expire January 15, 1899.

FINANCIAL CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1897.

On what account.	Amount.	Total.
Balance in treasury as per report.....	\$3,333 23	
Interest on Endowment fund due January 1, 1897—		
Six per cent for one year on \$122,000.....	\$7,320 00	
Five per cent for six months on \$100,000.....	2,500 00	
		9,820 00
Five per cent for six months on \$646,958.23.....	16,173 96	
Less one fifth to School of Mines.....	3,234 79	
		12,939 17
Five per cent for six months on \$322,000.....	8,050 00	
Less one-fourth to School of Mines	2,012 50	
		6,037 50
Five per cent for six months on \$6,000.....	150 00	
Requisitions on special appropriations.	1,800 45	
		\$33,580 35
LIABILITIES.		
Amount of outstanding warrants.....	30,286 96	
Due college lands fund.....	3,109 89	
Due college farm fund.....	40 99	
Bills payable (approximated).....	142 51	
		\$33,580 35

TREASURER'S BIENNIAL BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIVED DURING THE BIENNIAL TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

For amount of	balance December 31, 1894.	\$5,225 55
"	interest on Seminary fund 6 per cent.	14,640 00
"	interest on Seminary fund 5 per cent.	10,000 00
"	interest on Agricultural College Seminary fund 5 per cent.	32,482 53
"	interest on endowment of \$646,958 23.	64,635 83
"	interest on \$6,000 Rollins scholarships.	600 00
"	State Treasurer.	131,063 40
"	college lands.	4,742 96
"	contingent fees.	3,525 00
"	tuition, academic.	3,450 00
"	tuition, A. and M. college.	1,245 00
"	tuition, College of Medicine.	2,740 00
"	tuition, College of Law.	10,980 00
"	tuition, College of Engineering.	3,340 00
"	club-house rent.	4,940 00
"	diplomas and medals.	407 00
"	laboratory.	2,907 36
"	miscellaneous.	1,047 09
"	Morrill fund.	40,662 36
"	college farm.	2,003 85
"	Main University building.	69,178 20
"	A. and M. college.	75 00
		<hr/> \$409,951 18

DISBURSED DURING THE BIENNIAL TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

On account of A. and M. college.....	\$8,288 10
“ advertising and printing.....	4,554 56
“ building fund.....	69,178 20
“ campus.....	998 86
“ club-house.....	2,424 48
“ curators and visitors.....	2,314 51
“ diplomas and medals.....	394 46
“ engineer and fireman.....	3,941 55
“ express, freight, etc.....	3,604 15
“ fuel.....	4,899 06
“ furniture.....	998 51
“ improvement.....	6,389 40
“ insurance.....	2,239 66
“ School of Mines.....	31,225 37
“ janitors.....	4,795 34
“ languages.....	
“ law department.....	4,829 05
“ library.....	5,446 31
“ medical department.....	161 00
“ military.....	778 08
“ miscellaneous.....	4,202 73
“ Morrill fund.....	25,226 27
“ repairs.....	5,174 07
“ Rollins scholarships.....	600 00
“ salaries.....	121,722 90
“ college lands.....	6,088 39
“ scientific departments.....	2,948 43
“ stationery and postage.....	3,991 35
“ water, gas and electric light.....	2,793 30
“ equipment of main building.....	23,500 00
“ armory and gymnasium.....	7,178 26
“ special library.....	3,662 66
“ Ficklin property.....	3,500 00
“ new boilers and steam connections.....	2,500 00
“ granitoid walks and grading drill grounds.....	5,049 12
“ improvement of students’ boarding-house.....	4,000 00
“ equipment of laboratories.....	14,415 08
“ professor of physical culture, etc.....	2,050 00
“ inclosing and improving athletic grounds.....	1,300 00
“ summer school for teachers.....	3,943 25
“ contingent fund.....	2,500 00
“ college farm.....	2,821 49
Balance on hand.....	3,333 23
\$409,951 18	
1897	
Jan. 1. To balance on hand.....	\$3,333 23

The foregoing is a correct and accurate account of all moneys received and disbursed by R. B. Price, Treasurer of the Board of Curators of the University of the State of Missouri for the biennial term ending December 31, 1896.

R. B. PRICE, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this January 1, 1897.

[SEAL]

FRANK D. EVANS, Notary Public.

My commission will expire January 15, 1899.

SALARY LIST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, JANUARY 1, 1897.

<i>President and Professors.</i>	
R. H. Jesse, president	\$4,000 00
Alexander Martin, dean of law department	3,600 00
E. A. Allen, professor of English	2,500 00
F. C. Jones, professor of Latin and dean of academic department	2,500 00
W. C. Tindall, professor of mathematics	2,000 00
W. G. Manly, professor of Greek	2,000 00
John D. Lawson, professor of law	2,000 00
J. P. Blanton, professor of pedagogics	2,000 00
Frank Thilly, professor of philosophy	2,000 00
Howard Ayers, professor of biology	2,000 00
E. B. Mumford, professor of agriculture	2,000 00
H. T. Cory, professor of civil engineering	2,000 00
C. W. Marx, supt. shops and professor of mechanical engineering	2,000 00
M. L. Lipscomb, professor of physics	2,000 00
F. C. Hicks, professor of political economy	2,000 00
Milton Updegraff, professor of astronomy	2,000 00
John Pickard, prof. classical archæology and asst. prof. of Greek	2,000 00
James A. Yantis, professor of law	2,000 00
W. G. Brown, professor of chemistry	2,000 00
John R. Scott, professor of elocution	2,000 00
B. Meade Bolton, professor of bacteriology	2,000 00
B. F. Hoffman, professor of Germanic languages	2,000 00
Raymond Weeks, professor of romance languages	2,000 00
Geo. W. Cutler, professor of physical culture	1,800 00
—, professor of homeopathy	2,000 00
A. W. McAlester, dean of medical department	1,500 00
Woodson Moss, professor of anatomy	1,500 00
H. J. Waters, dean of A. and M. college, ½ salary	1,250 00
Paul Schweitzer, professor of agricultural chemistry, one-half salary	1,000 00
John W. Connaway, professor of physiology, three-fourths salary	1,125 00
G. C. Broadhead, professor of geology and mineralogy	1,000 00
J. M. Stedman, professor of entomology, one-half salary	900 00
J. C. Whitten, professor of horticulture, one-half salary	750 00
<i>Assistant Professors.</i>	
John M. Burnam, assistant professor of Latin	1,500 00
L. M. Defoe, assistant professor of mathematics	1,500 00
H. C. Penn, assistant professor of English	1,500 00
H. M. Belden, assistant professor of English	1,200 00
Sidney Calvert, assistant professor of chemistry	1,200 00
H. B. Shaw, assistant professor of electrical engineering	1,200 00
Isidor Loeb, assistant professor of history	1,200 00
<i>Instructors.</i>	
Silas Dinsmoor, instructor in chemistry	1,000 00
A. H. Place, instructor in drawing	1,000 00
C. F. Marbut, instructor in geology and mineralogy	1,000 00
C. H. Thompson, instructor in botany	900 00
Miss M. E. Porter, instructor in commercial course	800 00
E. J. Mason, instructor in mechanic arts	720 00
W. W. Griffith, instructor in physics	700 00
Miss Marion West, instructor in physical culture	600 00
<i>Teaching Fellows.</i>	
E. E. Brandon, teaching fellow in romance languages	200 00
E. B. Cauthorn, teaching fellow in mathematics	200 00
Francis P. Daniels, teaching fellow in Latin	200 00
Miss Inez Riggs, teaching fellow in Germanic language	200 00
<i>Other Officers.</i>	
J. G. Babb, secretary of board and proctor	2,000 00
J. M. White, examiner of schools	1,800 00
Irvin Switzer, registrar, eleven-twelfths salary	1,100 00
J. W. Monser, librarian	1,000 00
Miss Mary Iglehart, stenographer	600 00
C. L. Willoughby, stenographer	450 00
R. B. Price, treasurer	150 00
	\$87,375 00

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS SOLD DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Date.	Name of purchaser.	Amount	Total.
1895			
Jan. 9 ...	William Jackson	\$160 00	
Feb. 20 ...	John Cowen	100 00	
Mch. 20 ...	W. H. Drown	100 00	
25 ...	Sheldon L. Rapp	400 00	
April 1 ...	W. I. Wallace	400 00	
13 ...	Chas. P. Chalen	50 00	
May 28 ...	Jesse E. Payne	199 35	
June 25 ...	John R. Moore	82 55	
July 10 ...	William Underwood	320 00	
22 ...	Nancy E. Buchanan	57 62	
Aug. 17 ...	The Bagnell Timber Co.	262 20	
Sept. 2 ...	" "	100 00	
9 ...	James A. Eachus	50 00	
9 ...	Charles E. Myers	50 00	
21 ...	Geo. F. Melton	100 00	
Oct. 5 ...	Franklin A. Roley	160 00	
7 ...	Ludwell W. Shacklee	50 00	
7 ...	Jerome B. Shacklee	50 00	
11 ...	Henry H. Freeman	176 90	
18 ...	John H. Gabel	50 00	
21 ...	Chas. T. Harrison	50 00	
23 ...	Eppa Hagood	200 00	
23 ...	Henry H. Freeman	101 90	
25 ...	William E. Ewing	100 00	
29 ...	Aaron Mast	90 24	
Dec. 18 ...	M. L. Lands	111 60	
27 ...	Wm. E. Johnson	60 00	
1896			
Jan. 10 ...	C. E. French	150 00	
13 ...	D. M. Evans	100 00	
29 ...	C. H. Jones	300 00	
29 ...	A. Mast	250 60	
29 ...	Bagnell Timber Co.	60 00	
29 ...	E. Elkin	50 00	
May 1 ...	Wm. J. Criger	100 00	
June 1 ...	William Jones	50 00	
1 ...	Henry and William Podden	50 00	
			\$4,742 96

NAMES OF STUDENTS.

List of students entering the University of the State of Missouri at Columbia from January
1, 1895, to June 1, 1895.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
1	Jan. 7.	Warren C. Vertrees.....	Aurora.....	18	11	3
2	11.	Paul R. Davis.....	Kansas City.....	23	4	11
3	14.	John R. Crist.....	Columbia.....	27	11	3
4	15.	Arthur W. Grantley.....	St. Louis.....	17	7	
5	15.	Frank G. Harris.....	Centralla.....	23	9	21
6	28.	Carl Maughmer.....	Kearney.....	22	6	9
7	28.	Madison L. Perkins.....	Mt. Grove.....	25	1	22
8	28.	Edwin Long.....	Rolla.....	23	3	19
9	28.	Paul B. Wilson.....	Corder.....	18	10	8
10	29.	Willis B. Schweitzer.....	Columbia.....	22	6	1
11	29.	William H. Roper.....	Marionville.....	23	9	28
12	29.	Robert W. Hodge.....	Brunswick.....	23	3	13
13	30.	Louis H. Burkhardt.....	Columbia.....	25	8	7
14	30.	John H. Norton.....	Greensburg.....	21	6	21
15	31.	Alonzo J. Sears.....	Barnett.....	22	3	17
16	Feb. 3.	Curtis Hill.....	Independence.....	24	5	
17	3.	Marion G. Broadhead.....	Columbia.....	17	8	13
18	6.	James B. McAlester.....	McAlester, Ind. Ter.....	18	8	
19	15.	Archie M. Gentry.....	Wheatley, Ky.....	20	9	11
20	19.	William W. Griffith.....	Columbia.....	37	4	25
21	26.	Ignatius McCutchan.....	Bunker Hill.....	22	11	4
22	March 5.	Arthur G. Taylor.....	Prairie Home.....	24	7	
23	14.	John H. La Motte.....	Kansas City.....	24	3	13
24	April 1.	Albert Montgomery.....	Exeter.....	24	7	14
25	1.	Selatle E. Stout.....	Chillicothe.....	24	3	5
26	1.	John E. Williams.....	Joplin.....	23	5	16
27	1.	Columbus Covington.....	Clarksdale.....	26	1	9
28	2.	Annie Hofreiter.....	Santa Fe.....	20	1	10
29	2.	Mary Steele.....	Culvre.....	25	1	6
30	2.	Joseph A. Wauchope.....	Hampden Sidney, Va.....	21	6	24
31	2.	Christina C. Schaffer.....	Sedalla.....	27	10	28
32	2.	Nord L. Warren.....	".....	19	5	13
33	2.	Florence Stewart.....	Columbia.....	23	9	17
34	2.	Harland C. Hord.....	Ham's Prairie.....	22	1	21
35	2.	William F. Becker.....	Drain.....	21	1	19
36	2.	Harry E. Kirkpatrick.....	Newcomer.....	23	4	13
37	2.	Charlie R. Bomen.....	Powersville.....	21	6	18
38	2.	Anna W. Boswell.....	Columbia.....	21	7	
39	2.	Caroline Coleman.....	".....	18	5	21
40	2.	Horace E. Crosley.....	Brookfield.....	21	6	18
41	2.	Charles H. Ghee.....	Bernhelmer.....	22		28
42	2.	Asa G. Steele.....	Culvre.....	23	7	4
43	3.	Florence Holman.....	Lebanon.....	20	7	29
44	3.	Mattie L. Spillman.....	Hilldale.....	26	11	18
45	6.	Lizzie M. Walker.....	Wentzville.....	26	9	28
46	6.	Samuel V. Jenkins.....	Spring Garden.....	23	6	4
47	8.	James L. Potter.....	Clifton City.....	25	9	22
48	9.	George E. Daniel.....	Thompson.....	23	7	9
49	9.	Gertrude E. Gorleton.....	Hallsville.....	19	4	27
50	9.	William I. Lewis.....	Grant City.....	25	4	14
51	9.	Cyrus J. Witner.....	".....	24	4	16
52	9.	Ella G. Parrish.....	Miami.....	20	6	
53	9.	Cora M. Carpenter.....	".....	23	2	10
54	9.	Frank H. Potter.....	Smileyville.....	23	6	5
55	13.	John D. Marr.....	Rayner, Texas.....	33	9	24
56	15.	John Andrews.....	Orrick.....	28	8	19
57	15.	Gertrude Davis.....	Dundee.....	19	10	10
58	17.	John C. Faris.....	Rocheport.....	25	9	10

LIST OF STUDENTS--Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
59	April 22.	William H. Davis	Sebree	26	8	17
60	23.	Mary M. Belden	Columbia	21	7	
61	23.	May Riehl	Potosi	21	1	22
62	24.	Belle Wood	Macon	34	8	20
63	25.	Anna H. Kelly	Columbia	27	9	20
64	30.	Lula Graves	Woodlandville	26		16
65	30.	Birdie L. Rouse	Brown's Station	20	5	17
66	30.	Daisy B. Rouse	"	18	3	11
67	30.	Mary Kline	Bismarck	24	3	20
68	30.	George R. Kline	"	17	2	22
69	May 3.	James M. Rouse	Centralia	32	4	18
70	6.	Thomas S. McNical	Cuba	25	11	15
71	7.	Mary Woodward	Newcomer	24	9	
72	7.	Charles E. Devlin	Auburn, Neb.	25		
73	10.	Edwin S. Patterson	Young's Creek	26	6	20

List of students entering the University of the State of Missouri at Columbia, from September 10, 1895, to June 3, 1896.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
1	Sept. 10.	Robert A. Swink	Festus	24	11	10
2	10.	Wm. I. Oliver	Brown's Station	16	6	20
3	10.	Joseph A. Henkins	Kingston	19	9	15
4	10.	Thomas F. Irvin	Brown's Station	18	9	28
5	10.	Adolphus C. Terrell	Macon	18	11	5
6	10.	Lionel A. Michelson	St. Joseph	18	1	7
7	10.	Seebert G. Jones	Southwest City	24	7	23
8	10.	Wm. D. Williams	Pattonsburg	19	8	15
9	10.	Thomas H. Wilcoxon	Ashley	19	10	19
10	10.	Wm. A. Hilderbaumer	St. Louis	24	2	12
11	10.	Thomas H. Gideon	Springfield	20	7	28
12	10.	Arthur N. Adams	Buckner	23	8	25
13	10.	George W. Jennings	Lee's Summit	27	7	5
14	10.	Chas. L. Baender	Moberly	19	3	1
15	10.	Melville S. King	Lake City, Iowa	25	6	20
16	10.	Marlon L. Clay	Antioch	23	7	12
17	10.	Chas. E. Covert	Houston	26	9	16
18	10.	Al E. Asbury	Higginsville	19	7	17
19	10.	Con D. Questa	Brookfield	22	6	
20	10.	Geo. W. Corrigan	Harrisonville	18	11	14
21	10.	Chas. W. Keith	St. Louis	23	10	7
22	10.	Kirk B. Turner	Columbia	22	4	6
23	10.	Wm. C. Key	Walker	21	3	4
24	10.	Sam'l J. Ryker	Greenfield	20	10	8
25	10.	Edith Shipley	Columbia	18	6	4
26	10.	Thomas J. Eppes	"	34	6	18
27	10.	Bessie Powell	"	20		19
28	10.	Walter T. Pollett	Columbia	23	2	21
29	10.	Laura B. Dinsmoor	"	33	2	24
30	10.	Frederick K. Ferguson	Stanberry	20	10	9
31	10.	Rosa D. Crump	Lancaster	19	8	16
32	10.	Sylvanus C. Shipley	Columbia	16	8	28
33	10.	Bertha F. Stratton	Lancaster	15	11	18
34	10.	Jean E. McClane	Columbia	19	9	14
35	10.	Wm. E. McFarland	Bismarck	29	4	23
36	10.	Abner Jones	Unionville	22		7
37	10.	Della Rogers	Columbia	16	10	9
38	10.	Colonel W. J. Neville	Marshall	19	1	28
39	10.	Lottie M. Riley	Columbia	16	8	28
40	10.	Chas. W. Turner	"	25	8	3
41	10.	Mary B. Potter	St. Joseph	18	6	15
42	10.	Samuel G. Banks	Hodge	18	11	23
43	10.	Geo. R. Kline	Bismarck	17	7	2
44	10.	Frank L. Sedgwick	Lamar	19	7	11
45	10.	Wm. Seward	Cape Girardeau	18	1	26
46	10.	Roy A. McNowen	Macon	16	10	6
47	10.	Elsie A. Arnett	Columbia	17	5	7
48	10.	Sallie E. A. Watson	Webster Groves	17	5	7

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
49	Sept. 10.	Ida M. Moore	Perry	16	5	25
50	10.	Arthur G. Ficklin	King City	21	7	23
51	10.	Geo. H. Smith	Columbia	20	7	26
52	10.	Edgar D. Jones	LaBelle	18	9	5
53	10.	Wm. E. Powell	Columbia	18	5	
54	10.	Edward N. Robinson	Appleton City	20	3	7
55	10.	Martin J. Ostergard	Kansas City	21	11	16
56	10.	Wm. A. Bryan	Brookfield	21	1	16
57	10.	James E. Rieger	Kirksville	24	11	20
58	10.	John W. Buren	Festus	25	5	21
59	10.	Wm. J. Carlon	Brookfield	22	5	7
60	10.	Ernest V. C. Vaughn	Clarence	17	11	10
61	10.	Ida E. Howard	Columbia	16	4	22
62	10.	Raymond W. Tener	Peebles, Ohio	23		25
63	10.	Hymen O. Tener		25	8	13
64	10.	Virginia Southerland	West Plains	20	1	27
65	10.	Laura C. Blackwell	Columbia	18	5	13
66	10.	Wm. A. Powers	Heneker	19		7
67	10.	Elza A. Cox	Rutledge	24	9	23
68	10.	Harace B. Williams	Dallas, Texas	16	5	22
69	10.	Walter K. Evens	Meadville	18	9	6
70	10.	Carl Maughmer	Kearney	23		21
71	10.	Geo. W. Eastin		22	6	17
72	10.	Chas. L. Ficklin	King City	19	9	16
73	10.	John M. Kenney	California	26	8	26
74	10.	Giboney Houck	Cape Girardeau	17	7	25
75	10.	Wm. B. Evans	Meadville	21		23
76	10.	Seth D. Evans		23	11	12
77	10.	Arch A. Crews	Craig	23	11	12
78	10.	Hanna Bodenheimer	Jefferson City	17	9	17
79	10.	Wm. S. Campbell	Garden City	27		12
80	10.	Franklin Yladney	Troy	18	5	4
81	10.	Samuel T. Rollins	Bellefonte	18	9	27
82	10.	Otto Turley	Farmington	22	6	12
83	10.	Margaret A. Wulfert	Columbia	17	9	1
84	10.	Walter W. Coleman	Foristell	20	7	3
85	10.	Sidney J. Wheeler	Miami	17	8	3
86	10.	James W. Welch	Peace Valley	25	7	11
87	10.	Edward E. Campbell	Troy	22	1	8
88	10.	Henry Freudenberger	Clarksburg	21	5	16
89	10.	Wm. E. Galloway	Vandalia	20	10	26
90	10.	Dick P. Berry	Sweet Springs	20	1	1
91	10.	Ruford Bond	Minco, I. T.	19	1	
92	10.	John Martin	Ohio P. O., St. Clair Co.	28	11	10
93	10.	Harry C. Hamner	Kansas City	20	5	9
94	10.	John H. Norton	Greensburg	22	2	1
95	10.	John L. Gerig	Columbia	16	9	10
96	10.	Pliny R. Strange	Ashland, Ore.	22	6	16
97	10.	Stephen S. Carroll	Vandalia	22	3	14
98	10.	Jas. M. Fisher	Columbia	18	5	6
99	10.	Chas. F. Cleary	Chillicothe	20	7	17
100	10.	Loyd Lewis	Oregon	19	10	22
101	10.	Wm. H. Reynolds	Vernon	21	1	15
102	10.	John F. Manring	McFall	28	2	24
103	10.	Nellie Walker	St. Joseph	17	9	
104	10.	James R. Hunt	Macon	21	4	22
105	10.	John T. McCormick	Sumner	21	1	12
106	10.	Wm. W. Young	Lexington	18	11	2
107	10.	Ortho Clay Moore	Clarksburg	24	7	21
108	10.	Elsus E. Duly	Ashland	20	4	25
109	10.	Geo. A. Irvine	Marshall	17	5	22
110	10.	Claudia M. Hatton	Columbia	24	6	9
111	10.	Allen M. Thomson	Excelsior Springs	19	2	12
112	10.	Chas. W. Davis	Patterson	23	5	7
113	10.	Clyde Williams	Grubville	21	10	27
114	10.	John C. Hickerson	Moberly	20	10	20
115	10.	Frank O. Spohrer	Fredericksburg	25	9	15
116	10.	Owen A. Hunter	Fairfax	18	8	5
117	10.	Willis C. Spare	Clarence	22	2	15
118	10.	James C. Shaner	Bonne Terre	33	6	7
119	10.	Kent L. Eldred	Cannon City, Col.	22	9	29
120	10.	Alonzo C. Lillard	Columbia	21		8
121	10.	Theodore C. Sparks	Linden	24	2	14
122	10.	Andrew J. Dittweiler	Washington	22		5
123	10.	Archie M. Marshall	Columbia	22	4	21
124	10.	Wilson A. Taylor	Salem	20	7	13
125	10.	Birdie L. Rouse	Brown's Station	20	9	27
126	10.	Irwin Rautenstrauch	Sedalia	18	11	21
127	10.	Guy L. V. Emerson	Siloam Springs	19	8	4

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
128	Sept. 10.	Edward P. Peers.....	Warrenton.....	21	1	12
129	10.	Laura B. Campbell.....	Columbia.....	16	9	17
130	10.	Judson C. Fast.....	Sedalia.....	19	1	12
131	10.	John B. Schwab.....	Ironton.....	20	2	20
132	10.	Lewis B. Berkebile.....	Columbia.....	16	5	10
133	10.	Hattie Terrill.....	Dearborn.....	20	8	27
134	10.	Jacobina Brandenburger.....	Linneus.....	19	4	19
135	10.	Emmet G. Alexander.....	Blackburn.....	21	7	27
136	10.	Ralph E. House.....	Columbia.....	22	8	9
137	10.	John G. Beedy.....	Kansas City.....	20	10	2
138	10.	Walter W. Lewelling.....	High Hill.....	19	10	24
139	10.	Fleetwood Bell.....	Columbia.....	26	4	26
140	10.	Wm. R. Gentry.....	".....	25	11	12
141	10.	W. F. Wilkinson.....	Kansas City.....	20	9	2
142	10.	Geo. W. Crowley.....	Lawson.....	20	8	20
143	10.	Byron L. Hale.....	Gooch's Mill.....	28	10	4
144	10.	Albert U. Brandt.....	Nevada.....	18	4	29
145	10.	Wm. K. Freudenberger.....	Clarksburg.....	23	7	22
146	10.	Everett P. Weatherly.....	Columbia.....	18	5	28
147	10.	Wm. T. McMahan.....	Seymour.....	20	2	6
148	10.	Madison L. Perkins.....	Mountain Grove.....	25	9	4
149	10.	Frederick C. Schafer.....	Lancaster.....	20	7	23
150	10.	Claude C. Crowley.....	Lawson.....	20	8	20
151	10.	Hans C. Johnson.....	Meadville.....	19	6	5
152	10.	Wm. S. Cash.....	Ashley.....	20	10	9
153	10.	Jas. E. Wetherly.....	Columbia.....	24	10	7
154	10.	Austin B. Griggs.....	Hedge City.....	23	11	2
155	10.	Richard H. Woods.....	Versailles.....	19	3	29
156	11.	Chas. F. Adams.....	Atherton.....	18	5	6
157	11.	Wm. A. Gillaspie.....	Columbia.....	22	2	
158	11.	James S. Barnett.....	".....	24	1	9
159	11.	Wm. H. Turner.....	Centralla.....	19	5	22
160	11.	Lena M. Riggs.....	Farmer.....	17	4	
161	11.	Geo. H. Hunker.....	Roanoke.....	19	5	18
162	11.	Frank P. Stone.....	Macon.....	19	2	21
163	11.	Camilla M. Miller.....	St. Joseph.....	18	6	18
164	11.	Chas. C. Farmer.....	Columbia.....	22	8	13
165	11.	Wm. R. McCandless.....	Moberly.....	22	6	3
166	11.	Georgia Baumgartner.....	Columbia.....	19	4	28
167	11.	Guy B. Park.....	Jefferson City.....	23	3	
168	11.	Peter Potter.....	Springfield.....	19	9	16
169	11.	Chas. W. Davison.....	Jefferson City.....	21	2	3
170	11.	Lisbon E. Durham.....	Elston.....	21	11	16
171	11.	Thos. H. Hickman, Jr.....	Columbia.....	22	7	28
172	11.	Jesse L. Harnage.....	Tahlequah, I. T.....	23		
173	11.	Wm. C. Hawkins.....	Brumley.....	21	1	16
174	11.	Mary Kline.....	Bismarck.....	24	8	
175	11.	Daisy L. Gordon.....	Columbia.....	16	9	19
176	11.	Robt. L. Reld.....	".....	30	4	14
177	11.	Chas M. Barnes.....	New Madrid.....	22	1	22
178	11.	Walter E. Wrong.....	Sedalia.....	17	8	27
179	11.	Fred. Young.....	Deer Park.....	21	9	
180	11.	Jas. W. Faris.....	Caruthersville.....	21	2	28
181	11.	Robt. R. Hanger.....	Clarence.....	22	3	22
182	11.	Orsen H. Swearingen.....	Kansas City.....	24	1	12
183	11.	Antoine E. Russell.....	Savannah.....	21	7	18
184	11.	Tom R. Schofield.....	Hannibal.....	18	9	24
185	11.	Jas E. Forman.....	".....	21	5	29
186	11.	Will E. Tompkins.....	Boonville.....	18	9	13
187	11.	Edgar L. Wheeler.....	Warsaw.....	20	8	21
188	11.	Wm. Boyd Dickinson.....	Independence.....	19	7	29
189	11.	Wm. G. McMeekin.....	Higginsville.....	20	10	5
190	11.	Lloyd W. Booker.....	Savannah.....	17	10	
191	11.	Washington K. Moore.....	Bunker Hill.....	24	7	2
192	11.	Clayton B. Appelman.....	Maitland.....	23		11
193	11.	Geo. W. Naylor.....	Maud.....	23	4	22
194	11.	Wm. A. Miller.....	Columbia.....	20	5	13
195	11.	Charlie R. Bowen.....	Powersville.....	21	11	26
196	11.	James A. De Armond.....	Butler.....	21	9	13
197	11.	Robt. B. Harshe.....	Columbia.....	16	3	15
198	11.	Roy H. Pinkley.....	Chillicothe.....	18	4	6
199	11.	Mary Payne.....	High Point.....	25		14
200	11.	Cora Harrison.....	Bethany.....	22	11	5
201	11.	Grace Harrison.....	".....	20	7	7
202	11.	Chas. R. Hall.....	Harrisonville.....	21		10
203	11.	Felix Z. Gray.....	Santa Fe.....	18	5	3
204	11.	Paul A. Blackwell.....	Columbia.....	16	6	28
205	11.	Don C. Guffey.....	Unionville.....	16	10	3
206	11.	Wm. H. Bennett.....	Mound City.....	18	6	25

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
207	Sept. 11.	Mary Gray	Columbia.....	17	.....	6
208	11.	Florian L. Lacaff	Nevada.....	20	6	19
209	11.	Ada D. Moore	Bunker Hill	21	8	8
210	11.	Claude T. Evans	Perry	18	11	28
211	11.	Chas. M. C. Moberly	Humphreys	20	8	10
212	11.	John E. O'Keefe	Carthage.....	20	3	18
213	11.	Guy A. Roberts	St. Joseph	19	10	
214	11.	Pearl E. Norvell	Columbia.....	19	1	6
215	11.	Suste Alexander	Kingston.....	19	3	15
216	11.	Elizabeth M. Sinclair	Columbia.....	19	3	10
217	11.	Carl V. Hockaday	"	19	5	19
218	11.	Smith S. Crenshaw	Springfield.....	18	1	19
219	11.	Chas. T. Bell	Barnard	21	3	3
220	11.	Edwin M. Watson	Columbia.....	17	10	12
221	11.	John C. Young	High Point.....	21	9	26
222	11.	Elva Armstrong	St. Joseph.....	18	1	16
223	11.	Max W. Myer	Salisbury.....	17	6	19
224	11.	Irvin V. Barth.....	Columbia.....	17	10	15
225	11.	Jerry Cullerton	Rich Hill	25	11	29
226	11.	Carey M. Carroll	Independence.....	23	10	26
227	11.	Lalla E. Rogers	Kingston.....	19	8	5
228	11.	Edward H. Jones	Parnell	21	5	8
229	11.	Wm. Wade	Bolckow	19	7	23
230	11.	Wilbur M. French.....	Lancaster	18	1	12
231	11.	Helen Walker	Columbia.....	21	.....	21
232	11.	Geo. R. Jacobs	"	17	1	13
233	11.	Wm. W. Walters	"	34	5	20
234	11.	Roy F. Newman	"	21	4	3
235	11.	Jas. W. Morris	Richmond	17	6	7
236	11.	Wm. Bucholtz	Westport.....	20	7	13
237	11.	Henry C. Robinson	Livystown.....	20	4	6
238	11.	Reverdy J. Gordon	Columbia.....	20	.....	23
239	11.	Aubrey R. Hammett.....	Huntsville.....	22	1	17
240	11.	Warren R. Woodson	Tempe, Ariz.....	17	10	7
241	11.	Harley V. Geiger	Rich Hill	23	4	7
242	11.	Arthur H. Dunlap	Miami	20	1	25
243	11.	Royall H. Switzler	Columbia.....	19	1	6
244	11.	Jurney H. Holman	Hartford.....	22	6	4
245	11.	Samuel Sawyer	Lexington.....	17	.....	15
246	11.	Geo. F. Maitland	Richmond	19	5	10
247	11.	Chas. L. Ashley	Greenfield.....	17	4	27
248	11.	John L. Plowman	Hannibal.....	19	7	28
249	11.	John D. Rippey	Lawson	19	4	9
250	11.	Roy R. St. John	Carthage.....	21	10	22
251	11.	Milton Alison	Marshall	22	11	22
252	11.	Albert K. Sinclair	Peirce City.....	17	11	24
253	11.	Roy McFarland	Monroe City.....	21	3	26
254	11.	Henry S. Morse	Warrenton.....	21	2	5
255	11.	Thos. J. Rodhouse	Mexico	26	3	15
256	11.	Byron McFarland	Monroe City.....	19	5	10
257	11.	Micajah C. Duggins.....	Slater	20	.....	14
258	11.	Stella Fewsmith	Columbia.....	21	6	10
259	11.	James H. Lay	Jefferson City.....	25	4	23
260	11.	Wm. T. Clements.....	Platte City.....	27	11	26
261	11.	Rena M. Frank	St. Joseph.....	19	1	13
262	11.	Fowler Graham	Richmond	20	1	27
263	11.	Geo. J. Stampfl	Jefferson City.....	21	5	12
264	11.	Herman Kraemer	California.....	21	7	27
265	11.	Wm. C. Lucas	Kansas City.....	17	11	1
266	11.	Jno. M. Singleton	Salisbury.....	22	8	6
267	11.	Margaret E. Bogard	Mendon	20	10	23
268	11.	Will B. Burris	Columbia.....	17	3	24
269	11.	Henry H. Lotter	Moberly	20	.....	8
270	11.	Gertrude Ammerman	Columbia.....	17	7	19
271	11.	Thos. R. Fowler	Sedalla	23	11	14
272	11.	Bruce Barnett	"	20	.....	10
273	11.	Harry C. Lee	Carrollton.....	23	6	10
274	11.	James L. Potter	Clifton City.....	26	2	24
275	11.	Thos B. Perry	Carthage.....	19	2	21
276	11.	Myrtle Knepper	Guy, Atchison Co	25	10	6
277	11.	Leroy L. Perrine	Lamar	21	8	15
278	11.	Alice M. Isbell	Washington.....	16	11	23
279	11.	Richmond L. Hawkins	Columbia.....	17	3	14
280	11.	Andrew J. Bass.....	"	18	5	9
281	11.	Arthur Gwinn	Sprague	23	9	27
282	11.	Howard D. Murray.....	Stephens Store	24	.....	26
283	11.	Allen W. March	Hallsville.....	21	5	27
284	11.	Philip L. Campbell.....	Columbia.....	17	8	13
285	11.	Curtis Hill	"	25	.....	7

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
286	Sept. 11.	Owen T. Scott.	Ashland	16	7	17
287	11	Aubrey C. Busch	Centralia.	22		25
288	11	Wilson M. Laughlin	Foster	21	4	5
289	11	Alfred W. Orr	Mt. Vernon.	20		7
290	11	Chas. W. Herndon	Prescott.	18	1	21
291	11	Merritt K. Salmon	Clinton.	18		18
292	11	Arthur M. Hitch	Cuba	20	6	15
293	11	Geo. G. Robertson	St. Louis	17	2	9
294	11	Mary P. Scott	Canton	20	6	24
295	11	John W. Scott	"	24	3	10
296	11	Ellnora Johnson	Maitland	19	10	25
297	11	Wm. L. Gray, Jr	Stanberry	21	3	2
298	11	Claude E. St. John	Camden Point.	19		8
299	11	Phillip V. Dimmltt	Shelbyville	18	9	18
300	11	Eva Johnston	Columbia	30	3	28
301	12	Jennie Adams	Shelbina	26	8	12
302	12	Morton H. Pemberton	Fulton	19	11	11
303	12	Arthur B. Rochl	Cape Girardeau	16	7	6
304	12	Clarence Loeb	Columbia	19	5	21
305	12	James W. Skelly	Ladonia	22	4	28
306	12	Arthur H. Jeans	Clarksville	22		12
307	12	Albert Y. Harrison	Williamsburg	22	5	2
308	12	Henry Herrnleben	Jamestown	26	11	29
309	12	Joseph L. McDermott	Buckner	20	5	19
310	12	Robt. P. Garrett	Mound City	23	11	5
311	12	Geo. H. English, Jr	Kansas City	20	7	11
312	12	Bianche Dix	Jefferson City	18	1	13
313	12	John R. Durrett	Arrow Rock	20	9	9
314	12	Charles H. Graves	Nevada	20	9	6
315	12	Ethel B. Swearingen	"	19	11	9
316	12	Repps B. Goodson	Carrollton	18	7	4
317	12	Chas. G. Revelle	Lutesville	17	1	2
318	12	Ellis A. Jones	Roanoke	20	6	29
319	12	Geo. A. Evans	Carthage	23	4	22
320	12	Robt. W. Brown	Carrollton	19	10	25
321	12	Orville H. Turner	Hallsville	22	9	19
322	12	Eliza F. Hart	Warsaw	21	4	22
323	12	Waiter F. Wood	California	19	11	24
324	12	Gail D. Allee	Olean	19	1	5
325	12	Elliott J. Mason	Mexico	20	5	3
326	12	Wm. N. Drescher	Hannibal	18		20
327	12	Frank H. Norwood	Columbia	22	8	14
328	12	Frank L. Moore	Carthage	21	5	7
329	12	Floyd Sexton	Columbia	16	8	19
330	12	Dudley S. Conley	"	17	8	16
331	12	Carson E. Jamison	Armada	22	8	13
332	12	Herman B. Miller	Canton	19	3	2
333	12	Douglas S. Scrivener	Columbia	29	3	14
334	12	Edward Cannell	Hatton	21	8	9
335	12	Gallus F. Zwick	Bucklin	20	3	8
336	12	Edwin Turner	Wellsville	40	11	2
337	12	Frank A. Kurtz	Columbia	18	10	13
338	12	Hendley K. Patton	Paynesville	20	6	
339	12	Ada Schafer	Columbia	24	7	9
340	12	Harry M. Dungan	Hopkins	24	10	21
341	12	Mary J. Barnett	Columbia	22	9	16
342	12	Thos. I. Mairs	Browning	24	4	26
343	12	Ed. Hastain	Appleton City	16		21
344	12	Frank B. Rothrock	Richmond	19		22
345	12	Janie E. Pollard	Columbia	20	9	16
346	12	Frank S. Leach	Sedalla	20	7	14
347	12	Adam Hill	Independence	19	11	14
348	12	Robt. M. Sidney, Jr	Kansas City	19	7	25
349	12	Samuel A. Young	Mound City	21	2	25
350	12	Frank F. Thompson	Stockton	28	1	10
351	12	Jas. S. Harrison	Benton City	21	2	28
352	12	Thos. P. Howard	Carthage	25	8	11
353	12	Wm. T. Conley	Columbia	19	9	15
354	12	James F. Conran	High Hill	24	3	1
355	12	Marion McFarland	Monroe City	23		6
356	12	Claude L. Willoughby	Columbia	20	8	10
357	12	Bert Munday	Canton	19	10	6
358	12	Karl H. Hansen	Harlem	15	7	3
359	12	Nathaniel O. Booth	Columbia	24	11	16
360	12	Geo. T. Davis	Sheldon	23		29
361	12	Miles F. Gordon	Columbia	18	8	29
362	12	Archer H. Lowen	Trenton	20	10	5
363	12	Louisa L. Cauthorn	Columbia	19	6	
364	12	Gurly Huggins	Lamar	17	8	17

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
365	Sept. 12.	Paul D. Klitt	Chillicothe	20	3	29
366	12.	Alice E. Holland	Columbia	23	1	15
367	12.	Benjamin R. Wade	Butler	21	5	2
368	12.	Carl Huffman	Caruthersville	16	2	14
369	12.	Joseph McCutchan	Bunker Hill	21	2	4
370	12.	Ella B. McCutchan	"	25	6	6
371	12.	Elenore Rickey	Cedar City	22	1	2
372	12.	John S. Worley	Odessa	19	5	23
373	12.	Robert H. Hunter	Platte City	23	10	11
374	12.	Lee Highley	Farmington	23	9	7
375	12.	Fred C. Steltemeler	St. Louis	22	8	26
376	12.	Ignatius McCutchan	Bunker Hill	23	5	20
377	12.	McDowell Botts	Kansas City	20	3	13
378	12.	Wm. L. Bohmenkamp	St. Louis	22	6	6
379	12.	Jas. W. Cosgrove	Boonville	19	10	3
380	12.	Geo. Leavenworth	Ste. Genevieve	19	11	12
381	12.	Alonzo J. Sears	Barnett	22	10	28
382	12.	Mttna A. Kidwell	Kansas City	21	3	20
383	12.	Chas. W. Hogan, Jr.	St. Louis	20	11	6
384	12.	Nancy P. Westlake	Midway	25	.....	4
385	12.	Amadeo W. Highley	Farmington	18	.....	22
386	12.	Forrest Benton	Sweet Springs	20	7	1
387	12.	Homar A. Harris	Teffets	25	.....	16
388	12.	Jessie M. Rippey	Columbia	17	2	11
389	13.	Judson L. Palmer	Youngers	19	6	15
390	13.	Andrew W. McAlester, Jr.	Columbia	19	6	24
391	13.	Louis H. Burkhardt	"	26	3	20
392	13.	Geo. P. Adams	King City	20	2	17
393	13.	Thos. L. Price	Jefferson City	21	11	28
394	13.	Chas. S. Price	Plattsburg	16	9	29
395	13.	Wilks Bowen	Mt. Washington	17	6	16
396	13.	Stewart Robinson	Columbia	21	1	11
397	13.	Henry V. Lancaster	St. Louis	16	8	11
398	13.	Katherine Strickler	Columbia	20	3	5
399	13.	Frank S. Balthis	Huntsville	24	3	2
400	13.	Norman Freudenberg	Clarksburg	18	3	29
401	13.	Leonard Hegnauer, Jr.	Prairie City	23	5	11
402	13.	Geo. H. Barnett	Columbia	21	10	19
403	13.	Winthrop W. Butman	Macon	24	2	10
404	13.	Chas. E. Prowell	El Dorado Springs	24	10	29
405	13.	Thos. J. Newman	Columbia	20	9	13
406	13.	Thos. R. Shawhan	Lone Jack	23	10	2
407	13.	James C. Hinde	Columbia	20	4	.....
408	13.	Wm. T. Jones	Humphreys	21	1	.....
409	13.	Geo. R. Stalkoff	Columbia	18	5	3
410	13.	John W. Bagby	Roanoke	20	5	23
411	13.	August Smith	Hermann	21	11	29
412	13.	Chas. C. Conover	Peculiar	24	10	20
413	13.	Walter H. Ficklin	Columbia	22	5	4
414	13.	Minnie Organ	Salem	21	8	14
415	13.	Wm. H. Hinde	Columbia	24	1	18
416	13.	Perry R. Price	Plattsburg	15	10	12
417	13.	Claud Buchanan	New London	17	11	20
418	13.	Thos. J. Taylor	St. Louis	23	.....	8
419	14.	Clarence M. Jackson	Martinstown	20	5	2
420	14.	Hallie H. Lane	Harrisonville	21	5	.....
421	14.	John Maloney	Cretcher	21	3	13
422	14.	Benjamin T. Scott	Pt. Pleasant	23	5	12
423	14.	Anne D. Hinde	Columbia	25	11	21
424	14.	Pasha B. Leivy	Harrisonville	19	10	.....
425	14.	Murray Phillip, Jr.	New Madrid	18	2	2
426	14.	Jesse E. House	Chamberlain, S. D.	24	6	22
427	14.	Chas. F. Peeler	White's Store	21	7	2
428	14.	David C. McCurtain	Sans Bois, I. T.	22	7	15
429	14.	Phidella Sears	Barnett	26	7	4
430	16.	Theodore C. Owen	Mt. View	22	8	29
431	16.	Chas. E. Young	Oregon	26	8	19
432	16.	Ralph L. Alexander	Blackburn	19	.....	26
433	16.	Lee Utley	Miami	18	3	13
434	16.	Michael H. O'Connor	Arkoe	10	3	26
435	16.	Chas. E. Dewey	Jefferson City	29	9	10
436	16.	Egbert I. Rogers	Cameron	19	1	13
437	16.	Nathaniel D. Jackson	Independence	21	11	13
438	16.	James Leigh Rogers	Columbia	18	8	18
439	16.	Wm. B. Peeler	White's Store	25	11	21
440	16.	Joseph V. Willhite	Oxford	22	5	3
441	16.	John W. Wilkinson	Columbia	25	10	5
442	16.	John W. Willis, Jr.	Centralia	20	11	19
443	17.	Max Gottschalk	St. Louis	18	9	28

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
444	Sept. 17..	Frank W. Allen, Jr.	Barryville	21	11	8
445	17..	Robert E. Johnson	Rich Hill	20	9	15
446	17..	Floyd L. Weakley	Gower	20	10	25
447	17..	Charles F. Shope	Miles Point	17	10	20
448	17..	John K. Ragland	Boonville	17	11	4
449	17..	Wm. C. Hock	Buckner	20	9	20
450	17..	Elmer T. McGaugh	Richmond	22	8	15
451	17..	Earl M. Taylor	California	21		8
452	17..	Chatham E. Langford	Lexington	19	3	
453	17..	Baxter H. Witherspoon	Gaines	24	5	1
454	17..	Robert E. Wilkinson	Dundee	26	7	14
455	17..	Walter G. Franz	St. Louis	23	1	19
456	17..	Joe S. McIntyre	Mexico	24	5	13
457	17..	Jacob C. Von Arx	Swiss	19	3	1
458	17..	Edward G. Pringle	St. Charles	20	7	21
459	17..	John A. Livingston	Cameron	21	6	6
460	18..	James B. McAlester	McAlester, I. T.	19	3	11
461	18..	James A. Berry	Platte City	17	10	
462	18..	Thos. B. Marbut	McDowell	23	11	17
463	18..	Harold B. Slinnett	Sedalia	21	1	19
464	18..	Claude B. Calbreath	Cleopatra	17	5	15
465	18..	Ralph W. Robinson	Kahoka	20	8	
466	18..	Cora E. DeFoe	Columbia	25		6
467	18..	Walter G. Heck		20		9
468	18..	Frederick D. Fulkerson	Edinburg	25	1	20
469	18..	Frank H. Skilling	Greenwood	24	4	18
470	18..	Ernest J. Westerhouse	Concordia	20	1	13
471	19..	Cicero A. Henderson	Strother	20	8	9
472	19..	Edward B. Cauthorn	Columbia	20	11	28
473	19..	Ernest E. Moore	Quincy, Ill.	21	2	19
474	19..	Guy G. Dowdall	Norborne	20	6	10
475	19..	Milton J. Bauer	St. Joseph	16	10	18
476	19..	Frank T. Reid	Eight Mile	20	1	10
477	19..	Charles L. Parkhurst	Sweet Springs	21	9	29
478	20..	Robert B. Tilley	Waynesville	22	3	18
479	20..	John C. Edwards	Centralla	22	11	7
480	20..	John D. McNeely	St. Joseph	20	6	11
481	20..	John M. Majors	Blackburn	22	5	11
482	20..	Hubbard K. Hinde	Columbia	21	9	2
483	20..	Raymond S. Edmunds	Miami	19	6	3
484	20..	Charles M. Strong	Stotesburg	25	7	2
485	20..	Robert L. Shipman	Holden	27	5	14
486	20..	Howard A. McDonald	Sedalia	21	5	6
487	20..	Mrs. Christian M. Marx	Columbia	29	1	15
488	21..	Thos. G. Stuhl	Versailles	24	11	14
489	21..	Woodford L. Tilley	Waynesville	22	8	2
490	21..	Fred D. Fowler	Polo	17	6	3
491	21..	Geo. A. Smith	Columbia	27	2	11
492	21..	Wm. W. Griffith	"	36	11	26
493	21..	Mrs. Angie Griffith	"	34	5	18
494	21..	Earl S. Crafton	Plattsburg	18	5	7
495	21..	David P. Wood	Platte City	21	6	9
496	21..	Abraham W. Lafferty	New Hartford	20	3	11
497	21..	Lonnie J. Wilson	Columbia	17	4	12
498	21..	Herman F. Harris	"	24	1	17
499	21..	Rose Schwab	St. Joseph	18	1	19
500	23..	Henry H. Rutherford	Ft. Smith, Ark.	22	7	6
501	23..	Edgar Quest	Kansas City	21	10	8
502	23..	Chas. E. Devin	Columbia	25	4	15
503	23..	Harley E. Holman	Stockton	20	3	22
504	23..	Chas. F. Snell	Myrtle Creek, Ore.	27	5	8
505	24..	Arthur G. Taylor	Prairie Home	25	1	18
506	24..	Harry W. Timmonds	Lamar	20	9	18
507	24..	Benj. L. Thompson	Pendleton	23	6	20
508	24..	John O. Bruce	Brunswick	23	6	21
509	24..	Albert Dunham	New Cambria	33	9	9
510	24..	Roscoe C. Patterson	Springfield	19		10
511	25..	Harry B. Cooper	Carrollton	21	17	20
512	25..	Chas. B. Newby	Plattsburg	20	7	23
513	25..	Wilber A. Cochel	Tipton	18	1	18
514	25..	Laura V. Long	Columbia	24	9	22
515	26..	Benj. B. Cahoon	Fredericktown	19		21
516	26..	Walter W. Ballenger	Columbia	20	3	20
517	26..	William F. Wilson	Cape Girardeau	20	2	15
518	30..	Edward T. Allen	Columbia	22		
519	30..	John K. Fyfer	"	21	8	8
520	30..	Chas. K. Byers	St. Louis	20	11	4
521	30..	Wm. C. Alexander	St. Charles	21		20
522	30..	John G. Pauley	Columbia	28	7	28

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
523	Sept. 30.	Lucy Garth.	Columbia	18	3	27
524	30.	Frank J. Latshaw.	Springfield	19	3	11
525	Oct. 1.	Abram H. Conley.	Columbia	21	5	14
526	1.	Henry J. Gerling.	"	25	7	11
527	1.	Wm. R. Porter.	Lamar	22		26
528	2.	Bertha A. Greer.	Joplin	16	9	2
529	3.	Paul R. Davis.	Kansas City	24	1	2
530	4.	Geo. H. Beasley.	Columbia	30	4	19
531	4.	Joseph B. March.	Butler	30	6	21
532	7.	Wm. H. Dulaney, Jr.	Hannibal	21	3	21
533	8.	John E. Packard.	Columbia	16	4	3
534	8.	Carrie M. Jewett.	Lancaster	21	1	7
535	8.	Bernard A. Gow.	Liberty	25	11	15
536	8.	Stewart M. Wood.	Macon	22	7	13
537	8.	Walter S. Cope.	Kingston	21	11	22
538	8.	Augustus H. Doty.	Jamesport.	29	9	24
539	9.	Alex. M. Meador.	Big Spring, Ky.	20	10	28
540	10.	Oscar B. Elam.	Lamar	24	9	9
541	10.	Jesse H. Taylor.	Creighton	24	8	22
542	10.	Nettie G. Sproul.	Mexico	24	4	12
543	12.	Frank J. Frost.	Grubville	18	10	20
544	14.	Clara B. Gray.	Nevada	25	11	
545	14.	John M. Beardslee.	Commerce.	19	11	20
546	15.	Lucy G. Tindall.	Columbia.	29	10	11
547	16.	Francis H. Brigham.	Barre, Mass.	21	11	13
548	17.	James W. Gibson.	Frazier.	23	1	13
549	17.	Benjamin C. Lindsay.	Carrollton.	20	1	16
550	21.	Holland A. Lipscomb.	West Point, Va.	22	10	16
551	22.	Judson H. Hall.	Sedalia	16	11	4
552	26.	David W. May.	Gower	27	6	4
553	Nov. 1.	James N. Wilson.	Molino	17	7	3
554	1.	John S. Banks.	Columbia.	24	3	13
555	4.	John C. Hall.	Springfield.	17	6	13
556	4.	Frank Brown.	Stockton.	15	10	6
557	5.	John F. Harrison.	Benton City	23	11	23
558	6.	Granville D. Edwards.	Columbia.	26	11	4
559	7.	Harriet N. Miller.	St. Joseph.	15	1	
560	19.	John F. Walmsley.	Sedalia	18	8	13
561	25.	James A. Gordon.	Plattsburg	24	6	10
562	1896 Jan. 2.	William H. Barger.	Meadville	21	10	19
563	2.	Geo. W. Sterrett.	Florida	19		27
564	2.	Ira A. Middleton.	Dudenville.	17	3	10
565	2.	Earl Galst.	Golden City.	18	4	9
566	2.	Juneville Lea.	Huntsville.	19	5	5
567	2.	Francis K. McGinnis.	Terrell, Tex.	18	9	
568	2.	John S. Schiav.	Marysville, Kan.	26	2	28
569	2.	Eugene Rhoades.	Fairfax.	39	1	
570	2.	Harvey E. Moore.	Charleston.	21	10	11
571	2.	Willard E. Robinson.	Fairport	22	1	29
572	2.	Lee H. Barrow.	Rich Hill.	20	4	27
573	3.	Marshall Gordon.	Columbia.	26	11	23
574	4.	Augustus C. Dow.	Georgetown.	20	7	13
575	4.	Harvey N. Laughlin.	Foster.	21	7	29
576	4.	Benjamin F. Cox.	Dove.	21	2	6
577	4.	Andrew G. Krumm.	Pleasant Green.	22	11	27
578	4.	James J. Kyle.	Dellia	24		8
579	6.	Paul M. Culver.	Grayson	19	11	21
580	6.	Robert M. Johnson.	Mingo, I. T.	21	10	16
581	6.	William O. Gatewood.	St. Louis	26	7	11
582	6.	Walter K. Stone.	Columbia.	45	5	14
583	8.	Viola Lapsap.	Hannibal.	16	8	13
584	13.	Lorenzo D. Benedict.	Dripping Springs.	27	4	14
585	14.	Claude D. Williams.	Overton	19	3	2
586	15.	Jelmie F. Mackler.	Lamine	17	9	24
587	15.	James W. Barlow.	St. Louis.	19		10
588	28.	Edward E. See.	Montgomery City	21	9	9
589	28.	Garland C. Broadhead.	Columbia.	23		24
590	28.	Robert S. Dora.	Charleston, Ill.	19	9	24
591	28.	James E. Olvis.	Bearly.	19	4	24
592	28.	Edwin E. Evans.	Columbia.	26	9	6
593	28.	Geo. R. Wilkerson.	Sedalia.	22	2	8
594	28.	John D. Shawhan.	Lone Jack	24	10	18
595	28.	James M. Houston.	Raymore	24	3	10
596	28.	Warren D. Walton.	Watkins	24	5	9
597	29.	Henry T. Tucker.	Goode's Mill	17	6	10
598	29.	William M. Byram.	Richmond.	21	1	18

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
599	Jan. 30.	Albert Montgomery	Exeter	23	5	13
600	30.	Finis Montgomery	"	22	1	12
601	30.	Peter J. McGann	St. Louis.	26	6	15
602	30.	Richard M. Garrett.	Sedalia	20	4	29
603	Feb. 3.	Gentry Offield	"	18	6	7
604	3.	Verna S. Hicks	Columbia.	33	3	26
605	4.	Elmer C. Peper	St. Louis.	15	11	11
606	4.	Ray E. Scales	Wetumka, I. T.	18	6	9
607	5.	Irving Hardesty	Wakefield, N. C.	28	3	18
608	6.	James P. White	Columbia	24	1	6
609	11.	Vincent V. Boydson	Edgerton	21	6	12
610	14.	George F. Booth	Desoto	29	5	27
611	March 9.	Leonidas W. T. Martin	Hannibal	25	8	28
612	10.	Frank T. Woods	Woodlawn	27	8	24
613	April 1.	William B. Adams	Shotwell.	27		10
614	1.	John H. T. Riske	Matson	24	11	10
615	1.	James H. Coll.	Perry	21	10	
616	1.	James M. Pyne	Zeville, W. Va.	27	1	28
617	1.	Benjamin P. Richardson	Canaan	16	6	21
618	1.	Walter P. Richardson	Owensville	22	9	10
619	1.	Aubrey J. Miller	Greenton	28	1	5
620	1.	Lydia S. McNeill.	Otterville	27	5	12
621	1.	Jennie McNeill.	"	29	5	29
622	1.	Electa M. Norwood.	Columbia.	17	9	8
623	1.	Walter W. Chenoweth.	Jamesport	24	11	2
624	1.	Willie A. Thomas.	Miami Station.	32	1	10
625	1.	Mary Kindade.	Bethany.	36	11	13
626	1.	Fannie C. Hicklin.	New London.	27	2	29
627	1.	Amelia P. Wulfert.	Columbia	22	3	19
628	1.	John C. Kellar.	Union	24	11	7
629	1.	Joseph R. Moore	"	20	7	11
630	1.	Geo. J. S. Keller	"	23	1	10
631	1.	Alice Heidker	Elston	20	9	18
632	2.	Ernest G. Rush	Pittsville	24	7	7
633	2.	Stella Alsapaw	Columbia	22	5	18
634	3.	Frank M. Bailey	Warrensburg	23		2
635	3.	Minnie B. Walker.	Wentzville	26		22
636	4.	Bessie B. Bradley.	Mayview	18	9	29
637	6.	Lycurgus C. Broaddus	Nevada.	23	11	20
638	6.	Mary M. Barton.	Columbia	18		24
639	7.	Robert A. Green	Foristell	21	2	11
640	7.	Alice M. Liporin.	Washington.	20	3	9
641	7.	Samuel M. Davault.	Cuba.	26	11	22
642	7.	Guy Reid.	Powersville	21	1	20
643	13.	Albert H. Cruse.	Josephville	19	7	14
644	13.	Hugh B. Mann	Craig	32	6	5
645	14.	Sallie L. Rhodes	Maud	26	3	27
646	20.	Celsus P. Bell	Monroe City	22	6	3
647	27.	Geo. E. Thompson	Columbia	24	11	22
648	28.	Herman Tillman.	Loose Creek.	23	3	19
649	28.	Minnie Evarts.	St. Louis	20	8	12
650	May 4.	Daniel E. Williams.	Conway	27	4	9
651	4.	James L. Cofer	Robertsville	29	2	8
652	4.	Mary I. Steele	Culvre	26	2	8
653	4.	Gip Moore	New Palestine.	19	9	22
654	5.	Mildred Hawkins	Irondale.	35	4	15
655	11.	Robert H. Burney	Peculiar.	28	2	25
656	12.	Ella Hininger	Pawnee	25	10	22
657	15.	Harvey B. Moore.	New Palestine.	24	3	19

List of Students attending the Summer School in 1896.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
1	June	1.. Peter Potter.....	Springfield.....	20	6	7
2		1.. Dee A. Stoker.....	Clinton.....	22	3	
3		1.. Joseph C. Kellar.....	Union.....	25	1	7
4		1.. Joseh R. Moore.....	".....	20	9	10
5		1.. Emma Bradley.....	Montezuma, Ia.....	30		25
6		1.. Lucas R. Coffing.....	Columbia.....	40	5	22
7		1.. Lycurgus C. Broaddus.....	Moberly.....	24	1	14
8		1.. David E. Williams.....	Conway.....	26	5	6
9		1.. Mary N. Wise.....	Wentzville.....	19	4	13
10		1.. Sallie L. Rodes.....	Maud.....	24	5	6
11		1.. Fannie C. Hicklin.....	New London.....	27	4	28
12		1.. Ella Hininger.....	Pawnee.....	25	11	11
13		1.. Gip Moore.....	New Palestine.....	19	10	19
14		1.. James L. Cofer.....	Robertsville.....			
15		1.. Hugh B. Mann.....	Craig.....	32	7	23
16		1.. Herman Tillman.....	Loose Creek.....	23	4	22
17		1.. Samuel N. Davault.....	Cuba.....	26	11	22
18		2.. Edith Montague.....	Gray's Summit.....	24	2	20
19		2.. Mary I. Steele.....	Culvre.....	26	3	6
20		2.. Joseph S. Maddox.....	Long Branch.....	22	1	14
21		2.. S. Irvin Arthur.....	Union City.....	32	8	
22		3.. Frank M. Bailey.....	Warrensburg.....	23		1
23		3.. Daisy Branstetter.....	Vandalia.....	19	10	20
24		3.. Nellie Dunlap.....	Chillicothe.....	22	4	19
25		3.. Joseph A. Wauchope.....	Hampden Sidney, Va.....	22	8	25
26		3.. Bert Munday.....	Clinton.....	20	6	28
27		3.. Lula Graves.....	Woodlandville.....	27	1	20
28		3.. Jefferson D. Campbell.....	Lowry City.....	32		
29		4.. James W. McCormick.....	Chillicothe.....	37	7	28
30		4.. Harry E. Kirkpatrick.....	Newcomer.....	24	6	15
31		6.. Edwin E. Evans.....	Columbia.....	27	1	15
32		6.. James E. Weathery.....	".....	24	7	3
33		6.. Edward T. Allen.....	".....	22	8	7
34		6.. William T. Conley.....	".....	20	6	10
35		8.. Loulu Van Newman.....	Carthage.....	26	6	24
36		8.. Julia Rocheford.....	Shaw.....	23	2	29
37		8.. Rose E. Rocheford.....	".....	30	5	
38		8.. Minnie Everts.....	St. Louis.....	20	9	23
39		8.. Nana Strickler.....	Columbia.....			
40		8.. William B. Peeler.....	White's Store.....	26	8	15
41		8.. Walter F. Wood.....	California.....	20	7	22
42		8.. Warren M. Duffie.....	Macon.....	36	3	14
43		13.. William W. Walters.....	Carthage.....	35	2	23
44		16.. Meta Eltzen.....	Washington.....	21	9	11
45		20.. Sylvester W. Brandon.....	Trenton.....	32	9	21
46		22.. Eli E. Bass.....	Greenville, Miss.....	36	10	
47		22.. Sophia Watson.....	Waverly, Ill.....	44	7	26
48	July	29.. Alice E. Holland.....	Columbia.....	22	11	2
49		13.. Edward B. Cauthorn.....	".....	21	8	22
50		13.. Mrs. Ellen C. Baxter.....	St. Louis.....	41	3	1
51		13.. Jesse E. House.....	Kimball, S. D.....	25	4	21
52		13.. Lydia Hanszen.....	Jefferson City.....	23		28
53		13.. Susannah Williams.....	Kirkwood.....	28	10	10
54		13.. Manuel T. Clark.....	Columbia.....	22	5	18
55		13.. John S. Maloney.....	St. Louis.....	43		9
56		13.. Clarence M. Jackson.....	Martinstown.....	21	3	1
57		13.. Mary Leist.....	Higginsville.....	21	3	16
58		13.. Henrietta Bulkley.....	".....	36	9	22
59		13.. John G. Wayland.....	Salisbury.....	26		6
60		13.. Mrs. Belinda M. Jones.....	Olney.....	48	7	9
61		13.. Dora E. Iams.....	Columbia.....	30	3	1
62		13.. Mary A. Wright.....	".....	30	6	11
63		13.. William H. Johnson.....	Hickman Mills.....	33		14
64		13.. Kate S. Salmon.....	Tarkio.....	39	10	24
65		13.. Fred B. Owen.....	Clinton.....	22		1
66		13.. Douglas S. Scrivener.....	Columbia.....	30	1	16
67		14.. Jacob Hunt.....	Strother.....	38	8	2
68		14.. Clarence Loeb.....	Columbia.....	20	3	23
69		14.. Howard R. McCullough.....	Kossuth, Iowa.....	32	6	9
70		15.. Judson B. Bond.....	Columbia.....	20	6	23
71		15.. Silas B. Phillips.....	St. Louis.....	17	6	20
72		15.. Mary A. Cochel.....	Columbia.....	19	8	3
73		16.. John C. Maloney.....	".....	21	1	15
74		23.. Robert E. House.....	".....	22	6	23
75		27.. David W. May.....	Gower.....	28	3	5
76		27.. Ella A. Cochel.....	Columbia.....	22	3	12
77	Aug.	30.. Henry Rodgers.....	Strother.....	30	6	
78		3.. Mary E. Griffith.....	Kirkwood.....	33	11	
79		5.. Francis M. Walters.....	Warrensburg.....	33	11	6
80		6.. Linneus M. Garrett.....	New Florence.....	25	3	22

List of students entering the University of the State of Missouri, at Columbia, from September 8, 1896, to January 1, 1897.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
1	Sept. 8.	Granville D. Edwards.	Salisbury.	27	8	27
2	8.	Richard H. Woods.	Versailles.	20	3	28
3	8.	Manuel T. Clark.	Columbia.	22	7	14
4	8.	Mercer Arnold.	Joplin.	18	3	19
5	8.	Edward L. Shepherd.		20		9
6	8.	Frank L. Sedgwick.	Lamar.	20	8	10
7	8.	Mary Kline.	Bismarck.	25	7	29
8	8.	John C. L. McKnight.	Poor Fork, Ky.	24	1	13
9	8.	James M. Fisher.	Columbia.	19	4	24
10	8.	Martin P. Lyons.	Shackleford.	22	6	
11	8.	Henry F. Mikel.	Columbia.	26	6	10
12	8.	Raymond L. Edmonds.	Miami.	25	5	22
13	8.	Warren A. Palmer.	Highview.	18		13
14	8.	Meta T. Eltzen.	Washington.	21	11	3
15	8.	Gilbert L. Cashion.	Perryville.	19	8	23
16	8.	Jesse M. Owen.	Fulton.	20	3	26
17	8.	Margaret A. Wulfert.	Columbia.	19	9	29
18	8.	John C. Edwards.	Centralla.	23	10	26
19	8.	Roy C. Gans.	Columbia.	19	11	10
20	8.	William C. Hawkins.	Brumley.	22	1	15
21	8.	Joseph A. Henkins.	Kingston.	20	11	14
22	8.	Martin J. OSTERGARD.	Kansas City.	22	11	15
23	8.	Rosalie Gerlig.	Columbia.	15	5	
24	8.	Arthur Bassett.	Paris.	17	10	17
25	8.	Ida E. Howard.	Columbia.	17	4	21
26	8.	Francis H. Russell.	"	19	11	22
27	8.	Charles O. Jenkins.	Spring Garden.	25	5	24
28	8.	Olive C. Fugitt.	Carthage.	18	9	11
29	8.	Reuben W. Fugett.	Carthage.	16	11	18
30	8.	Rolla S. Paul.	Moberly.	16	5	11
31	8.	Arthur N. Adams.	Buckner.	24	7	24
32	8.	William D. Williams.	Pattonsburg.	21	8	14
33	8.	George W. Naylor.	Maud.	24	4	20
34	8.	George P. Adams.	King City.	21	2	13
35	8.	William C. Key.	Nevada.	22	3	2
36	8.	Ira H. Miller.	Louisiana.	18	10	23
37	8.	Robert W. Stouffer.	Napton.	23	10	27
38	8.	Harry E. Tatum.	Glasgow.	19	5	18
39	8.	Earl E. Slidbottom.	Santa Fe, N. M.	18	1	23
40	8.	Charles W. Keith.	St. Louis.	24	10	5
41	8.	John L. Anderson.	Columbia.	21	2	29
42	8.	Ira G. Madden.	Powersville.	20	5	6
43	8.	Edmund L. Wells.	Columbia.	18	8	12
44	8.	Samuel F. Jones.	Mt. Vernon.	18	6	29
45	8.	Robert A. Swink.	Festus.	25	11	9
46	8.	Andrew J. Detwiler.	Washington.	23		3
47	8.	James S. M. Houston.	Raymore.	24	10	21
48	8.	Lloyd Lewis.	Oregon.	21		21
49	8.	Refard Bond.	Minco, I. T.	19		29
50	8.	William L. Bohmenkamp.	Fayetteville, Ill.	23	6	2
51	8.	Oscar E. Elam.	Lamar.	25	7	28
52	8.	Hugh G. Bass.	Columbia.	17	9	26
53	8.	Samuel R. Halstead.	Lawson.	21	10	24
54	8.	David A. Blanton.	Columbia.	21	5	13
55	8.	William B. Stewart, Jr.	Moberly.	16	5	3
56	8.	Will B. Burrus.	Columbia.	18	3	22
57	8.	Charles S. Ruffner.	Palmyra.	16	2	17
58	8.	Orson H. Swearingen.	Kansas City.	25	1	10
59	8.	Edward K. See.	Montgomery City.	22	4	20
60	8.	Westley Halliburton.	Carthage.	16	9	17
61	8.	Edward E. Haverstick.	House Springs.	21	9	2
62	8.	Lottie Haves.	Columbia.	18	8	
63	8.	Pomeroy Van Trump.	Elmira.	19	7	29
64	8.	Sylvanus C. Shipley.	Columbia.	17	8	27
65	8.	John E. Packard.	"	17	2	3
66	8.	Andrew J. Bass.	"	19	5	6
67	8.	John L. Delster.	Harlem.	21	11	10
68	8.	Paul Goodson.	Carrollton.	18	5	14
69	8.	Charles M. Barnes.	New Madrid.	23	1	20
70	8.	Charles C. Parmer.	Columbia.	23	8	12
71	8.	Joseph B. Hardy.	Waterloo, Ill.	18	9	4
72	8.	Floyd B. Cramer.	Nevada.	19	6	20
73	8.	William A. Bryan.	Brookfield.	22	1	15
74	8.	Forest S. Lyman.	Westport.	19	10	21
75	8.	Pollicorpo Melara.	Juticalpa, Hon., O. A.	21	1	5
76	8.	Henry T. Owsley.	Platte City.	19	3	29
77	8.	Frederic K. Ferguson.	Paola, Kan.	21	10	8

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
78	Sept.	8. Ida M. Moore	Perry.....	16	5	24
79	8.	8. Sydney J. Wheeler.....	Miami.....	18	7	1
80	8.	8. Jesse E. House	Columbia.....	25	6	17
81	8.	8. Francis E. Ferguson	"	23	1	1
82	8.	8. Edith Shipley	"	19	5	2
83	8.	8. Emma Depee	Greenfield.....	23	9	4
84	8.	8. Clarence M. Jackson.....	Martinstown	21	4	27
85	8.	8. George A. Irvine.....	Marshall.....	18	5	20
86	8.	8. Arthur Gwinn.....	Sprague	24	9	19
87	8.	8. Gertrude Ammerman.....	Columbia.....	18	7	11
88	8.	8. Laura B. Campbell.....	"	18	9	5
89	8.	8. George A. Evans	Golden City	24	4	23
90	8.	8. Nana Stickler	Columbia.....	23		7
91	8.	8. Al E. Asbury, Jr.	Higginsville.....	21	7	17
92	8.	8. Lottie M. Riley.....	Columbia.....	19	9	4
93	8.	8. Carl Maugher	Kearney.....	24		20
94	8.	8. Harvey D. Murry.....	Columbia.....	25		24
95	8.	8. Harry I. L. Shaefer.....	"	20	3	26
96	8.	8. James L. Stephens	"	16	10	22
97	8.	8. William S. Cash.....	Ashley	21	10	7
98	8.	8. Laura C. Blackwell.....	Columbia.....	19	5	22
99	8.	8. George W. Jennings	Lee's Summit	26	7	3
100	8.	8. Will E. Tompkins.....	Boonville.....	20	9	11
101	8.	8. Frank Otto Spohrer.....	Fredericksburg.....	25	9	14
102	8.	8. Edwin Turner	Wellsville.....	41	10	29
103	8.	8. Julia F. Atkinson.....	Jonesburg.....	21	1	19
104	8.	8. Lionel A. Michelson.....	St. Joseph.....	19	1	5
105	8.	8. Otho C. Moore.....	Clarksburg.....	25	7	20
106	8.	8. Bart M. Lockwood.....	Rockport.....	21	10	21
107	8.	8. Ralph L. Alexander.....	Blackburn.....	20		19
108	8.	8. John F. Manring.....	McFall.....	29	2	23
109	8.	8. William H. Hill.....	Independence.....	19	1	12
110	8.	8. George W. Crowley.....	Lawson.....	21	8	19
111	8.	8. Judson C. Fast	Sedalia.....	21	1	11
112	8.	8. Bertha A. Greer.....	Joplin.....	16	8	9
113	8.	8. George W. Corrigan.....	Harrisonville.....	19	11	13
114	8.	8. Byron McFarland.....	Monroe City.....	20	5	7
115	8.	8. Jessie M. Rippey.....	Columbia.....	28	2	6
116	8.	8. Orrillis E. Schultz.....	McFall.....	24	6	18
117	8.	8. Lewis G. Wolff.....	Shawnee Mound	26	2	4
118	8.	8. Carl V. Hockaday.....	Columbia.....	20	5	17
119	8.	8. Irwin Rautenstrauch.....	Sedalia.....	19	11	21
120	8.	8. John L. Gerig	Columbia.....	17	9	9
121	8.	8. William R. Shaefer.....	"	21	10	12
122	8.	8. Charles F. Paxton.....	Centralla.....	19	7	9
123	8.	8. Morton H. Pemberton.....	Fulton.....	20	9	7
124	8.	8. Robert A. Higdon.....	Clifton City.....	26	9	27
125	8.	8. Charles W. Bente.....	Otterville.....	21	1	12
126	8.	8. Allen McReynolds.....	Carthage.....	18	10	1
127	8.	8. Mary M. Fisher	Columbia.....	17		4
128	9.	9. Minor M. York.....	Laporte, Texas.....	18		14
129	9.	9. William H. Turner.....	Centralla.....	20	5	22
130	9.	9. Clyde A. Bissett.....	Springfield.....	16	5	21
131	9.	9. Thomas H. Wilcoxon.....	Ashley	20	10	19
132	9.	9. Karl Kimmel.....	Leavenworth, Kas.....	21	9	11
133	9.	9. Colonel W. J. Neville.....	Marshall.....	20	1	28
134	9.	9. Daniel G. Seibert.....	Jackson.....	19	7	14
135	9.	9. John B. Fleming.....	Farmington.....	19	10	23
136	9.	9. John W. Turner.....	Hallsville.....	19	1	
137	9.	9. Inez L. Riggs.....	Farmer.....	23	7	11
138	9.	9. Daisy L. Gordon.....	Columbia.....	17	9	19
139	9.	9. Sallie E. A. Watson.....	Webster Groves.....	18	5	6
140	9.	9. Rosa D. Crump.....	Lancaster.....	20	8	16
141	9.	9. Thomas Holman.....	Anutt.....	21	4	4
142	9.	9. William F. Wilson.....	Cape Girardeau.....	21	1	29
143	9.	9. Chas. F. Adams.....	Atherton.....	19	5	5
144	9.	9. Edward G. Caldwell.....	Slater.....	18	4	6
145	9.	9. Madison L. Perkins.....	Mountain Grove.....	26	9	3
146	9.	9. Thomas J. Rodhouse.....	Mexico.....	26	3	14
147	9.	9. Stephen S. Carroll.....	Columbia.....	23	3	14
148	9.	9. Judson H. Hall.....	Sedalia.....	17	9	22
149	9.	9. Arthur H. Dunlap.....	Miami.....	21	1	24
150	9.	9. Leonard G. Ryland.....	Lexington.....	23	2	17
151	9.	9. Felix Z. Gray.....	Santa Fe.....	19	5	1
152	9.	9. Stella Fewsmith.....	Columbia.....	22	6	8
153	9.	9. Paul A. Blackwell.....	"	17	6	27
154	9.	9. Jacobbina Brandenburger.....	Linneus.....	20	4	19
155	9.	9. Elizabeth M. Sinclair.....	Columbia.....	20	3	10
156	9.	9. David E. Broderick.....	Kansas City.....	18	5	24

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
157	Sept. 9.	Laetitia Todd.	Columbia	28	4	10
158	9.	Ralph E. House	"	22	8	9
159	9.	Lena C. Botts	"	24	9	17
160	9.	Floyd W. Tuttle	"	18	8	23
161	9.	Gurly E. Huggins	Lamar	18	8	15
162	9.	James E. Carroll	St. Louis	17	11	28
163	9.	Adrian G. Haltman	Mt. Vernon	21	2	20
164	9.	John F. Walmsley	Sedalla	20	7	3
165	9.	Mont. F. Highley	Farlington.	19		20
166	9.	Wm. D. Moore	St. Louis	21	1	8
167	9.	Chester H. Risley	Cameron.	18	8	19
168	9.	Herman B. Miller	Canton.	20	2	30
169	9.	William H. Bennett	Mound City	19	6	24
170	9.	Lewis Northcutt	Saverton.	24	11	8
171	9.	Henry S. Moore	Oran.	23	11	1
172	9.	Edith L. DeBolt	Trenton	17	7	29
173	9.	Cora Harrison	Bethany	21	1	5
174	9.	Elza A. Cox	Rutledge	25	9	23
175	9.	John G. March	Hallsville	20	4	30
176	9.	Frederick C. Schafer	Lancaster	24	7	23
177	9.	Henry S. Morse	Warrenton	22	2	23
178	9.	Hallie H. Lane	Harrisonville	22	4	26
179	9.	John L. Benage	Iberia.	21	11	25
180	9.	Hans C. Johnson	Madville	20	6	4
181	9.	Otto Benage	Iberia	20	5	23
182	9.	Frank L. Wilcox	Columbia	17	6	28
183	9.	Lenoir W. Orear	"	17	9	2
184	9.	Frank M. Bailey	Warrensburg	23	5	8
185	9.	Goodwin Creason	Columbia	23	2	5
186	9.	William G. McMeekin	Higginsville	21	10	3
187	9.	William E. Powell	Columbia	19	4	30
188	9.	Tra O. Shellenberger	Mound City	23	5	14
189	9.	Robert B. Harshe	Columbia	17	3	14
190	9.	Orville H. Turner	Hallsville	23	9	17
191	9.	George A. Edmonston	Mexico.	18	1	16
192	9.	Robert L. Tomlinson	Atchison, Kas.	20	2	21
193	9.	Camille M. Miller	St. Joseph.	19	6	18
194	9.	Emmet G. Alexander	Blackburn.	22	7	27
195	9.	Jessie Blair	Sedalla	21	5	29
196	9.	Oliver W. Killam	Winfield	22	4	13
197	9.	Thomas M. Cobb, Jr.	Lexington.	19	5	26
198	9.	Elmer C. Peper	St. Louis.	16	6	16
199	9.	Rob. R. Hanger	Clarence.	23	3	21
200	9.	Frank T. Woods	Woodlawn.	28	5	2
201	9.	Allen W. March	Hallsville	22	5	26
202	9.	George F. Maitland	Richmond	21	5	9
203	9.	Karl H. Hansen	Harlem	19	6	
204	9.	Harvey D. Dow	Georgetown	21	2	18
205	9.	Jesse H. Taylor	St. Paul, Minn.	25	7	22
206	9.	Horace B. Williams	Dallas, Tex.	17	5	22
207	9.	Albert U. Brandt	Nevada.	19	1	29
208	9.	George F. Boothe	De Soto.	30		22
209	9.	Ed. Hastain	Appleton City	27		19
210	9.	Harry W. Timmonds	Lamar	21	9	3
211	9.	Elsus E. Duley	Ashland	24	4	25
212	9.	Ralph W. Robinson	Kahoka	21	7	22
213	9.	John T. Baker	Gant	18	11	7
214	9.	Robert E. Wilkinson	Dun'ee.	27	7	6
215	9.	John C. Young	High Point.	22	8	25
216	9.	Walter L. Howard	Springfield.	24	3	28
217	9.	Joseph S. Mountjoy	Columbia.	24	8	
218	9.	Paul D. Kilt	Chillicothe.	21	3	27
219	9.	Richard M. Garrett	Sedalla	21		8
220	9.	Clifford B. Harris	Harris.	19		10
221	9.	Josephine B. Hockaday	Columbia.	21	5	12
222	9.	Ross M. Hickley	Mexico	18	3	
223	9.	Charles G. Buster	Bevier.	27	4	30
224	9.	Bede A. Daugherty	Leemon	17	11	13
225	9.	John K. Ragland	Boonville	18	10	27
226	9.	Philip L. Campbell	Gollad, Tex.	18	8	12
227	9.	Harriet N. Miller	St. Joseph	16	11	12
228	9.	William C. Hock	Buckner	21	9	13
229	9.	Elie W. Newton	High Point.	17	10	14
230	9.	Don C. Guffey	Unionville	17	10	1
231	9.	Murray Phillips, Jr.	New Madrid	19		29
232	9.	James E. Forman	Haenibal	22	5	28
233	9.	Charles L. Morzan	Sarcoile	28	7	15
234	9.	Arthur P. Beasley	Columbia.	25		15
235	9.	Jo L. Hill	Independence.	24	11	7

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
236	Sept. 9.	John E. Tiedemann	Jackson	19	10	16
237	9.	Milton Alison	Marshall	23	11	21
238	9.	Charles E. Covert	Houston	27	9	16
239	9.	John P. Winter	St. Lucas, Ia.	25	6	29
240	9.	Mary Gray	Columbia	18		4
241	9.	James W. Morris	Richmond	18	6	6
242	9.	Talmage McConnell	Sedalia	22	4	2
243	9.	Samuel P. Sawyer	Lexington	18		4
244	9.	Phil H. Stephens	Boonville	20	3	15
245	9.	Benjamin W. Vaughn	Urbana	19	10	22
246	9.	Royall H. Switzer	Columbia	20	1	4
247	9.	Chatham E. Langford	Lexington	20	2	23
248	9.	Tilton Davis	"	18	6	1
249	9.	David B. Fant	Lamar	20	5	6
250	9.	Franklin Y. Gladney	Auburn	19	5	5
251	9.	Emily Gutar	Columbia	16	10	8
252	9.	William K. Freudenberger	Clarksburg	24	7	21
253	9.	William C. Crawford	Wagoner	24	6	16
254	10.	Norman Freudenberger	Clarksburg	19	3	27
255	10.	Carl F. East	Sedalia	17	6	30
256	10.	William W. Young	Lexington	19	11	2
257	10.	Kirby S. Heck	Columbia	16	10	5
258	10.	Henry H. Rutherford	Ft. Smith, Ark.	23	6	24
259	10.	Claude C. Crowley	Lawson	21	8	21
260	10.	Max W. Myer	Salisbury	18	6	19
261	10.	Edgar G. Maclay	Tipton	17	1	3
262	10.	Charles E. Hockaday	Belton	24	7	8
263	10.	Henry Freudenberger	Clarksburg	22	6	6
264	10.	Samuel G. Banks	Columbia	18	11	24
265	10.	John D. McNeely	St. Joseph	21	6	1
266	10.	Loen Loeb	Columbia	18	7	14
267	10.	Roy H. Pinkley	Chillicothe	19	4	5
268	10.	Nellie Walker	St. Joseph	17	9	
269	10.	Irvin V. Barth	Columbia	18	10	4
270	10.	Mary I. Steele	Ladonia	26	6	14
271	10.	Edward A. Briscoe	Tipton	18	10	20
272	10.	Robert O. Summerville	Chillicothe	19	10	11
273	10.	Charles F. E. Cleary	"	21	7	18
274	10.	Helen M. Lockwood	Rockport	20	5	17
275	10.	Lemuel T. Searcy	Columbia	41	5	2
276	10.	Harold B. Smith	Sedalia			
277	10.	James A. Gordon	Plattsburg	25	3	26
278	10.	Joseph H. Stapp	Martin	20		3
279	10.	Philip E. Briscoe	Green Ridge	19	4	5
280	10.	Richmond L. Hawkins	Columbia	18	3	17
281	10.	Zenna Bush	Van Alstyne, Tex	23	3	9
282	10.	Charles R. Hall	Harrisonville	22		10
283	10.	Edward C. Gaines	Slater	18	7	9
284	10.	George N. Elliott	Elsberry	21	3	28
285	10.	Thos. B. Marbut	McDowell	24	11	12
286	10.	Antoine E. Russell	Savannah	22	7	18
287	10.	John F. Martin	Ohio, Mo.	29	11	11
288	10.	Henry H. Lotter	Moberly	21		7
289	10.	James W. Welch	Columbia	26	7	12
290	10.	Robert L. Reid	"	31	4	14
291	10.	Winthrop W. Butman	Macon	25	2	7
292	10.	Millard L. Lipscomb, Jr.	Columbia	16	8	18
293	10.	Max W. Gottschalk	St. Louis	18	9	22
294	10.	John D. Rippey	Lawson	20	4	8
295	10.	Philip V. Dimmitt	Shelbyville	21	9	17
296	10.	Edward H. Jones	Parnell	22	5	7
297	10.	John B. Moore	Oran	24	3	1
298	10.	William T. McMahan	Seymour	21	2	6
299	10.	Ethel B. Swearingen	Nevada	20	11	7
300	10.	Mary J. Barnett	Columbia	23	9	15
301	10.	Alonzo C. Lillard	"	22		8
302	10.	Jurney H. Holman	Hartford	23	6	3
303	10.	Merritt K. Salmon	Clinton	19		18
304	10.	Martha M. Knepper	Guy	25	10	5
305	10.	Lalla Rookh Rogers	Kingston	20	8	4
306	10.	Robert E. Roberts	Richmond	29	11	13
307	10.	Robert B. Tilley	Waynesville	23	3	8
308	10.	Adam Hausam	Stewartsville	26	8	27
309	10.	Thomas B. Perry	Carthage	20	2	21
310	10.	Clarence A. Barnes	Mexico	20	7	
311	10.	James D. White	Columbia	19	1	24
312	10.	George H. English	Kansas City	21	7	10

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
313	Sept. 10.	Jouett H. Shouse	Mexico	16	9	
314	10.	Robert S. Dora	Charleston, Ill.	20	5	6
315	10.	Robert E. Rooney	Kansas City	24	11	18
316	10.	Walter S. Cope	Kingston	22	10	25
317	10.	Hugh A. Smith	Coale	23	4	2
318	10.	Guy A. Roberts	St. Joseph	20	8	30
319	10.	Thos. P. Howard	Parshley	26	8	10
320	10.	James E. Weatherly	Columbia	25	10	7
321	10.	Everett P. Weatherly	"	19	5	29
322	10.	John C. Maloney	Cretcher	20	3	9
323	10.	George L. Gray	Columbia	20	5	15
324	10.	Edward Cannell	Hatton	22	8	7
325	10.	Joseph L. McDermott	Ruckner	21	5	18
326	10.	Eva L. Packard	Cameron	20	1	
327	10.	John L. Plowman	Hannibal	20	7	28
328	10.	Walter W. Lewelling	High Hill	20	10	25
329	10.	Egbert I. Rogers	Cameron	20	1	7
330	10.	Ellen L. Dunlap	Chillicothe	22	7	26
331	10.	Edgar E. Brandon	Marshall	21	1	1
332	10.	Adam Hill	Independence	20	11	13
333	10.	Robert L. Kirk	Jefferson City	19	7	15
334	10.	William A. Miller	Columbia	21	5	13
335	10.	John A. Livingston	Cameron	22	5	30
336	10.	Charles W. Turner	Columbia	27	8	3
337	10.	Wilkes Bowen	Mt. Washington, Md.	18	6	14
338	10.	Charles L. Parkhurst	Sweet Springs	22	9	21
339	10.	Edwin E. Evans	Meadville	27	4	19
340	10.	Minnie K. Organ	Salem	22	5	12
341	10.	Guy A. Thompson	Pattonville	20	11	12
342	10.	Lawrence H. Bass	Columbia	19		25
343	10.	Lewis L. Hunter	Benton	18	10	22
344	10.	John W. M. Major	Blackburn	23	5	1
345	10.	Robert M. Snyder	Kansas City	20	7	24
346	10.	Robert M. Ginnings	Kirksville	26	11	7
347	10.	H. Grant Emerson	Hatfield	23	7	6
348	10.	Berry McAlester	Columbia	16	9	24
349	10.	Laura V. Long	"	22	9	7
350	10.	John H. Lanning	Ste. Genevieve	22		2
351	10.	Gibney Houck	Cape Girardeau	18	7	26
352	10.	Edward G. Pringle	Foristell	21	7	15
353	10.	Augustus H. Doty	Jamesport	30	8	27
354	10.	James L. Rodgers	Boonville	19	8	13
355	10.	Urban S. Marshall	St. Joseph	18	1	
356	10.	Frank L. Moore	Carthage	22	5	5
357	10.	Harry E. Kirkpatrick	Newcomer	24	9	21
358	11.	Roscoe N. Stockslager	Hatley	19	6	15
359	11.	Mary B. Dix	Jefferson City	19	1	14
360	11.	Thomas H. Rogers	"	21	1	14
361	11.	Luther Winchester	Morehouse	20	1	14
362	11.	William R. Scudder	Kearney	19	10	13
363	11.	George H. Hunker	Roanoke	20	5	20
364	11.	Mrs. Nora T. Whitten	Columbia	26	9	4
365	11.	Elmer T. McGaugh	Richmond	23	8	10
366	11.	Gallus L. Zwick	Bucklin	21	2	7
367	11.	Beverly P. Haggard	Columbia	21	5	25
368	11.	Aubrey C. Bush	"	23		26
369	11.	Charles S. Price	"	19	9	28
370	11.	James E. Reiger	Kirksville	25	11	22
371	11.	John L. F. McBride	Nevada	18	2	16
372	11.	James L. Potter	Clifton City	27	2	25
373	11.	Susan Alexander	Kingston	20	3	16
374	11.	Frank W. Allen, Jr.	Barryville	22	11	2
375	11.	Thomas L. Harsell	Kearney	21	6	
376	11.	Reverdy J. Gordon	Columbia	21	11	24
377	11.	Frank P. Stone	Macon	20	2	23
378	11.	Bert Munday	Canton	20	10	5
379	11.	Mary M. Oliver	Brown's Station	21	10	18
380	11.	George G. Robertson	Cuba	18	2	9
381	11.	Ada D. Moore	Bunker Hill	22	8	8
382	11.	Claude M. Hatten	Columbia	25	6	10
383	11.	Marion McFarland	"	24		5
384	11.	John H. Norton	Greensburg	23	2	2
385	11.	John V. Nebel	High Hill	27	1	2
386	11.	Lloyd W. Booher	Savannah	19	9	30
387	11.	Cleora A. Henderson	Paris	21	8	1
388	11.	Adolphus C. Terrell	Macon	20	5	
389	11.	Bessie Powell	Columbia	22		21
390	11.	Elenora Johnson	Mattland	20	10	25
391	11.	Jesse F. Conran	High Hill	25	3	

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
392	Sept. 12..	Leonhard Hegnauer, Jr.....	Prairie City.....	24	5	21
393	12..	Annas Marbut.....	Purdy.....	22	5	20
394	12..	Louis H. Burkhart.....	Columbia.....	27	3	20
395	12..	Arthur M. Hitch.....	Cuba.....	21	6	17
396	12..	Almeda Davis.....	Sheldon.....	17	11	2
397	12..	Arnold L. Brandt.....	Warrenton.....	19	10	19
398	12..	Andrew M. Crouch, Jr.....	Columbia.....	15	11	26
399	12..	Francis P. Daniels.....	Ionia, Mich.....	27	1	11
400	12..	Wilber A. Cochel.....	Columbia.....	19	1	5
401	12..	Randal E. Smith.....	Almartha.....	27	1	10
402	12..	Peter Potter.....	Springfield.....	20	9	19
403	12..	Gilbert Barlow.....	Bethany.....	20	11	21
404	12..	Clyn Smith.....	Collins.....	25	2	7
405	12..	Mrs. Bessie B. Phillips.....	Leesburg, Fla.....	33	3	26
406	14..	Charles T. Bell.....	Carnard.....	22	1	6
407	14..	Charles M. Strong.....	Stotesburg.....	26	6	27
408	14..	Arthur Duvall.....	Butler.....	18	10	5
409	14..	Bland N. Pippin.....	Wynesville.....	21	11	11
410	14..	Nora K. Hall.....	Columbia.....	18	3	9
411	14..	Chester H. Gray.....	".....	16	8	30
412	14..	Daniel T. Gray.....	".....	18	7	18
413	14..	George H. Barnett.....	".....	22	9	20
414	14..	George R. Wilkerson.....	Sedalia.....	22	9	25
415	14..	Charles W. Hogan, Jr.....	St. Louis.....	21	11	8
416	14..	Joseph V. Wilhite.....	Oxford.....	23	6	1
417	14..	Leroy L. Perrine.....	Lamar.....	22	8	19
418	14..	Frank B. Rothrock.....	Richmond.....	20		25
419	14..	Maude E. Tannehill.....	Amarillo, Tex.....	24		4
420	14..	Clyde Williams.....	Greenville.....	22	11	1
421	14..	Lisbon E. Dunham.....	Elston.....	22	11	21
422	14..	Samuel S. Dunham.....	Bevier.....	29	5	
424	14..	Fleetwood Bell.....	Columbia.....	27	5	
425	14..	Archie M. Marshall.....	".....	23	4	26
426	14..	Martin E. Turner.....	".....	18	4	12
427	14..	George Leavenworth.....	Ste. Genevieve.....	20	11	15
428	14..	Herman Kraenmer.....	California.....	22	8	
429	14..	George R. Stalkoff.....	Columbia.....	25	5	12
430	14..	Lena Riggs.....	Farmer.....	18	3	23
431	14..	Curtis Haydon.....	Deer Park.....	24	5	16
432	14..	Harley V. Geiger.....	Rich Hill.....	24	4	5
433	14..	John S. Banks.....	Columbia.....	25	1	27
434	14..	Overton F. McConathy.....	".....	18	2	11
435	15..	Aubrey W. Davis.....	Shelbyville.....	21	9	12
436	15..	Marion West.....	Somerville, Mass.....	22	1	20
437	15..	Thomas J. Newmen.....	Mt. Vernon.....	21	9	16
438	15..	Henry Knippenberg.....	Femme Osage.....	19	8	16
439	15..	Elisha F. Cameron, Jr.....	Nevada.....	17	7	8
440	15..	Robert R. Allen.....	Columbia.....	16	8	15
441	15..	James N. Wilson.....	Molino.....	18	5	8
442	15..	Carl Huffman.....	Caruthersville.....	17	2	18
443	15..	Paul B. Jeffries.....	Shaw.....	18	4	4
444	15..	Orville Pitney.....	Moberly.....	20	11	19
445	15..	Edgar L. Wright.....	Brown's Station.....	23	1	13
446	15..	Waiter E. Evans.....	Meadville.....	19	9	11
447	15..	James P. White.....	Columbia.....	23	8	15
448	15..	Fred C. Stelmeler.....	St. Louis.....	22	8	30
449	15..	Frank H. Norwood.....	Columbia.....	23	8	18
450	15..	Joe S. McIntyre.....	Mexico.....	25	5	11
451	15..	George R. Kline.....	Bismarck.....	18	7	7
452	15..	Pliny R. Strange.....	Ashland, Oregon.....	23	6	22
453	15..	Daisy Jellison.....	Hannibal.....	19	10	23
454	15..	Wm. O. Gatewood.....	St. Louis.....	27	3	20
455	15..	Wilburn M. French.....	Payette, Idaho.....	20	1	17
456	15..	Archie H. Lowen.....	Trenton.....	21	10	8
457	15..	Eleanor P. Sears.....	Barnett.....	26	7	5
458	15..	Paul D. McMillan.....	Maryville.....	18	10	5
459	15..	George A. Smith.....	Columbia.....	28	2	5
460	15..	George M. Christian.....	".....	29	6	9
461	15..	Andrew W. McAlester, Jr.....	".....	20	6	27
462	16..	Floyd L. Weakley.....	Gower.....	23	10	24
463	16..	Gay A. Robertson.....	Plattsburg.....	18	8	28
464	16..	Clarence Loeb.....	Columbia.....	20	5	21
465	16..	Dallas P. Grimes.....	Hempfle.....	18	10	20
466	16..	John H. Pringle.....	Foristell.....	17	11	14
467	16..	Duke W. E. Jones.....	Rich Hill.....	18	7	16
468	16..	Frank Soper.....	Liberty.....	22	4	23
469	16..	Wm. C. Lucas.....	Osceola.....	18	11	6
470	16..	Wm. Seward.....	Oak Ridge.....	19	2	4
		Mrs. Lula G. Tindall.....	Columbia.....	31	9	12

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

No.	Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.		
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
471	Sept. 17.	Alonzo J. Sears	Barnett	22	11	3
472	17.	Lucas E. Cofing	Columbia	40	9	8
473	17.	Preston E. Gardner	Nevada	19	7	19
474	17.	Frank B. Klepper	Polo	32	2	26
475	17.	Wm. F. Bland	King City	22	4	12
476	18.	Lee Utley	Miami	19	3	15
477	18.	Herman F. Harris	Columbia	25	1	24
478	18.	Wm. C. Alexander	St. Charles	22		8
479	18.	Wm. R. Jacques	Springfield	19	5	13
480	18.	Wm. B. Evans	Meadville	22	1	1
481	18.	Emille B. Owings	Fayette	24	2	14
482	19.	James B. McAlester	Toboxy, I. T.	20	3	12
483	19.	Walter W. Coleman	Foristell	21	7	12
484	19.	Charles H. Graves	Nevada	20	9	13
485	19.	Seth D. Evans	Meadville	24	5	21
486	21.	Robert E. Jarvis	Moberly	25		20
487	21.	Mrs. Mary L. Price	Columbia	38	3	5
488	21.	Henry Herrnleben	Jamestown	27	11	8
489	21.	George A. Mott	Hampton, Ia.	18	11	4
490	21.	Floyd Sexton	Columbia	17	8	29
491	21.	Jean E. McClane	"	20	9	26
492	21.	George H. Trader	Sedalia	19	2	25
493	21.	Mrs. Helen H. Penn	Columbia	22	1	24
494	22.	Louis N. Gray	Olean	30	9	16
495	22.	Edward R. Hamilton	Columbia	24	5	17
496	23.	Claude O. Percy	Thornfield	16	8	17
497		Elmer E. Pearcy	"	18	2	16
498	24.	Walter A. Thurston	Columbia	37	7	11
499	24.	Albert J. Williams	Pattonsburg	26	6	19
500	24.	Eljah W. Hewitt	Bethel	21		1
501	24.	James W. Schwabe	Columbia	33	7	6
502	26.	Guy G. Dowdall	Quincy, Ill.	21	6	17
503	28.	Robert J. V. C. Lapsley	Sweet Springs	19	7	18
504	28.	Wm. F. Switzler, Jr.	Columbia	16	10	8
505	29.	Martin Farmer	Farmer	23	2	4
506	29.	Douglass S. Scrivener	Columbia	30	4	1
507	30.	Wm. H. Reynolds	Vermont	22	2	5
508	30.	Francis K. McGinnis	Terrell, Texas	21	5	28
509	30.	Milo F. Graham	Richmond	20	2	16
510	Oct. 1.	Walter G. Franz	St. Louis	21	2	3
511	1.	John R. Townsend	St. Joseph	24	7	9
512	1.	Thomas R. Shawhan	Lone Jack	23	10	20
513	1.	Robert W. Tucker	Sedalia	19	11	9
514	3.	Charles E. Dewey	Jefferson City	20	9	27
515	4.	Crawford E. White	Columbia	20	6	14
516	4.	John W. Scott	Canton	25	3	2
517	4.	Abraham H. Conley	Columbia	22	5	17
518	4.	Alice M. L. Updegraff	"	33	6	26
519	4.	Mrs. Addie P. Jesse	"	40	6	4
520	5.	Clark Robinson	"	24	10	29
521	7.	Mrs. Clara T. Jones	"	27	11	15
522	7.	Harry B. Blanton	"	18	1	18
523	8.	Dillen Underhill	Llineville, Iowa	20	9	23
524	8.	Theo. C. Owen	Fristoe	23	9	23
525	8.	Hugh Stephens	Columbia	18	10	4
526	9.	Geo. M. Hughes	Tahlequah, I. T.	23	11	20
527	13.	Stuart M. Wood	Macon	23	7	18
528	14.	Garland C. Broadhead	Columbia	24	9	10
529	14.	Richard B. Bridgmon	Bigelow	20	10	20
530	15.	William E. Wood	Barry	18	3	3
531	19.	Eugene P. Gumm	Odessa	18	9	17
532	21.	Edward B. Cauthorn	Columbia	22		
533	22.	Claire F. Drake	Boonville	18	10	3
534	23.	Samuel A. Smoke	Ft. White, Fla.	33	8	12
535	24.	Ernest C. Brandon	Sedalia	20	5	1
536	26.	Wm. T. Conley	Columbia	20	10	29
537	27.	Julia F. Storm	Kirksville	27	10	10
538	29.	George H. Beazley	Columbia	31	5	14
539	Nov. 6.	Ernst W. Decker	Jefferson City	24	10	15
540	11.	Frank M. Burrus	Columbia	21	1	5
541	14.	Mrs. Jassamine K. Mumford	"	28	2	16
542	17.	Mrs. Mary A. Weeks	"	33	11	1
543	Dec. 2.	Harry T. Doyle	Sedalia	19	3	21
544	2.	John C. Hall	Marceline	18	7	11
545	18.	John H. Hatton	Farmington	35	3	17

TUITION FEES.

Upon entering the University at Columbia students pay fees for the entire session as follows :

Academic Department.....	\$20 00
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	20 00
Law Department	50 00
Medical Department, first year.....	20 00
Medical Department, second and third years.....	50 00
Engineering Department, first and second years	20 00
Engineering Department, third and fourth years.....	50 00
Graduate students in any department.....	10 00
Academic students who enter for the second semester.....	15 00

State Cadets are admitted to the Academic Department free of tuition. Students holding "Yeater Free Scholarships" are admitted to any department of the University free of tuition.

SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

To the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri :

The Executive Committee of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, in presenting the financial report of its Secretary, deems it fitting to accompany this with a statement of the condition of the school, the improvements instituted during the past biennial period, and its most pressing needs.

The school is in a very flourishing and satisfactory condition. In spite of the "hard times" it has the largest attendance in its history, the largest senior class and the largest freshman class. There are now enrolled ninety-two students, of whom eighty-two are technical and ten academic. There are twenty-four more technical students than were ever before registered at this time. The number of technical students is nearly four times as great as it was eight years ago, more than twice as great as four years ago, and forty per cent greater than ever before. In all the circumstances this increase is very gratifying and promising. The laboratories are all liberally utilized; some are crowded. The room for determinative mineralogy overflows into the adjacent apartments; about twenty men work on Mondays in the new ore-dressing and metallurgical laboratory; our little shop room can not hold in three sections the twenty-eight men who have applied for instruction in it; forty-four men are doing analytical work in the chemical laboratory; over seventy men work at one time or another in the drawing room. The school has been respectable for the quality of its work; it may now claim a prominent position among engineering schools for its quantity and importance, also.

The estimation in which the school is held abroad is shown by the fact that students now enrolled have come from thirteen states and territories of this country, and two foreign countries. Six men from Mexico and two from Germany have come to Rolla to study mining engineering.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The last General Assembly made a special appropriation of \$3,500 for "the improvement of the grounds and campus of the School of Mines." This has been applied to grading the front campus; building a stone retaining wall, surmounted by a low iron fence, about two of its sides; and to other improvements which greatly add to the attractiveness of the grounds and enhance the value of the State's property.

The Thirty-eighth General Assembly also appropriated \$2,500 for "repairs and additional equipment of chemical laboratory." This was opportune, as the laboratory would otherwise not have sufficed to accommodate the numbers that have entered it this year. The quantitative room has been enlarged and its desks rearranged and extended, so as to furnish working places to about double the number which it formerly held. New furnaces have been added to the assay room, so as to double its capacity, and other improvements have been instituted. The portion of the appropriation not so used has been applied to the purchase of new apparatus. In addition to these betterments specifically provided for, means from our general funds have been found for certain other improvements. A steam heating plant which warms the main building and the mining and metallurgical laboratory, has been installed. This furnished a method of heating these buildings at once more satisfactory and more economical than the old system of furnaces and stoves. Some new equipment has been added to the mining laboratory, both by purchase and through donation, and some apparatus has been purchased for other departments as need arose and the finances of the school permitted.

NEEDS.

The chemical and mining departments have, each, a separate building designed for its particular purpose. The other departments of the school are all located in a building constructed twenty-five years ago for a public school, which is unsuited to the use that is now made of it. The work of these departments is seriously impeded by lack of proper facilities. Some of these deficiencies will be briefly noticed.

I—Physical Laboratory. Our physical laboratory contains many valuable and expensive instruments designed for delicate measurements, for which stability, freedom from vibrations is necessary. It is now located in the third story of this building, which is very unsteady and shakes with especial violence when the machinery in the basement is running. The purpose of the laboratory is thus largely defeated.

II—Drawing Room. The present drawing room is a long room on the first floor of the main building, lighted only at the ends. Consequently only a part of the men who work there have proper light; in winter afternoons, when the light declines early, there is especial inconvenience. There are other objections to it. A great deal of drawing is required of our students, and there should be a suitable place for it.

III—Museum. The Missouri mineral exhibit at the World's Fair, donated to the school by the Thirty-seventh Assembly, came to us last year. We had no room in which to set it up. It had to be scattered here and there wherever a vacant corner could be found. Some cases had to be taken to pieces and stored away. It takes up space needed for other purposes, and its dispersion destroys much of its value as a collection. It should be made the nucleus of a larger and more nearly complete collection, to which additions should be made from time to time. If another drawing room should be provided, the present drawing room would serve well for this exhibit.

IV—Auditorium. We need a larger audience hall. The room now used for this purpose will seat only about two hundred and fifty people. On public occasions, commencements for instance, it is altogether inadequate. A state institution should be prepared to entertain citizens who wish to attend its public exercises.

V—Library. Our library room—a room 30x24—is too small. It will not contain our present library; the natural increase in books presses for space. If another audience hall is secured, the present "Assembly room" could advantageously be converted into a library.

VI—Engineering Laboratory. All the practical work of the engineering department is now carried on in the cellar of the main building; the dynamos are also here. This basement, or cellar, is low, dark, ill ventilated. Students work by gaslight in the daytime. The shafting for the machines runs along the stringers which support the floor above. When the machinery is in operation, the room above is shaken so that work in it is practically impossible. There is crying need of relief from these conditions. The school should have a real "engineering laboratory," with facilities for giving its students instruction in the use of tools on both wood and metal, in the principles, construction, and operation of machinery, in the testing of the strength of materials, and in the application of electricity in the engineering profession and, in particular, in electro-metallurgy. Such instruction is universally recognized as an important part of the complete equipment of the thorough mining engineer, and our school can not afford to forfeit eminence among its kind by neglecting it. The Michigan mining school

has erected and equipped such a laboratory at a cost of over \$55,000; the Colorado school of mines has lately built a "Hall of engineering" costing \$25,000.

To meet all these needs, the Executive Committee recommends that an appropriation be made that will enable the school to erect and equip a new building to contain an engineering laboratory, physical laboratory, and lecture room, auditorum, drawing room, and lecture room for the professor of engineering. The estimated cost of the building is \$27,000 and of its equipment \$12,000. This building is sorely needed that the work of the school may go properly forward.

It will be seen from the report of our Secretary, which follows, that the receipts for the biennial period just ended were \$48,281.54, and the expenditures were \$48,185.46. Of the \$18,000 appropriated by the last Assembly for "maintenance" \$1,484.57 has been returned to the State treasury, unused. The expenditures for current needs are \$468.11 less than for the previous biennial period.

The Committee concurs heartily in the recommendation of the full Board for an appropriation equivalent to one-sixth of a mill on the assessed valuation for the support and extension of the University at Columbia and Rolla, but, in accordance with the custom of previous years, presents an estimate of the school's resources under existing laws. It appends also an estimate of the running expenses of the school for the next biennial period. A comparison of these tables shows that the school will need a special appropriation of \$16,000 for maintenance, unless provided for as above. This is \$2,000 less than was appropriated for this purpose by the last General Assembly.

It may be remarked that, considering the greater expensiveness of technical education as compared with academic and literary, the cost of instruction at the School of Mines is low. The Michigan mining school (which had a total attendance last year less than ours at this time) has an annual appropriation for maintenance alone of \$40,000. The director of this institution in his report published in June, 1896, gives these figures, and says: "Through the exercise of rigid economy * * * the average annual expense per student since the school was established has been somewhat less than \$400. No other leading school has ever been able to do work of equal grade for so small a sum." The Colorado school of mines (with a larger attendance, however) spends \$35,000 a year for running expenses, alone, exclusive of improvements, new apparatus, etc. The school of mines spends \$24,000 a year, of which over \$9,000 is contributed by the national government. A comparison of these figures, coupled with the facts that the expenditures have been reduced during the past biennial period and that a consider-

able part of the maintenance appropriation has been returned to the state, unused, shows conclusively, that the finances of the school are being economically administered.

The Committee is glad to be able to commend the earnestness and faithfulness with which the Faculty is working, and the harmony which is manifested.

The school has made great progress in recent years ; it is doing a satisfactory quantity of high grade work, and it is worthy the cordial support of the people of the State and their representatives in the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted.

R. B. OLIVER, Chairman.

For the committee,

R. B. OLIVER.

M. E. BENTON.

J. T. MOORE.

ESTIMATED RESOURCES FOR 1897 AND 1898.

Balance on hand January 1, 1897.....	\$96 08
One-fourth interest on agricultural land fund.....	8,050 00
One-fifth interest on State endowment fund.....	12,939 16
Fifteen sixty-fourths "Morrill" fund.....	10,546 86
Five per cent. interest on \$2,000 State certificate.....	200 00
Estimated entrance and library fees.....	2,520 00
Estimated laboratory fees.....	1,200 00
Total.....	\$35,552 10

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR 1897 AND 1898.

I—Salaries:		
Salary of director (for two years).....	\$1,000 00	
professor of mathematics (for two years).....	4,000 00	
professor of engineering.....	4,000 00	
professor of mining and metallurgy (for two years).....	4,000 00	
professor of physics.....	4,000 00	
professor of chemistry.....	4,000 00	
instructor in English.....	2,400 00	
instructor in academic department.....	2,400 00	
Secretary of Faculty.....	300 00	
instructor in drawing and shop work.....	1,600 00	
assistant in chemistry.....	630 00	
librarian.....	450 00	
janitor.....	1,200 00	
Secretary of Executive Committee.....	960 00	
Treasurer.....	100 00	
Total salaries.....	\$31,560 00	
II—Expense of meetings of Executive Committee and Board.....		2,400 00
Supplies and equipment of chemical laboratory.....	2,400 00	
“ metallurgical laboratory.....	2,000 00	
“ physical laboratory.....	1,000 00	
“ engineering department.....	600 00	
Fuel.....	2,000 00	
Gasoline, for lighting and laboratories.....	500 00	
Freight, drayage, express and telegrams.....	1,800 00	
Insurance.....	770 00	
Advertising and printing.....	1,200 00	
Postage and stationery.....	600 00	
Library.....	1,500 00	
Repairs and improvement of buildings.....	1,000 00	
General and incidental expenses.....	2,222 10	
Total.....	\$51,552 10	
Excess of estimated expenditures above estimated resources.....	\$16,000 00	

ROLLA, Mo., January 1, 1897.

To the Executive Committee of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, of the University of Missouri :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the biennial period 1895-96, exhibiting the financial operations of the School of Mines for that period. Appended are :

- I. Summary of inventory of property.
- II. Summary of general receipts and expenditures.
- III. A detailed statement of the disbursements for general expenses, showing each warrant issued, to whom, for what purpose, and the amount.
- IV. A detailed statement of the disbursements from special appropriation of \$2,500 by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly for the repairs and additional equipment of the chemical laboratory.
- V. A detailed statement of the disbursements from special appropriation of \$3,500 by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly for the improvement of grounds and campus.
- VI. A list of students in attendance at the School of Mines, their residences, and the age at date of entry.

The receipted bills, approved by the Executive Committee, are on file in my office.

Respectfully submitted,

M. F. FAULKNER,
Secretary Executive Committee.

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY OF PROPERTY OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

Campus and grounds (20 acres) estimated.....	\$10,000 00
Improvements on same during biennial period.....	3,500 00
Main building (cost).....	30,000 00
Chemical laboratory.....	15,000 00
Equipment of same.....	6,939 96
Mining and metallurgical laboratory.....	16,000 00
Equipment of same.....	11,364 39
Club-house.....	7,500 00
Equipment of physical laboratory.....	4,270 71
Equipment of engineering department.....	3,170 18
Library.....	6,615 59
Miscellaneous equipment and furniture.....	1,768 59
Total.....	\$116,129 42

RECEIPTS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1895 AND 1896.

On hand, January 1, 1895.....	\$1,916 28
Requisition on "maintenance" appropriation.....	16,515 43
From State endowment fund.....	9,704 37
From "Morrill" fund (national).....	10,165 53
From agricultural land fund (national).....	6,139 88
Entrance and library fees.....	2,150 00
Laboratory deposits (for chemicals used, etc).....	1,171 03
Degrees and certificates.....	31 00
Students in club-house.....	80 00
Sale of donated lands.....	171 93
Various sources.....	236 54
Total.....	\$48,281 54

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1895 AND 1896.

Salaries.....	\$30,317 62
Equipment.....	6,385 57
Supplies (including fuel, gasoline, chemicals, etc).....	3,290 04
Freight, express, drayage, telegrams.....	1,416 46
Expenses of meetings of Executive Committee.....	1,571 47
Advertising and printing.....	902 49
Library.....	1,001 80
Repairs on buildings.....	844 11
Postage and stationery.....	471 63
Grounds and campus.....	16 80
Incidentals.....	1,967 97
Total.....	\$48,185 46

RECAPITULATION.

To balance in Morrill fund, January 1, 1895.....	\$1,442 27	
To amounts received during the biennial period.....	10,165 58	
Total received from Morrill fund.....	\$11,607 85	
By warrants paid.....	11,511 77	
Balance in Morrill fund, December 31, 1896.....		\$96 08
To balance in General fund, January 1, 1895.....	\$474 01	
To amounts received during the biennial period.....	36,199 68	
Total received from General fund.....	\$36,673 69	
By warrants paid.....	36,673 69	
Balance in General fund, December 31, 1896.....		
Total balance on hand December 31, 1896.....		\$96 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

No. of War- rant.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
	1895		
1041..	W. B. Richards, salary professor of mathematics and director.....	\$208 33	
1079..	" " " "	208 33	
1123..	" " " "	208 33	
1145..	" " " "	208 33	
1178..	" " " "	208 33	
1220..	" " " "	208 33	
1260..	" " " "	204 35	
1288..	" " " "	208 33	
1312..	" " " "	208 33	
1386..	" " " "	208 33	
1427..	" " " "	208 33	
1465..	" " " "	208 33	
			\$2,499 98
	1896		
1503..	W. B. Richards, salary professor of mathematics and director.....	208 33	
1534..	" " " "	208 33	
1570..	" " " "	208 33	
1595..	" " " "	208 33	
1630..	" " " "	208 33	
1657..	" " " "	208 33	
1696..	" " " "	208 34	
1720..	" " " "	208 33	
1731..	" " " "	208 33	
1781..	" " " "	208 33	
1818..	" " " "	208 33	
1859..	" " " "	208 33	
			2,499 96
	1895		
1042..	E. G. Harris, salary professor of engineering	166 66	
1080..	" " " "	166 66	
1124..	" " " "	166 66	
1146..	" " " "	166 66	
1179..	" " " "	166 66	
1221..	" " " "	166 33	
1261..	" " " "	166 66	
1289..	" " " "	166 66	
1313..	" " " "	166 66	
1387..	" " " "	166 66	
1428..	" " " "	166 66	
1470..	" " " "	166 66	
			1,999 92
	1896.		
1504..	E. G. Harris, professor of engineering.....	166 66	
1535..	" " " "	166 66	
1571..	" " " "	166 66	
1596..	" " " "	166 66	
1631..	" " " "	166 66	
1658..	" " " "	166 66	
1697..	" " " "	166 66	
1721..	" " " "	166 66	
1732..	" " " "	166 66	
1782..	" " " "	166 66	
1819..	" " " "	166 66	
1860..	" " " "	166 66	
			1,999 92
	1895.		
1043..	W. H. Seamon, professor of chemistry	166 66	
1081..	" " " "	166 66	
1125..	" " " "	166 66	
1147..	" " " "	166 66	
1180..	" " " "	166 66	
1222..	" " " "	166 66	
1262..	" " " "	166 66	
1290..	" " " "	166 66	
1314..	E. T. Allen, professor of chemistry	150 00	
1388..	" " " "	150 00	
1429..	" " " "	150 00	
1471..	" " " "	150 00	
			1,933 22

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

No. of warrant.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1895.			
1046..	T. L. Rubey, instructor in academic dep't and Sec'y of Faculty.....	\$138 33	
1084..	" " " "	108 33	
1128..	" " " "	108 33	
1150..	" " " "	108 33	
1183..	" " " "	108 33	
1225..	" " " "	1 8 33	
*1265..	" " " "	112 50	
1293..	" " " "	112 50	
1317..	" " " "	112 50	
1391..	" " " "	112 50	
1432..	" " " "	112 50	
1474..	" " " "	112 50	
			\$1,324 98
1896.			
1508..	T. L. Rubey, instructor in academic dept. and Sec'y of Faculty	112 50	
1539..	" " " "	112 50	
1575..	" " " "	112 50	
1600..	" " " "	112 50	
1635..	" " " "	112 50	
1662..	" " " "	112 50	
1701..	" " " "	112 50	
1725..	" " " "	112 50	
1736..	" " " "	112 50	
1786..	" " " "	112 50	
1823..	" " " "	112 50	
1864..	" " " "	112 50	
			1,350 00
1895.			
1047..	P. J. Wilkins, instructor in academic department.....	100 00	
1085..	" " " "	100 00	
1129..	" " " "	100 00	
1151..	" " " "	100 00	
1184..	" " " "	100 00	
1226..	" " " "	100 00	
1266..	" " " "	100 00	
1294..	" " " "	100 00	
1318..	" " " "	100 00	
1392..	" " " "	100 00	
1433..	" " " "	100 00	
1475..	" " " "	100 00	
			1,200 00
1896.			
1509..	P. J. Wilkins, instructor in academic department.....	100 00	
1540..	" " " "	100 00	
1576..	" " " "	100 00	
1601..	" " " "	100 00	
1636..	" " " "	100 00	
1663..	" " " "	100 00	
1702..	" " " "	100 00	
1726..	" " " "	100 00	
1737..	" " " "	100 00	
1787..	" " " "	100 00	
1824..	" " " "	100 00	
1865..	" " " "	100 00	
			1,200 00
1895.			
1048..	I. G. Poats, inst. in eng. dept.—woodworking, shop and drawing ...	66 66	
1086..	" " " "	66 66	
1130..	" " " "	66 66	
1152..	" " " "	66 66	
1185..	" " " "	66 66	
1227..	" " " "	66 66	
1267..	" " " "	66 66	
1297..	" " " "	66 66	
1319..	G. E. Miller,	66 66	
1393..	" " " "	66 66	
1438..	" " " "	66 66	
1476..	" " " "	66 66	
			799 92

*Salary as Secretary of Faculty raised from \$100 to \$150 per annum.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

No. of War- rant.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
1896.			
1510..	G. E. Miller, inst. in eng. dep't—woodwork, shop and drawing....	\$66 66	
1541..	" " " "	66 66	
1577..	" " " "	66 66	
1602..	" " " "	66 66	
1637..	" " " "	66 66	
1664..	" " " "	66 66	
1703..	" " " "	66 66	
1727..	" " " "	66 66	
1738..	" " " "	66 66	
1788..	" " " "	66 66	
1825..	" " " "	66 66	
1866..	" " " "	66 66	
1895.			
1050..	Mrs. T. L. Rubey, librarian.....	25 00	
1088..	" " " "	25 00	
1132..	" " " "	25 00	
1154..	" " " "	25 00	
1187..	" " " "	25 00	
1230..	" " one-half month.....	12 50	
1322..	" " " "	12 50	
1394..	" " " "	25 00	
1434..	" " " "	25 00	
1461..	" " back salary	2 50	
1477..	" " " "	25 00	
1896.			
1511..	Mrs. T. L. Rubey, librarian.....	25 00	
1542..	" " " "	25 00	
1579..	" " " "	25 00	
1603..	" " " "	25 00	
1638..	" " " "	25 00	
1668..	" " one-half month.....	12 50	
1740..	" " " "	12 50	
1790..	Miss Ella Wilkins, librarian.....	25 00	
1827..	" " " "	25 00	
1868..	" " " "	25 00	
1895.			
1049..	W. S. Thomas, ass't in chemical dep't and dispenser of supplies ...	25 00	
1087..	" " " "	25 00	
1131..	" " " "	25 00	
1153..	" " " "	25 00	
1186..	" " " "	25 00	
1377..	Paul A. Larsh, one-half month.....	7 50	
1425..	" " " "	15 00	
1435..	" " " "	15 00	
1478..	" " " "	15 00	
1896.			
1514..	Paul A. Larsh.....	15 00	
1543..	" " " "	15 00	
1578..	" " " "	25 00	
1604..	" " " "	25 00	
1639..	" " " "	25 00	
1669..	" " " "	25 00	
1739..	" " " "	25 00	
1789..	" " " "	35 00	
1826..	" " " "	35 00	
1867..	" " " "	35 00	

No. of War- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>General.</i>		
	1895.		
1246..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co., 1 lubricator for engine.....	\$3 25	
1410..	A. J. Wilkinson & Co., 1 speed indicator.....	1 33	
1455..	L. C. Morgan, labor on tank	13 50	
1457..	J. A. Oatley, steam and water-gauges	13 10	
1468..	Crowder Bros., part payment on contract steam heating.....	500 00	
1484..	" labor and materials furnished.....	84 88	
1498..	" balance on water supply as per contract.....	100 00	
	1896.		\$716 06
1502..	Crowder Bros., balance on steam heating system.....	2,227 00	
1650..	Fairbanks, Morse & Co., repairs on engine.....	11 28	
1812..	John Hardin, material and carpentering	59 75	
	1895.....	\$716 06	
	1896.....	2,298 03	
	General.....	\$3,014 09	2,298 03
	<i>Equipment of Physical Department.</i>		
	1895.		
1302..	J. G. Gray, assignee Queen & Co., apparatus.....	\$191 25	
1898..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., thermometer.....	11 45	
1899..	J. G. Gray, assignee Queen & Co., apparatus.....	451 56	
1444..	"	121 09	
1490..	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., microscope.	45 00	
	1896.		820 35
1591..	Columbia Incandescent Lamp Co., 2 Crooke tubes.....	10 00	
1609..	J. G. Gray, assignee Queen & Co., apparatus.....	214 10	
1647..	Jas. G. Biddle, 1 Rowland grating.....	25 00	
1743..	E. S. Ritchie, 1 Atwood's machine and other apparatus.....	98 80	
1749..	Southern Electrical Supply Co., brass rods, etc	2 87	
1750..	Jas. G. Biddle, apparatus	105 32	
1794..	Columbia Incandescent Lamp Co., glass pump.	27 00	
Part 1811..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., apparatus.....	29 30	
1881..	Southern Electrical Supply Co., apparatus.....	31 97	
Part 1873..	Elmer & Amend, apparatus.....	115 19	
Part 1891..	Livesay & Love, hardware.....	15 05	
Part 1895..	John Hardin, carpenter work.....	4 00	
	Total.....		678 60
	<i>Equipment of Mining and Metallurgical Department.</i>		
	1895.		
1110..	Missouri Tent and Awning Co., tarpaulin.	8 10	
1118..	Fraser & Chalmers, fixtures.....	7 50	
1135..	Dr. A. E. Foote, minerals.....	29 25	
1198..	John Boerlin, anvil block.....	2 00	
1201..	E. Waller, 410 blue prints.....	15 00	
1212..	J. A. Stevens, mounting blue prints.....	13 00	
1272..	John Hardin, labor on drawing boards	40 00	
1400..	Williams, Brown & Earle, drawing instruments.....	47 61	
1413..	Fraser & Chalmers, centrifugal pump and jig screens.....	136 50	
1454..	Elmer & Amend, 1 crusher and pulverizer.....	22 50	
1482..	Elmer & Amend, ore sieves.....	17 05	
			338 51

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

No. of warrant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
	1896.		
1569..	N. O. Nelson & Co., valves and steam fittings.	\$21 52	
1652..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., one balance.	4 25	
1745..	Moser Cigar and Paper Box Co., boxes for minerals.	9 75	
1753..	A. S. Baker & Co., 1 Sturtevant forge.	14 34	
1804..	Southern Electrical Supply Co., annunciator and batteries.	14 63	
1805..	Ingersoll-Sargeant Drill Co., attachments for steam drill.	39 30	
Part 1811..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., apparatus.	115 25	
Part 1873..	Elmer & Amend, "	9 95	
Part 1874..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., "	90 55	
1875..	Williams, Brown & Earle, 1 Abney hand level.	15 00	
1877..	T. E. Dyer, lumber for "bumping table"	91 35	
Part 1880..	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., pulleys, shafting and belting.	83 75	
Part 1891..	Livesay & Love, hardware.	67 06	
Part 1895..	Jno. Hardin, carpenter work.	45 00	
	Total.		\$621 70
	<i>Equipment of Chemical Department.</i>		
	1896.		
1687..	Great Western Pottery Co., porcelain basins.	27 35	
Part 1811..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., apparatus.	28 83	
Part 1873..	Elmer & Amend, "	445 24	
1887..	Felix Petraglio, stone for crushing coke.	2 50	
Part 1891..	Livesay & Love, hood for assay furnaces.	19 80	
Part 1895..	John Hardin, carpentering.	2 25	
Part 1897..	Southern Electrical Supply Co., battery.	4 27	
			530 24
	<i>Equipment of Engineering Department, including Woodworking Department.</i>		
	1895.		
1251..	Love, Livesay & Co., tools for shop.	13 45	
1271..	John Hardin, carpentering in drawing-room.	20 00	
1273..	T. E. Dyer, lumber for drawing-boards.	6 08	
1289..	A. S. Aloe Co., drawing instruments, etc.	55 00	
1300..	Keuffel & Esser Co., drawing instruments, etc.	7 60	
1306..	John Hardin, carpentering in drawing-room.	7 00	
1335..	T. E. Dyer, lumber for drawing-case.	6 87	
1443..	N. O. Nelson & Co., grindstone, etc., for shop.	19 55	
1456..	Keuffel & Esser Co., repairing instruments.	2 95	
			188 50
	1896.		
1525..	Nicholson File Co., files for shop.	3 47	
1528..	N. O. Nelson & Co., tools.	9 40	
1548..	Hall-Brown W. W. M. Co., lathe, etc., for shop.	38 04	
1582..	N. O. Nelson & Co., lathe tools, etc.	10 34	
1713..	John Hardin, tool-case, etc.	12 00	
1762..	Simmons Hardware Co., tools.	44 20	
1793..	Geo. A. Rubelman Hardware Co., tools.	74 59	
1795..	Simmons Hardware Co., tools.	10 14	
1806..	T. F. Branson, drawing-boards.	9 50	
1884..	Geo. A. Rubelman Hardware Co., tools.	13 30	
1890..	Tinius Olsen & Co., cement molds.	18 00	
			243 58
	Total.		382 08
	Amount paid for equipment, 1895.	\$2,013 42	
	1896.	4,372 15	
	Total.	\$6,385 57	

Of above amount \$2,727 was paid for steam heating system.

*The small expenditure for fuel was due to having supply on hand from previous purchase.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
	1896.		
1519..	Donk Bros. Coal and Coke Co., car coal.....	\$30 50	
1547..	" " " "	25 00	
1584..	" " " "	31 00	
1611..	" " " "	24 85	
1679..	Moore & Minimum, coal.....	5 19	
1797..	Consolidated Coal Co., car coal.....	45 30	
1841..	Maguire Coal & Mining Co., 2 cars hard coal.	79 60	
1898..	" " " " 2 cars coal.	61 12	
	Total.....		\$302 56
	<i>Lighting.</i>		
	1895.		
1059..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co., 50 gallons gasoline.....	6 06	
1101..	" " 197 " "	35 46	
1160..	" " 306 " "	59 68	
1204..	" " 153 " "	29 07	
1339..	" " 101 " "	19 19	
1442..	" " 51 " "	9 69	
1487..	" " 152 " "	28 88	
	Total.....		187 43
	1896.		
1556..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co., 103 gallons gasoline.....	19 67	
1583..	" " 101 " "	19 19	
1645..	" " 49 " "	9 41	
1798..	" " 205½ " "	39 05	
1852..	" " gasoline and oil for engine.....	23 78	
1892..	" " gasoline.....	32 87	
	Total.....		143 97
	<i>Woodworking Shop.</i>		
	1895.		
1169..	T. E. Dyer, lumber.....	5 55	
1207..	" " " "	2 67	
1440..	" " " "	4 80	
	Total.....		13 02
	1896.		
1524..	T. E. Dyer, lumber.....	1 76	
1549..	" " " "	9 52	
1608..	" " " "	9 00	
1835..	" " " "	19 48	
Part 1891..	Livesay & Love, hardware.....	2 05	
	Total.....		41 81
	<i>General Miscellaneous.</i>		
	1895.		
1165..	Strobach & Minum, miscellaneous supplies.....	6 70	
1197..	L. M. Rumsey & Co., boiler tubes	1 00	
1296..	M. F. Faulkner, miscellaneous supplies.....	4 40	
1215..	Love, Livesay & Co., miscellaneous hardware	16 98	
1234..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co., lubricating oil for engine	4 50	
1277..	J. P. Kaine, sole leather.....	25	
1282..	Love, Livesay & Co., tools, shovels, etc., used on campus.....	4 35	
1304..	M. F. Faulkner, miscellaneous supplies.....	2 87	
1331..	Chas. Schuman, brooms.....	4 50	
1332..	J. S. Slaten, crowbar	50	
1334..	W. J. Powell, miscellaneous supplies	8 00	
1336..	M. F. Faulkner, " "	5 85	
1381..	Love, Livesay & Co., " " hardware	4 15	
1415..	" " " " " "	16 50	
1445..	M. F. Faulkner, " " supplies	12 00	
1453..	A. S. Long, " " " "	11 30	
1460..	Love, Livesay & Co., " " hardware	89 15	
1492..	M. Fraizer, " " blacksmithing	11 00	
	Total.....		54 83

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
	1896.		
1520..	M. F. Faulkner, mercury, cash advance, etc.	\$44 05	
1523	M. Fraizer, blacksmithing.	4 95	
1526..	D. Donohoe, grass seed, etc.	2 95	
1559..	Love, Livesay & Co., lining tanks, iron sinks, water pipe, etc..	89 59	
1563..	R. McCaw, window shades, etc.	9 40	
1564..	M. F. Faulkner, gasoline, glue, etc.	2 50	
1587..	Moore & Minlum, foot valve, etc.	3 50	
1588..	M. F. Faulkner, spittoons, feather dusters, etc.	6 30	
1612..	N. O. Nelson & Co., steam fittings.	16 49	
1620..	M. Fraizer, iron ware.	2 85	
1644..	Love, Livesay & Co., plumbing, lining spitz-kasten, etc.	37 71	
1653..	M. F. Faulkner, cash advanced, glass, etc.	10 10	
1709..	" " paints, oil and glass.	9 90	
1715..	D. Donohoe, grass seed, etc.	2 10	
1755..	Livesay & Love, lawn mower, locks, etc.	28 55	
1761..	M. F. Faulkner, paints, etc.	35 85	
1800..	Chas. Shuman, brooms.	3 90	
1809..	Robt. McCaw, chairs and jars.	20 00	
1810..	M. F. Faulkner, carboy of acid, etc.	13 45	
1833..	D. Donohoe, 2 boxes of candles.	2 00	
1840..	M. F. Faulkner, white lead, etc.	2 95	
1847..	Livesay & Love, tool steel, gas fitting, etc.	55 71	
1876..	M. F. Faulkner, miscellaneous supplies.	4 57	
Part 1880	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., misc. water and steam pipe fittings.	14 26	
1883..	Moore & Minlum, chairs and weather strips.	13 80	
1885..	Morris Fraizer, miscellaneous supplies and blacksmithing.	5 40	
Part 1891..	Livesay & Love, " " hardware.	2 72	
			\$446 85
	Total.		650 85
	Amount paid for supplies, 1895.	\$1,736 43	
	" " " 1896.	1,553 61	
	Total.	\$3,290 04	

FREIGHT, EXPRESS, DRAYAGE, TELEGRAMS.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
	1895.		
1057..	Andy Helmberger, drayage.....	\$7 60	
1058..	C. R. Winters, agent, freight.....	66 77	
1102..	Wells-Fargo Express Co., express and telegrams.....	9 79	
1104..	C. R. Winters, agent, freight.....	1 88	
1158..	Andy Helmberger, drayage.....	6 45	
1163..	Wells-Fargo Express Co., express and telegrams.....	2 05	
1190..	C. R. Winters, agent, freight.....	36 00	
1193..	Wells-Fargo Express Co., express and telegrams.....	9 90	
1194..	Andy Helmberger, drayage.....	6 35	
1244..	".....	5 95	
1248..	C. R. Winters, agent, freight.....	14 95	
1250..	N. A. Kinney, agent, express and telegrams.....	10 36	
1301..	Wells-Fargo Express Co., express and telegrams.....	8 06	
1303..	W. B. Richards, telegram.....	56	
1323..	C. R. Winters, agent, freight.....	25 17	
1337..	Wells-Fargo Express Co., express and telegrams.....	5 22	
1416..	C. R. Winters, agent, freight.....	76 02	
1420..	Andy Helmberger, drayage, including 1 car coal.....	12 90	
1441..	C. R. Winters, agent, freight, 2 cars coal.....	93 26	
1483..	Andy Helmberger, drayage, 2 cars coal.....	21 10	
1489..	C. R. Winters, freight, 2 cars coal.....	71 56	
			\$491 90

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1896.			
1530.	C. R. Winters, agent, freight	\$58 63	
1550.	.....	46 90	
1551.	Wells-Fargo Express Co., express and telegrams	13 97	
1555.	Andy Heimberger, drayage.....	13 50	
1590.	C. R. Winters, agent, freight.....	62 10	
1607.	.....	51 85	
1621.	Andy Heimberger, drayage.....	12 60	
1649.	Wells-Fargo Express Co., express and telegrams	15 55	
1684.	C. R. Winters, agent, freight.....	14 52	
1707.	.....	60 09	
1708.	N. A. Kinney, agent, express and telegrams.....	19 08	
1744.	C. R. Winters, agent, freight.....	58 47	
1756.	Andy Heimberger, drayage.....	13 70	
1799.	A. C. Paulsell, drayage.....	4 10	
1802.	C. R. Winters, agent, freight.....	63 00	
1813.	Andy Heimberger, drayage.....	8 00	
1837.	C. R. Winters, agent, freight, 2 cars hard coal.....	259 29	
1842.	Andy Heimberger, drayage, 2 cars coal.....	14 15	
1853.	Wells-Fargo Express Co., express and telegrams	5 97	
1871.	C. R. Winters, agent, freight, including 2 cars coal.....	97 24	
1879.	Andy Heimberger, drayage, 2 cars coal.....	15 80	
1893.	N. A. Kinney, agent, telegrams.....	1 80	
1894.	Wells-Fargo Express Co., express	14 25	
	Am't paid for freight, drayage, express and telegrams, 1895 \$491 90		\$924 56
	..... 1896 924 56		
	\$1,416 46		

EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (MEETINGS).

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
1895.			
1072.	C. C. Bland, per diem.....	\$5 00	
1073.	M. E. Benton, per diem and expenses.....	31 00	
1141.	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses.....	18 10	
1142.	M. E. Benton, per diem	5 00	
1143.	W. B. Richards, expenses, attending meeting in St. Louis.....	11 95	
1175.	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses	48 30	
1176.	C. M. Woodward, per diem and expenses.....	15 20	
1177.	M. E. Benton, per diem and expenses.....	31 00	
1216.	C. M. Woodward, per diem and expenses.....	13 15	
1218.	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses.....	43 35	
1240.	W. B. Richards, expenses, attending Board Curators at Columbia	22 05	
1257.	M. E. Benton, per diem and expenses.....	31 50	
1258.	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses.....	40 55	
1259.	M. E. Benton, per diem and expenses, special meeting to award contract, stone fence.....	31 50	
1274.	President R. H. Jesse, expenses attending commencement exercises at Rolla	10 45	
1285.	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses.....	31 80	
1280.	M. K. Benton, per diem and expenses.....	37 25	
1287.	M. F. Faulkner, secretary, attending meeting at St. Louis.....	11 70	
1308.	M. E. Benton, per diem and expenses.....	31 50	
1309.	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses.....	43 00	
1310.	C. M. Woodward, per diem and expenses.....	13 45	
1324.	M. E. Benton, per diem and expenses, special "legal"	31 50	
1341.	..... St. Louis.....	37 60	
1378.	C. M. Woodward, per diem and expenses St. Louis.....	6 10	
1379.	M. F. Faulkner, sec'y, expenses meeting St. Louis.....	10 00	
1380.	W. B. Richards, director, expenses meeting St. Louis	11 25	
1423.	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses.....	42 70	

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
1424..	M. E. Benton	\$31 50	
1458..	President R. H. Jesse, expenses annual visit to school.	8 80	
1459..	M. A. Shaw, board for President Jesse	4 00	
1462..	M. E. Benton, per diem and expenses St. Louis	42 60	
1463..	W. M. Eads, per diem and expenses St. Louis	28 90	
1464..	M. F. Faulkner, sec'y, attending meeting St. Louis	11 70	
1465..	W. B. Richards, director, attending meeting St. Louis	11 40	
1466..	C. M. Woodward, per diem and expenses St. Louis	5 10	
1467..	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses St. Louis	31 50	
1499..	M. F. Faulkner, sec'y, expenses meeting St. Louis	10 45	
1500..	W. B. Richards, director, expenses meeting St. Louis	10 25	
1501..	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses St. Louis	24 30	
	1896.		\$886 45
1517..	M. E. Benton, per diem and expenses St. Louis	48 10	
1518..	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses St. Louis	34 00	
1533..	W. B. Richards, director, expenses meeting St. Louis	10 45	
1566..	M. E. Benton, per diem and expenses	31 50	
1594..	.....	31 50	
1627..	C. M. Woodward, per diem and expenses	12 80	
1628..	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses	42 25	
1654..	..... St. Louis	27 80	
1655..	C. M. Woodward, per diem and expenses St. Louis	6 10	
1656..	M. F. Faulkner, sec'y, expenses meeting St. Louis	9 50	
1683..	W. B. Richards, director, expenses to and from St. Louis and Columbia	26 55	
1691..	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses	53 40	
1716..	.....	38 40	
1776..	Jas. T. Moore, per diem and expenses St. Louis	28 40	
1777..	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses St. Louis	40 70	
1778..	W. B. Richards, director, expenses meeting St. Louis	10 55	
1779..	M. F. Faulkner, sec'y, expenses meeting St. Louis	7 45	
1815..	Jas. T. Moore, per diem and expenses Rolla	15 85	
1816..	R. B. Oliver, per diem and expenses Rolla	41 40	
1817..	M. E. Benton,	32 27	
1838..	..... St. Louis	33 85	
1854..	Jas. T. Moore,	30 60	
1855..	R. B. Oliver,	33 85	
1856..	W. B. Richards, director, expenses meeting St. Louis	11 55	
1857..	M. F. Faulkner, sec'y, expenses meeting St. Louis	10 45	
1899..	Jas. T. Moore, per diem and expenses at Rolla	16 25	
	Total expenses executive committee meeting, 1895... \$886 45		685 02
	..... 1896... 685 02		
	\$1,571 47		

ADVERTISING AND PRINTING.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
	1895.		
1053..	California Democrat, advertising school	\$3 50	
1054..	Crawford Mirror, advertising school	3 00	
1056..	Rolla Herald, printing 500 biennial reports (in book)	76 25	
1103..	Rolla Herald, printing 600 reports to parents	3 00	
1172..	Carl Garner, advertising school	2 50	
1232..	Rolla Herald, advertising bids	90	
1236..	Mekeel Printing Co., 5,000 catalogues	170 00	
1275..	Gerlach & Brown, photo-engraving and electrotyping school buildings	13 00	
1276..	Boehl & Koenig, photos of school	12 00	
1284..	W. H. Seamon, advertising in pamphlet	5 59	
1330..	W. B. Richards, cash advanced to J. A. Stevens for mounting photos	2 00	

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

No. of War- rant.	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
1342.	Springfield Democrat, advertising school.	\$4 00	
1343.	Theo. D. Fisher, " "	2 00	
1344.	Pacific Transcript, " "	1 50	
1345.	Democrat-News Co., " "	3 00	
1346.	Lebanon Rustic, " "	4 00	
1347.	Madison County Democrat, " "	2 50	
1348.	M. G. Kennedy, " "	3 00	
1349.	Cass County Democrat, " "	3 00	
1350.	Intelligencer, " "	3 00	
1351.	Kansas City Star Co., " "	14 01	
1352.	Chas. D. Middleton, " "	3 00	
1353.	John W. Jacks, " "	2 00	
1354.	The Century Co., " "	7 50	
1355.	Howard W. Gass, " "	4 65	
1356.	The Advertiser, " "	1 50	
1357.	C. S. Orcutt, " "	3 00	
1358.	Jas. P. O'Bannon, " "	3 50	
1359.	Bonne Terre Democrat, " "	2 00	
1360.	Dunklin County News, " "	3 00	
1361.	C. E. Walters, " "	2 25	
1362.	C. H. Whittaker & Sons, " "	3 00	
1363.	Louisiana Press, " "	2 00	
1364.	Scientific Publishing Co., " "	13 60	
1365.	Rocky Mountain News Co., " "	9 60	
1366.	Harper Bros., " "	7 50	
1367.	St. Charles News, " "	3 00	
1368.	W. F. Switzer, " "	4 50	
1369.	Macon Times, " "	3 00	
1370.	E. W. Stephens, " "	4 60	
1371.	Geo. Knapp & Co., Republic, " "	19 60	
1372.	E. A. Drake, " "	2 25	
1373.	Joplin Herald, " "	4 00	
1374.	Bethany Printing Co., " "	3 00	
1375.	W. P. Kuffle, " "	2 63	
1376.	F. A. McGulre, " "	3 00	
1383.	Maryville Democrat, " "	3 00	
1384.	Jasper County Democrat, " "	4 50	
1385.	Chillicothe Tribune, " "	3 00	
1403.	Gallatin Democrat, " "	2 50	
1404.	Neosho Times, " "	3 75	
1405.	Steelville Mirror, " "	3 00	
1406.	Richmond Conservator, " "	2 75	
1407.	Manufacturers' Record, " "	5 00	
1421.	Donohue & Henneberry, " "	2 36	
1451.	Lamar Democrat, " "	1 40	
1896			\$480 09
1527.	W. J. Powell, printing.	27 75	
1565.	W. J. Powell, printing and furnishing 5,000 envelopes.	13 50	
1622.	W. J. Powell, printing.	12 00	
1634.	Nixon-Jones Printing Co., 5,000 annual catalogues.	217 85	
1719.	W. J. Powell, printing.	21 80	
1719.	Harper Bros., advertising school.	7 50	
1747.	C. M. McCrae, advertising bids wanted.	90	
1760.	W. J. Powell, printing.	13 50	
1765.	This Century Co., advertising school.	7 50	
1766.	The Mining Industry Publishing Co., advertising school.	5 50	
1767.	Scientific Publishing Co., advertising school.	11 90	
1768.	The Chautauquan, " "	2 75	
1769.	The Globe Printing Co., " "	23 75	
1770.	The Post-Dispatch, " "	16 80	
1771.	The Republic, " "	14 00	
1772.	The Kansas City Star Co., " "	10 50	
1773.	Springfield Leader-Democrat, " "	5 00	
1802.	Joplin Herald, " "	2 50	
1845.	Engineering News, " "	7 40	
Amount paid for advertising and printing, 1895.		\$480 09	
1896.		422 40	
		\$902 49	

[illegible]

POSTAGE AND STATIONERY.

No. of War- rant.	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
	1895.		
1055..	E. Y. Mitchell, postmaster, stamps.....	\$5 00	
1075..	" " " " " "	7 00	
1106..	W. J. Powell, typewriting paper.....	1 25	
1108..	J. W. Poole, tablets and envelopes....	35	
1109..	Robt. Patterson Stationery Co., typewriting supplies.....	11 95	
1115..	Louis Duby, stationery.....	1 75	
1120..	E. Y. Mitchell, postmaster, stamps.....	5 00	
1136..	C. M. McCrae, stationery, letter heads.....	22 00	
1144..	E. Y. Mitchell, postmaster, stamps.....	10 00	
1163..	C. M. McCrae, stationery.....	2 00	
1200..	A. S. Keevil, envelopes for catalogue.....	15 08	
1203..	Geo. D. Barnard & Co., warrant books.....	13 50	
1219..	E. Y. Mitchell, postmaster, stamps for catalogues.....	100 00	
1238..	Buxton-Skinner Stationery Co., stationery.....	4 50	
1252..	W. J. Powell, printing and stationery.....	24 50	
	1896.		\$223 88
1529..	Geo. D. Barnard & Co., 10,000 letter heads and 2 quarts ink...	27 65	
1567..	E. Y. Mitchell, postmaster, stamps.....	10 00	
1629..	" " " " " "	50 00	
1696..	" " " " " " for catalogue.....	60 00	
1711..	A. S. Keevil, 4000 envelopes for catalogue.....	14 00	
1730..	E. Y. Mitchell, postmaster, stamps.....	15 00	
1801..	W. J. Powell, stationery.....	5 75	
1814..	E. Y. Mitchell, postmaster, stamped envelopes.....	22 00	
1858..	" " " " stamps.....	15 00	
1872..	Geo. D. Barnard & Co., warrant books.....	24 00	
1878..	Buxton-Skinner Stationery Co., inks, typewriting supplies....	4 35	
	Amount expended for postage and stationery, 1895....	\$223 88	
	" " " " " " 1896....	247 75	
		\$471 63	247 75

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

No. of warrant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total
1305.	Edward Flad, plans and specifications steam heating system.	\$200 00	
1311.	Peter Christie, administering oath.....	50	
1325.	A. Whitley, moving coal.....	2 25	
1326.	A. Helmberger, moving coal, team.....	5 10	
1327.	F. Percival, moving coal and assisting janitor.....	3 25	
1328.	R. S. Tankersly, moving coal.....	1 10	
1329.	Jno Banks, moving coal and assisting janitor.....	6 00	
1333.	W. D. Jones, notary fee.....	50	
1338.	John Rubert, glazing and painting.....	1 50	
1340.	A. M. Crandell, cutting grass in park.....	1 00	
1414.	J. A. Oatley, labor.....	1 50	
1417.	Wm. Harris, labor assisting janitor.....	6 50	
1418.	Geo Rogers, labor.....	1 50	
1426.	E. Y. Mitchell, legal fee Thomas case.....	10 00	
1446.	John Banks, labor.....	1 50	
1447.	Jno Rubert, 18 days firing boilers.....	18 00	
1448.	Wm. Harris, 7 days assisting janitor.....	7 00	
1452.	C. DeKalk, expenses to and from St. Louis, packing mineral exhibit.....	13 85	
1486.	Eames & Young, plans and spec. water supply system.....	20 00	
1491.	F. N. Flynn, return of chemical deposit.....	10 29	
1493.	Jno. Rubert, 26 days firing boilers and extras.....	28 00	
1494.	Frank Hill, installing mineral exhibit.....	13 00	
1495.	Frank Percival, " ".....	4 50	
1496.	Jas Spoon, " ".....	50	
1497.	Jno. Banks, " ".....	5 40	
1896.			\$1,203 86
1515.	John Rubert, firing boilers.....	28 00	
1521.	J. A. Oatley, labor.....	2 25	
1531.	John Banks, ".....	1 50	
1532.	Frank Hill, ".....	75	
1552.	W. B. Richards, money advanced to laborers.....	1 65	
1554.	T. L. Rubey, expenses attending teachers' association.....	18 80	
1558.	John Rubert, firing boilers.....	26 00	
1560.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co., repairs to engine.....	16 80	
1561.	Robt. Merriwether, attorney fee in Bishop case.....	15 00	
1562.	T. L. Knapp, return on chemical deposit.....	4 26	
1568.	Providence Jewelry Co., commission on purchase.....	75	
1585.	J. A. Oatley, labor on windmill.....	2 50	
1589.	W. B. Richards, cash to laborers.....	1 50	
1592.	Jno. Rubert, firing boilers.....	27 00	
1613.	F. N. Flynn, return of chemical deposit.....	5 24	
1614.	Dan Keithley, setting out trees on campus.....	6 50	
1615.	John Rubert, painting, etc.....	8 00	
1616.	Elmer Greenswight, labor.....	3 50	
1617.	John Hardin, labor.....	1 00	
1618.	Frank Hill, labor.....	25	
1619.	R. F. Walker, firing boiler.....	15 75	
1624.	Crowder Bros., interest on warrant.....	5 00	
1625.	J. A. Oatley, labor.....	4 00	
1626.	Mosler Safe and Lock Co., repairs to safe.....	29 65	
1646.	J. A. Oatley, labor.....	1 00	
1648.	R. F. Walker, firing boilers.....	20 50	
1651.	M. A. Shaw, lamp chimneys.....	1 10	
1671.	M. F. Faulkner, cash to laborers.....	2 95	
1672.	Felix Kersting, lettering diplomas.....	2 75	
1673.	R. F. Walker, firing boilers.....	8 00	
1674.	Mike Meyers, labor.....	3 00	
1675.	Albert Neuman, decorating commencement hall.....	7 50	
1676.	Geo. Carter, labor.....	1 15	
1677.	A. M. Crandell, work with team.....	3 00	
1678.	Elmer Greenswight, labor.....	1 60	
1681.	A. S. Long, merchandise.....	1 15	
1682.	Miss Lena Stroback, typewriting.....	4 75	
1686.	G. E. Miller, plans and drawings for improvement of chemical laboratory.....	10 00	
1688.	M. F. Faulkner, deposits to be returned to students on chemical laboratory deposits.....	12 76	
1689.	M. F. Faulkner, deposits to be returned to students on club-house deposits.....	28 75	
1692.	W. B. Richards, traveling expenses advertising school.....	75 00	
1703.	Florence Orchestra, music for commencement.....	75 00	
1714.	Jones Bros., insurance on club-house.....	70 00	
1717.	M. F. Faulkner, for laborers.....	6 25	
1718.	Henry Wood, notary fee, duty free importations.....	2 50	
1748.	Henry Seele, repairing clock.....	1 00	

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1757..	A. S. Long, merchandise.....	\$2 30	
1759..	F. M. DeBord, W. P. & P Co., glass for picture frame.....	1 25	
1774..	W. B. Richards, traveling expenses advertising school.....	34 35	
1775..	T. L. Rubey, expenses attending Teachers' Association.....	14 00	
1776..	A. M. Crandell, labor.....	2 50	
1807..	Jno. Rubert, firing boilers.....	25 00	
1808..	Jas. Spoon, labor on campus.....	5 00	
1836..	Felix Kersting, return on chemical deposit.....	13 50	
1839..	F. B. Beyer, return on chemical deposit.....	12 75	
1848..	John Rubert, firing boilers.....	26 00	
1849..	Mrs. R. R. Dickerson, furnishing and making towels.....	2 00	
1850..	Otto Simpson, 2 days' labor.....	2 00	
1856..	W. B. Richards, expenses attending Teachers' Association....	10 00	
1881..	W. B. Richards, cash advanced to laborers.....	6 00	
1882..	John Rubert, firing boilers.....	25 00	
1886..	W. B. Richards, director, expenses St. Louis to Columbia and return, attending board meeting.....	12 60	
Part 1895..	John Hardin, carpentry.....	75	
1896..	Mrs. K. V. Aull, return of 2nd term library deposit.....	2 00	
	Amount paid for general incidentals, 1895.....	\$1,203 86	
	1896.....	764 11	
		<u>\$1,967 97</u>	\$764 11

DISBURSEMENTS

Of the \$2,500 appropriated by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly for the repairs and additional equipment of the chemical laboratory.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount.	Total.
1..	Herman Kahlbusch, balance.....	\$85 50	
2..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., apparatus.....	600 00	
3..	".....	11 04	
4..	L. C. Morgan, carpentry.....	16 40	
5..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., equipment.....	310 19	
6..	Herman Kahlbusch, equipment.....	1 69	
7..	Elmer & Amend, equipment.....	67 70	
8..	Hydraulic Press Brick Co., brick.....	20 00	
9..	William Hoskins & Co., blow pipe and furnace.....	75 00	
10..	Branson Bros., part payment on carpentry contract.....	50 00	
11..	The Keyless Lock Co., keyless locks.....	60 50	
12..	W. J. Mitchell, contract masonry and brick work.....	267 00	
13..	Livesay & Love, contract plumbing, \$290; additional furnishing, \$12.55.....	302 55	
14..	Branson Bros., carpentry as per contract and extras.....	439 85	
15..	R. E. Dickerson, superintending repairs.....	20 00	
16..	T. E. Dyer, cement.....	3 00	
17..	Denver Fire Clay Co., assay furnaces.....	113 33	
18..	Henry Hell Chemical Co., equipment.....	40 60	
19..	John Hardin, carpentry work.....	4 00	
20..	Livesay & Love, material and labor.....	11 65	
			<u>\$2,500 00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Of the \$3,500 appropriated by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly for the improvement of the grounds and campus.

No. of war-rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
1.	T. E. Dyer, lumber.....	\$11 96	
2.	T. L. Rubey, cash paid for material and labor.....	15 35	
3.	Andy Heimberger, work with team on grounds.....	9 75	
4.	L. C. Morgan, work in park.....	4 75	
5.	W. B. Richards, cash advanced to laborers.....	3 30	
6.	G. W. Ray, 4 days' work with team.....	9 00	
7.	West Aikley, contract for removing stumps, and grading.....	25 50	
8.	Wash Ray, 1½ days' labor, with team.....	2 80	
9.	Douglas Smith, 12¼ ".....	27 55	
10.	A. C. Paulsell, 6¾ ".....	15 20	
11.	John Hargis, 10¼ ".....	23 05	
12.	Wm. Fort, 3.65 ".....	8 20	
13.	Doug. Smith, 3 loads fertilizer.....	1 50	
14.	Andy Heimberger, 13 loads fertilizer.....	6 50	
15.	A. C. Paulsell, 7 loads fertilizer.....	3 50	
16.	John Hargis, 33 loads fertilizer.....	19 00	
17.	John Hunt, 7¾ days' labor.....	7 75	
18.	Mike Meyers, 15.05 ".....	15 05	
19.	Chas. Stanzel, 13.05 ".....	13 05	
20.	Wash Ray, 5 15 ".....	5 15	
21.	R. S. Tankersly, 7.7 ".....	7 70	
22.	D. Percival, 3.45 ".....	3 45	
23.	Wm. Jilton, 5.25 ".....	5 25	
24.	J. C. Carrington, 14.55 days' labor.....	14 55	
25.	Horace Brisbin, 1.05 ".....	1 05	
26.	Frank Percival, 12.05 ".....	12 05	
27.	James Daniels, 1.75 ".....	1 75	
28.	Isaac Crutz, .9 ".....	90	
29.	Andy Hawkins, .5 ".....	50	
30.	R. E. Dickerson, 16 30 ".....	16 30	
31.	John Hargis, 3.5 days with team.....	7 90	
32.	Andy Heimberger, .85 days with team.....	1 90	
33.	Frank Percival, 8.5 days' labor.....	8 50	
34.	Mike Meyers, 7.5 ".....	7 50	
35.	R. E. Dickerson, 4 ".....	4 00	
36.	Jos. Poole, hire of harrow and roller.....	75	
37.	John Hargis, 16 loads fertilizer.....	8 00	
38.	Andy Heimberger, 16 loads fertilizer.....	8 00	
39.	Doug. Smith, 3 loads fertilizer.....	1 50	
40.	C. C. Clendenin & Co., part on stone fence contract.....	86 36	
41.	E. G. Harris, superintendence of improvements.....	100 00	
42.	D. D. Donahoe, seeds.....	2 30	
43.	R. S. Tankersly, labor.....	7 00	
44.	Frank Percival, labor.....	10 00	
45.	John Hargis, labor.....	1 15	
46.	Clendenin & Co., part on stone fence.....	464 52	
47.	Meacham & Wright, cement.....	36 00	
48.	T. E. Dyer, lumber.....	40 47	
49.	Doug. Smith, gravel and stone for walks.....	25 10	
50.	R. S. Tankersly, labor.....	14 00	
51.	Elmer Greenswight, labor.....	8 75	
52.	Dan'l Keithley, labor.....	11 00	
53.	J. H. Spoon, labor.....	10 00	
54.	Frank Hill, labor.....	10 50	
55.	John Hargis, team work.....	4 50	
56.	L. C. Morgan, making and rebuilding fence.....	43 25	
57.	Jno. Stimson, labor.....	6 53	
57.	A. S. Whitely, labor.....	3 15	
58.	Clendenin & Co., remainder on stone fence.....	539 22	
59.	Jay Lloyd, labor.....	18 50	
60.	J. H. Reed, gravel for concrete floor.....	5 15	
61.	Wm. Kilgore, brick work.....	1 80	
62.	Frank Percival, labor.....	13 50	
63.	E. F. Greenswight, labor.....	6 00	
64.	Frank Hill, ".....	12 50	
65.	R. S. Tankersly, ".....	6 00	
66.	Dan Keithley, ".....	1 00	
67.	L. Heimberger, 27 hours at 30c. per hour, cementing.....	8 10	
68.	John Hargis, work with team.....	1 15	

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

No. of war- rant.....	To whom issued.	Amount	Total.
69.	John Quinn, plumbing contract, W. C.	\$175 00	
70.	Samuel Kilgore, 2 barrels mortar.....	1 25	
71.	L. C. Morgan, material and labor.....	7 25	
72.	Crowder Bros., water supply contract, etc.....	380 21	
73.	E. G. Harris, superintendence of improvements.....	100 00	
	1896.		
74.	Louis A. Livesay, contract for iron fence.....	502 83	
75.	Elmer Greenswight, labor.....	5 00	
76.	Love, Livesay & Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ case dynamite and 13 joints tiling.....	6 30	
77.	Frank Hill, digging cess pool and extra labor.....	37 00	
78.	W. J. and S. W. Kilgore, furnishing brick and walling up cess pool.....	45 00	
79.	A. M. Crandell, work with team.....	5 75	
80.	Mike Meyer, labor.....	2 00	
81.	Thos. Bass, painting iron fence.....	7 00	
82.	W. J. Mitchell, cementing window and cistern.....	5 00	
83.	M. F. Faulkner, cash to laborers.....	4 80	
84.	T. E. Dyer, cement and lumber.....	13 90	
85.	Moore & Mintum, 66 joints tiling.....	6 60	
86.	Stanzel & Moore, masonry on cistern top.....	6 00	
87.	Frank Hill, labor.....	2 50	
88.	E. G. Harris, superintendence of improvements.....	5 00	
89.	M. F. Faulkner, cash to laborers.....	9 50	
			\$3,484 85

M. F. Faulkner, Secretary of the Executive Committee School of Mines and Metallurgy of the University of Missouri, being duly sworn, on his oath, says the foregoing report is true and correct.

M. F. FAULKNER,

Secretary Executive Committee.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL]

HENRY WOOD, Notary Public.

Biennial report of D. W. Malcolm, Treasurer of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, to the Board of Curators of the State University.

1895		
Jan. 1....	To balance on hand.....	\$1,916 28
1....	Received from Morrill fund.....	10,165 58
1....	“ endowment.....	9,704 37
1....	“ State auditor.....	16,515 45
1....	“ A. and M. land fund.....	6,139 38
1....	“ tuition library fees.....	2,181 00
1....	“ certificates and degrees.....	1,171 03
1....	“ sale of chemicals and deposits.....	171 93
1....	“ sale of donated lands.....	80 00
1....	“ students in club-house.....	236 54
1....	“ miscellaneous sources.....	
		48,281 54
	By warrants paid—	
	Morrill fund.....	\$11,511 77
	general fund.....	36,673 69
		48,185 46
	To balance due School of Mines.....	96 08

D. W. MALCOLM, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL]

HENRY WOOD, Notary Public.

Biennial report of D. W. Malcolm, Treasurer of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, to the Board of Curators of the State University.

Improvement of grounds and campus—appropriation.....		\$3,500 00
Received from State auditor.....	\$3,484 85	
By warrants paid.....	3,484 85	3,484 85
Balance in State treasury.....		15 15
Repairs and equipment of chemical laboratory—appropriation.....		\$2,500 00
Received from State auditor.....	\$2,500 00	
By warrants paid.....	2,500 00	

D. W. MALCOLM, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to this 6th day of January, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL]

HENRY WOOD, Notary Public.

NAMES OF STUDENTS.

REGISTERED FROM JANUARY 1, 1895, TO DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Date of entrance.	Name.	Residence.	Age.
1895			
Jan'y 2..	John A. Hanley, Jr.	Clayton	18
9..	John Herzinger	Farmington.	29
11..	W. H. Lewis.	Gunnison, Colo.	20
28..	Geo. W. Lockridge,	Jamesport	22
29..	R. T. Rolufs.	Vest.	21
29..	Anna M. Lepper.	Rolla.	21
29..	Margaret B. Southgate	"	20
29..	Henry Cleino	"	21
29..	J. G. Shattuck.	Arlington	16
29..	Florence Kline.	Rolla.	18
Feb'y 6..	N. E. McCaw.	"	22
6..	A. A. Livingstone.	Elk Prairie.	23
12..	A. R. Ponder.	Kennett	27
14..	John R. Yelton	Newburg.	30
14..	Burr Yelton.	"	22
19..	H. E. Bonebrake	Rolla.	21
26..	Mary Page Buskett.	"	22
Mch. 12..	J. O. Flett	Salem.	22
27..	J. A. Watson	Safe.	22
April 13..	C. T. Tretheway	Marquette, Mich.	22
19..	James W. Hunt.	Lenox.	24
17..	George Walter Dean	Elk Prairie.	17
17..	Edward Wheeler Shimin.	Springfield.	20
17..	Henry Jacob Graeser.	Stratmann.	19
17..	Felix Kersting.	St. Louis.	20
17..	Herbert Rogers.	Holden.	17
17..	P. B. Anderson	Neosho.	20
17..	Geo. W. Lockridge.	Jamesport.	22
17..	John A. Hanley, Jr.	Clayton	19
17..	Maud McQueen	Rolla	16
17..	Miriam Heller	"	17
17..	Otto Weisgarber	Lebanon.	21
17..	W. E. Soest.	Rolla.	17
17..	Albert E. Lund	White Oaks, N. M.	20
17..	Robert R. Lund.	"	18
17..	W. Rowland Cox	Aspen, Colo.	23
17..	W. G. Martin.	Muscatine, Iowa.	22
17..	Francis J. Tayman	Lebanon.	17
17..	Ferd H. Regel	St. Louis.	18
17..	W. W. Bowman.	Lebanon.	18
17..	A. T. Donnelly.	Rolla.	25
17..	Santiago Chamberlain	Monterey, Mexico.	16
17..	Abraham Fernandez.	"	16
17..	Julian Elizondo	"	13
17..	John S. Cameron	Krebs, I. T.	20
17..	Art D. Terrell.	Holden	18
17..	B. L. Phariss	Rolla	17
17..	A. Illinski	East St. Louis, Ill.	17
17..	P. A. Larsh	Nebraska City, Neb.	22
17..	H. B. Knapp.	Rolla.	20
17..	F. S. Lacey	Neosho.	18
17..	Linna Millard.	Rolla.	18
17..	Anna Reed Millard.	"	16
17..	T. L. Knapp.	"	22
17..	Isaac P. Fraizer.	"	19
17..	C. E. Jamison.	"	16
17..	W. H. Powell.	"	16
17..	V. E. Groves.	Springfield.	19
18..	C. W. Sample	Pocahontas.	21
18..	C. G. Baughman.	Rolla	17
18..	Sophia Donnelly.	"	21
18..	Grace Richardson.	"	18

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

Date of entrance.	Name.	Residence.	Age.
Sept. 18.	Sylvia Burgher.....	Rolla.....	19
18.	Frank B. Beyer.....	Bustleton, Penn.....	20
19.	V. Hugo Gottschalk.....	St. Louis.....	17
20.	E. M. Wilkins.....	Rolla.....	16
21.	J. C. Cox.....	Aspen, Colorado.....	21
21.	Ralph Barker.....	Chicago, Ill.....	23
23.	David McAnally Donnan.....	Corydon, Iowa.....	21
24.	Arthur E. Wood.....	Rolla.....	21
24.	W. C. Kerr.....	St. Louis.....	22
Nov. 2.	Ed. L. Hahn.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	22
11.	Munson Thomas.....	Rolla.....	18
27.	Edward Rebstock.....	Gwelo, Matabeland, S. Africa.....	43
27.	Alfred D. Mason.....	Gunnison, Colorado.....	31
27.	Francis Nicholas Flynn.....	Aspen, ".....	22
Dec. 10.	Thomas R. Richards.....	Riverton, Va.....	27
1896.			
Feb. 3.	A. E. Green.....	Chicago, Ill.....	20
4.	R. F. Walker.....	Rolla.....	25
4.	C. G. Baxter.....	Canaan.....	17
4.	J. W. Hunt.....	Lenox.....	24
4.	W. S. Kissack.....	Maples.....	20
4.	J. O. Hendricks.....	Bollivar.....	24
4.	J. F. Schofield.....	".....	21
4.	Florence Kline.....	Rolla.....	18
4.	Jessie M. Via.....	".....	19
11.	E. C. Torrence.....	Pocahontas.....	27
26.	Edith M. Westcott.....	Westcott.....	20
24.	R. T. Rolufs.....	Vest.....	22
26.	J. A. Watson.....	Safe.....	23
Mch. 2.	Harry Lazarus.....	Durango, Col.....	25
Sept. 28.	Ed L. Fort.....	Rolla.....	21
15.	Herbert F. Rogers.....	Holden.....	18
15.	J. A. Herzinger.....	Lake City, Col.....	31
15.	Geo. W. Smith.....	Rockford, Ill.....	28
15.	W. W. Bowman.....	Lebanon.....	19
15.	Ralph Barker.....	Chicago, Ill.....	24
15.	Edith Westcott.....	Rolla.....	20
15.	Sadie Beall.....	Kansas City.....	27
15.	Anna R. Millard.....	Rolla.....	17
15.	Albert E. Eardley.....	Carrizo Springs, Texas.....	23
15.	A. E. Lund.....	White Oaks, New Mexico.....	21
15.	E. W. Shimin.....	Rolla.....	21
15.	Arthur D. Terrill.....	Holden.....	19
15.	Ralph Louis Jurden.....	".....	17
15.	L. C. Torrence.....	Pocahontas.....	31
15.	Herbert W. Coe.....	Kansas City.....	18
15.	Fred Hough Perkins.....	".....	20
15.	Frank A. Cardenas.....	Salina Victoria, Mexico.....	17
15.	Santiago Chamberlain.....	Monterey, ".....	17
15.	Eduardo Gonzalez.....	".....	14
15.	Edwin T. Perkins.....	Kansas City.....	18
15.	Claude E. Jamison.....	Rolla.....	17
15.	Walter E. Soest.....	".....	18
15.	Louis J. Chamberlain.....	".....	24
15.	William Melvin Welgel.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	18
15.	John S. Cameron.....	Krebs, I. T.....	21
15.	V. Hugo Gottschalk.....	St. Louis.....	18
15.	Howard Taylor.....	Leutner.....	19
15.	John A. Hanley, Jr.....	Clayton.....	20
15.	P. B. Anderson.....	Neosho.....	21
15.	Geo. W. Lockridge.....	Jamesport.....	23
15.	G. W. Dean.....	Elk Prairie.....	18
15.	F. R. Koerberlin.....	St. Louis.....	19
15.	J. O. Hendricks.....	Bollivar.....	25
15.	Hy. J. Graeser.....	Stratmann.....	20
15.	Isaac P. Fraizer.....	Rolla.....	20
15.	T. L. Knapp.....	".....	23
15.	Claude Asa Niles.....	".....	13
15.	Austin Flint Rogers.....	Kansas City.....	19
15.	Bertie Lewis Pharris.....	Rolla.....	18
15.	A. T. Donnelly.....	".....	26
15.	Walbridge H. Powell.....	".....	17
15.	Julian Elizondo.....	Monterey, Mexico.....	14
15.	F. Villareal.....	Salina Victoria, Mexico.....	16
15.	P. B. Lelvy.....	East St. Louis, Ill.....	20
15.	Jerrold A. Underwood.....	Westport.....	18
15.	R. P. Cope.....	Kingston.....	20
15.	E. C. Torrence.....	Pocahontas.....	28
15.	E. H. McComb.....	Lebanon.....	19
15.	F. J. Tayman.....	".....	18
15.	R. E. Cooney.....	Fort Smith, Ark.....	18

LIST OF STUDENTS—Continued.

Date of entry.	Name.	Residence.	Age.
Sept. 15..	E. L. Fort	Rolla.....	21
15..	Felix Kersting.....	St. Louis.....	21
15..	S. D. Williams, Jr.....	Jackson.....	20
15..	Carroll Harrison.....	Rolla.....	16
15..	Hiram Shaw.....	".....	16
15..	A. E. Green.....	Chicago, Ill.....	21
15..	Clarence H. Fayant.....	Lebanon.....	19
15..	Wm. R. Tetley.....	Farmington.....	20
15..	Arch Herndon.....	Lebanon.....	22
15..	Virgil P. Groves.....	Springfield.....	20
15..	Don Southgate.....	Rolla.....	15
15..	John Rogers.....	Bevier.....	24
15..	Alexis Illinski.....	East St. Louis, Ill.....	18
15..	Paul Armstrong Larsh.....	Nebraska City, Neb.....	23
15..	Albert Spengler.....	Kansas City.....	21
15..	W. C. Kerr.....	St. Louis.....	23
15..	John L. Diffenderfer.....	Lebanon.....	18
15..	Fred H. Regal.....	St. Louis.....	19
15..	Phelps Mitchell.....	Rolla.....	18
16..	Fred W. Ollis.....	Springfield.....	21
16..	Leslie V. Curtis.....	Lecoma.....	16
16..	Chas. H. Bantley.....	Lebanon.....	19
16..	Frank B. Beyer.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	21
16..	Elinor M. Wilkins.....	Rolla.....	17
16..	S. M. Knight.....	Walnut, Ill.....	19
16..	W. R. McCormick.....	Gunnison, Colo.....	19
18..	C. G. Baughman.....	Rolla.....	18
18..	J. S. Hull.....	Hamilton, Ohio.....	19
19..	Geo. C. Clark.....	Leadville, Colo.....	29
22..	Charles A. Fach.....	St. Louis.....	18
24..	John Andrian Garcia.....	".....	21
Oct. 6..	Harry Osmond Bland.....	Rolla.....	19
14..	Roger Hanson Hatchett.....	New Florence.....	20
20..	John J. Holt, Jr.....	St. Louis.....	17
Nov. 3..	Hermann Otto Schulze.....	Stradow, Germany.....	36
3..	Eugene Victor Schulze.....	".....	26
9..	Gordon Foote Mitchell.....	Keithsburg, Ill.....	35
10..	Jerome P. Otter.....	Jennings, Kan.....	29
25..	James F. Trotter.....	Carrollton.....	23
25..	J. A. Hutchison.....	Ames, Iowa.....	20
Dec. 3..	Sam'l J. Norman.....	St. Louis.....	21

APPENDIX.

A

To the President of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri:

I herewith submit a report showing the amount of lands belonging to the Agricultural College on the first day of January, 1897.

	Acres.	Acres.
Amount of lands remaining on hand the first day of January, 1895, as per my report on that day		48,243.55
Deduct land sold since said report.....		3,130.80
Balance of lands on the first day of January, 1897		45 112 75
Situated in the following counties:		
Benton.....	1,288.44	
Butler.....	8,277.83	
Cedar.....	894.62	
Crawford.....	1,564.50	
Dallas.....	2,671.84	
Douglas.....	168.24	
Dunklin.....	960.00	
Howell.....	40.00	
Laclede.....	4,179.18	
Pemiscot.....	160.00	
Phelps.....	4,654.12	
Polk.....	637.58	
Pulaski.....	2,105.82	
Ripley.....	5,906.95	
Taney.....	4,620.62	
Wayne.....	1,511.94	
Webster.....	5,471.07	
		45,112.75

J. B. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

B

AN ACT donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several states, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be appropriated to each state, a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in congress to which the states are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860: Provided, that no min-*

eral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several states in sections or subdivisions of sections, not less than one quarter of a section ; and whenever there are public lands in a state subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said state shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such state, and the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the states in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said state may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip of the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share—said scrip to be sold by said states and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: Provided, that in no case shall any state to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other state or of any territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre ; and provided further, that no more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the states ; and provided further, that no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all of the expenses of management, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to these sales and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the state to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said states, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied, without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of lands aforesaid by the state to which the lands are apportioned and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in the stocks of the United States, or of the states, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks ; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each state which

may take and claim the benefit of this act to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several states shall be signified by legislative acts: First—If any portion of the fund invested as provided, by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the state to which it belongs so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum of the amount received by any state under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites for experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said states. Second—No portion of said fund or interest thereon shall be applied, directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings. Third—Any state which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such state shall cease; and said state shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to the purchasers under the state shall be valid. Fourth—An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made with their cost and results, and such other matters, including state industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail, free, by each to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the secretary of the interior. Fifth—When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the states at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished. Sixth—No state, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States shall

be entitled to the benefits of this act. Seventh—No state shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the president.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land scrip issued under the provision of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act, as are now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: Provided, their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the governors of the several states to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip, until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

Approved July 2, 1862.

The Congressional grant was accepted by resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 19, 1863 which, provided "that the said act of the Congress of the United States is assented to and accepted by the State of Missouri, with all the conditions, restrictions, and limitations therein contained; and the faith of the State of Missouri is hereby pledged to the faithful performance of the trust thereby created."

C

THE LAW OF CONGRESS ESTABLISHING AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

AN ACT to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That, in order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principals and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established, under the direction of the college or colleges or

agricultural department of colleges in each state or territory established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled, "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," or any of the supplements to said act, a department to be known and designated as "an agricultural experiment station:?" Provided, that in any state or territory in which two such colleges have been or may be so established, the appropriation hereinafter made to such state or territory shall be equally divided between such colleges, unless the legislature of such state or territory shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; to diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agriculture industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states or territories.

SEC. 3. That, in order to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity of methods and results in the work of said stations, it shall be the duty of the United States commissioner of agriculture to furnish forms, as far as practicable, for the tabulation of results of investigation or experiments; to indicate, from time to time, such lines of inquiry as to him shall seem most important; and, in general, to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this act. It shall be the duty of each of said stations, annually, on or before the first day of February, to make to the governor of the state or territory in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures; a copy of which report shall be sent to each of said stations, to the said commissioner of agriculture, and to the secretary of the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. That bulletins or reports of progress shall be published at said stations at least once in three months, one copy of which shall be sent to each newspaper in the states or territories in which they are respectively located, and to such individuals actually engaged in farming as may request the same, as far as the means of the station will permit. Such bulletins or reports and the annual reports of said stations shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the postmaster-general may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 5. That, for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations and experiments and printing and distributing the results as hereinbefore prescribed, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars per annum is hereby appropriated to each state, to be specially provided for by congress in the appropriations from year to year, and to each territory entitled under the provisions of section eight of this act, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid in equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of said colleges to receive the same—the first payment to be made on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven: Provided, however, that out of the first annual appropriation so received by any station an amount not exceeding one-fifth may be expended in the erection, enlargement, or repair of a building or buildings necessary for carrying on the work of such station; and thereafter an amount not exceeding five per centum of such annual appropriation may be so expended.

SEC. 6. That, whenever it shall appear to the secretary of the treasury from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of any of said stations, that a portion of the preceding annual appropriation remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual appropriation to such station, in order that the amount of money appropriated to any station shall not exceed the amount actually and necessarily required for its maintenance and support.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair or modify the legal relation existing between any of the said colleges and the government of the states or territories in which they are respectively located.

SEC. 8. That, in states having colleges entitled under this section to the benefits of this act, and having also agricultural experiment stations established by law separate from said colleges, such states shall be authorized to apply such benefits to experiments at stations so established by such states; and in case any state shall have established

under the provisions of said act of July second aforesaid, an agricultural department or experimental station, in connection with any university, college, or institution not distinctively an agricultural college or school, and such state shall have established or shall hereafter establish a separate agricultural college or school, which shall have connected therewith an experimental farm or station, the legislature of such state may apply in whole or in part the appropriation by this act made to such separate agricultural college or school; and no legislature shall by contract, express or implied, disable itself from so doing.

SEC. 9. That the grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several states and territories to the purposes of said grants: Provided, that payments of such installments of the appropriations herein made as shall become due to any state before the adjournment of the regular session of its legislature meeting next after passage of this act, shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the secretary of the treasury.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be held or construed as binding the United States to continue any payments from the treasury to any or all the states or institutions mentioned in this act, but congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any or all the provisions of this act.

Approved March 2, 1887.

D

AN ACT to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sales of public lands, to be paid as hereinafter provided to each state and territory, for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now established, or which may be hereafter established, in accordance with an act of congress, approved July 2, 1862, the sum of \$15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and an annual increase of amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of \$1,000 over the preceding year and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each state and territory shall be \$25,000 to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic

arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction: Provided, that no money shall be paid out under this act to any state or territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act, if the funds received in such state or territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth: Provided, that in any state in which there has been one college established in pursuance of the act of July 2, 1862, and also in which an educational institution of like character has been established, or may be hereafter established, and is now aided by such state from its own revenue, for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, however named or styled, or whether or not it has received money heretofore under the act to which this act is an amendment, the legislature of such state may propose and report to the secretary of the interior a just and equitable division of the fund to be received under this act between one college for white students and one institution for colored students established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts and paid accordingly; and thereupon such institution for colored students shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and subject to its provisions, as much as it would have been if it had been included under the act of 1862, and the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions shall be taken as a compliance with a provision in reference to separate colleges for white and colored students.

SEC. 2. That the sums hereby appropriated to the states and territories for the further endowment and support of colleges shall be annually paid on or before the 31st day of July of each year, by the secretary of the treasury, upon the warrant of the secretary of the interior, out of the treasury of the United States to the state or territorial treasurer, or to such officer as shall be designated by the laws of such state or territory to receive the same, who shall, upon the order of the trustees of the college, or the institution for the colored students, immediately pay over said sums to the treasurers of the respective colleges or other institutions entitled to receive the same, and such treasurer shall be required to report to the secretary of agriculture and to the secretary of the interior, on or before the first day of September of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement. The grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several states and territories to the

purpose of said grants: Provided, that payments of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any state before the adjournment of the regular session of legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the secretary of the treasury.

SEC. 3. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of the state or territory for the further and more complete endowment, support, and maintenance of colleges, or of institutions for colored students, as provided in this act, shall, by any action or continuency, be diminished or lost, or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by the state or territory to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such state or territory; and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings. An annual report by the president of each of said colleges shall be made to the secretary of agriculture, as well as to the secretary of the interior, regarding the condition and progress of each college, including statistical information in relation to its receipts and expenditures, its library, the number of its students and professors, and also as to any improvements and experiments made under the direction of any experiment stations attached to said colleges, with their costs and results, and such other industrial and economical statistics as may be regarded as useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free to other colleges further endowed under this act.

SEC. 4. That on or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this act, the secretary of the interior shall ascertain and certify to the secretary of the treasury as to each state and territory, whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for colleges, or of institutions for colored students, under this act, and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the secretary of the interior shall withhold a certificate from any state or territory of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the president, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the treasury until the close of the next congress, in order that the state or territory may, if it should so desire, appeal to congress from the determination of the secretary of the interior. If the next congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the treasury. And the secretary of the interior is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

SEC. 5. That the secretary of the interior shall annually report to congress the disbursements which have been made in all the states

and territories, and also whether the appropriation of any state or territory has been withheld, and if so, the reason therefor.

SEC. 6. congress, may, at any time, amend, suspend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

Approved August 30, 1890.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS
OF THE
FIRST DISTRICT
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.
TO THE
THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
1897.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
1897.

REPORT.

KIRKSVILLE, MO., January 4, 1897.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-Ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with section 8135, chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes of 1889, I have the honor of transmitting herewith the report of the Treasurer of the First District State Normal School for the biennial period ending December 31, 1896 ; and also the report of the President of the Faculty for the two scholastic years ending August 31, 1896.

The sources of revenue to the school are :

- I. The State appropriation.
- II. The incidental fund, collected from students.

The funds are disbursed as follows :

- I. The State appropriation is applied to teachers' salaries.
- II. The incidental fund is applied, first, in the payment of current expenses, supplies, repairs, improvements, etc.; and secondly, in payment of balances on teachers' salaries, which the State appropriation may fail to cover.

The Board of Regents has exercised the strictest economy in conducting the business affairs of the school, and has spared no effort to secure to the State the largest possible return for the money expended. In all improvements and repairs, contracts have been let to the lowest and best bidders, and materials and supplies have been purchased where the lowest prices could be secured. I regret to state that the sum appropriated by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly for support has fallen over \$5000 short of paying the teachers' salaries; and the continual increase in attendance makes it necessary to add at least three more teachers to the faculty of the school.

The only source of meeting the above named deficiency is from tuition of students, which is inadequate after providing from this fund the daily running expenses, insurance on buildings, ordinary repairs, salaries of janitor and engineer, laboratory supplies, mileage and ex-

penses of the Board of Regents and salary of Secretary. These pecuniary disadvantages have very greatly embarrassed the efforts of the Board in advancing the interests of the school; notwithstanding these facts, however, the school has greatly prospered during this biennial period, and at this time has the largest enrollment for the same time in the history of the school.

The school seems to have suffered no check from the financial stringency of the times, as shown from the President's report. Considering the increased attendance of the school causing the present crowded condition, and the modern important changes in methods growing out of the great educational activity now being experienced throughout the country, the Board has made a very conservative estimate of the absolutely necessary needs of the institution, basing the amounts asked for upon carefully prepared estimates by contractors, and the lowest bids for furnishing the material for repairs, buildings and equipments. The Board realizes the fact that while there should be no extravagance nor unnecessary outlay of funds, it is not economy to withhold the needed appliances for the best possible working of the school.

The students attending this school are the sons and daughters of the people of Missouri, who are receiving the training that they will carry directly back to the district, village and city schools, for every one of them is pledged to teach in the schools of the State. I believe that our Legislature need only to know the needs of the school to be willing to provide for the advancement of the educational interests of our people.

ESTIMATE OF NEEDED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD BEGINNING
JANUARY 1, 1897.

1. Salaries of teachers.....	\$32,800
As before stated, the appropriation for the last two years has fallen short over \$5,000.	
2. Additional building.....	37,500
The present building is insufficient for laboratories, libraries, reading room, recitation rooms, etc., and the annex is greatly needed; in fact, the school would be injured by withholding this appropriation. This building should be of sufficient size to furnish about twenty good rooms.	
3. Scientific apparatus.....	4,000
Five laboratories are to be furnished from this fund.	
4. Apparatus and fixtures for physical culture laboratory.....	2,850
5. Books and furniture for library.....	3,500
The State has never appropriated a dollar for books or furnishings of any kind for the libraries of this school.	
6. For repairs: (a) Ceiling rooms and halls in old building.....	1,727
(b) Brick smoke-stack.....	840
(c) Flooring in old building.....	725
(d) Roof on old building.....	2,500
(e) Rebuilding old tower.....	988
Total.....	\$87,430

Under item number six it is well to note that the ceiling in the old building was plastered over twenty-five years ago, is continually falling

off to the danger of occupants, and cannot be better and cheaper repaired than by putting on wood.

The smoke-stack is iron, and needs to be replaced almost every year on account of its rusting out owing to the sanitary closets being renovated through it.

The flooring is worn through in many places, not having been repaired since the building was erected in 1871.

The roof on the old building is in a leaky and dangerous condition.

The tower is cracked and tottering and must be torn down and rebuilt.

Believing that your honorable body will give due and careful consideration to the great interests at stake, and extend to this institution a liberality commensurate with the importance of the work the normal schools are doing and should do for the public school system of the State for which they were created, these reports are respectfully submitted.

W. B. HAYS,

President of the Board of Regents.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Report of B. F. Helny, Treasurer First District State Normal School, showing the receipts and disbursements for the years 1895 and 1896, separate and in the aggregate.

TEACHERS' FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
1895.....	To State appropriation.....	\$12,500 00
1896.....	.....	12,500 00
1896.....	To amount transferred from incidental fund.....	218 00
		<hr/> 27,180 00 <hr/>
EXPENDITURES.		
1895.....	By amount paid teachers—	
	W. D. Dobson.....	\$2,250 00
	G. H. Laughlin.....	1,320 00
	R. C. Norton.....	1,540 00
	B. P. Gentry.....	1,470 00
	C. W. Proctor.....	1,400 00
	J. H. Scarborough.....	1,400 00
	Ermine Owen.....	1,150 00
	C. E. Ross.....	1,000 00
	Mary T. Prewitt.....	1,000 00
	R. B. Arnold.....	1,000 00
1896.....	W. D. Dobson.....	2,250 00
	R. C. Norton.....	1,600 00
	B. P. Gentry.....	1,500 00
	C. W. Proctor.....	1,400 00
	J. H. Scarborough.....	1,400 00
	Ermine Owen.....	1,150 00
	C. E. Ross.....	1,000 00
	Mary T. Prewitt.....	1,000 00
	R. B. Arnold.....	1,000 00
	William Richardson.....	1,350 00
		<hr/> 27,180 00 <hr/>

INCIDENTALS.

	RECEIPTS.	
1895		
January 1..	To balance on hand.....	\$403 80
1..	fees received of students.....	6,819 60
1..	transfer from improvement fund.....	48 80
1..	transfer from sale of old seats.....	111 00
1..	cash from cyclone damage.....	26 15
1896	fees received from students.....	7,679 25
		15,088 00
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
1895-6	By amount paid out on pay-rolls of 1896.....	6,366 13
	" " transferred to teachers' fund.....	6,423 97
	By balance on hand December 31.....	2,180 00
		107 90
		15,088 00

REPAIR FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
1895		
September 27.	To amount from State auditor.....	\$380 94
DISBURSEMENTS.		
1895		
September ..	By amount paid T. F. Baldwin, material....	33 57
	“ B. F. Henry, material.....	47 40
	“ Kirksville Electric Co., supplies	118 00
	“ J. B. Forsythe, laying brick.....	18 00
	“ George Morgan, labor.....	23 50
	“ J. M. Ivie, brick.....	50 22
	“ J. Chevalier, labor.....	28 00
	“ M. Crowder, labor.....	20 00
	“ L. B. Crowder, labor.....	21 00
October 8..	“ S. G. Everhart, plastering.....	21 25
		<u>380 94</u>

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
1895.		
June	To amount from State Auditor, electric lights.....	\$240 00
	“ “ chairs.....	197 50
August	“ “ bridge.....	460 00
October	“ “ water mains.....	772 50
	“ “ fence.....	115 00
	“ “ approaches.....	817 92
	“ “ drive-way.....	47 50
January, 1896.	“ “ chandeller fixtures.....	348 00
	“ “ steps, etc.....	450 00
	“ “ water-pipes.....	169 06
	Total.....	<u>\$3,617 48</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
1895.		
June....	By amount paid E. S. Rinehart.....	\$240 00
	“ A. H. Andrews & Co.....	197 50
August.....	“ Theo. Moyer.....	460 00
October.....	“ R. Clark.....	772 50
	“ George Morgan.....	115 00
	“ M. Cheney.....	47 50
November ...	“ Klein Bros.....	817 92
January, 1896.	“ Knapp-Sellner Co.....	348 00
	“ R. Clark.....	169 06
February.....	“ Klein Bros.....	450 00
	Total	<u>\$3,617 48</u>

SIDEWALK FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
1895.		
September ...	To amount from State Auditor.....	\$1,250 00
DISBURSEMENTS.		
October.....	By amount paid to Klein Bros	1,250 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
February 13..	J. T. Reesman, engineer for January, 1894	\$50 00
13..	Edmond Wallace, janitor for January, 1894.	50 00
15..	Smith & Dunkin, chemical supplies	5 25
19..	Journal Printing Co., postal cards and printing.....	8 50
20..	E. A. Patterson, drayage from July, 1894	3 50
20..	Cross & Moore, 1 dozen brooms, 1 brush	3 30
18..	C. D. Baker, shovelling snow from walks	75
13..	James Chevalier, moving out-building and material	10 50
14..	Penn. Coal Co., 1647 bu., 60 lbs., coal at $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents	140 05
15..	M. W. Laughlin, mileage and Board as Regent	10 10
21..	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school for January	80 00
15..	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for January	40 00
21..	Pacific Express Co., express	2 60
March 23..	J. T. Reesman, engineer for February	50 00
23..	Edmond Wallace, janitor for February	50 00
23..	Penn. Coal Co., 1772 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels coal	158 36
27..	Montezuma Cofee, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ days' work	3 00
29..	J. R. Ferguson, $\frac{1}{2}$ day's work with team	1 25
29..	City of Kirkville, filling well at engine-house	10 00
29..	Kirkville Electric Light Co., lights two nights	6 00
29..	McKeehan & Reed, crate of chalk	6 00
27..	C. H. Morse & Son, rubber stamps	3 45
23..	Kirkville Democrat, printing	2 25
23..	L. C. Sigler, supplies	50
23..	A. C. McDaniel, helping engineer	8 15
27..	D. C. Pierce, postoffice box-rent	90
27..	R. M. Ringo, cash for postage for school	10 00
29..	Pacific Express Co., express	2 55
27..	Lyon & Healy, music use at chapel	79
27..	C. E. Ross, cash for 5 telegrams	1 85
27..	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school for February	80 00
25..	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for February	40 00
April 9..	J. T. Reesman, engineer for March	50 00
9..	Edmond Wallace, janitor for March	50 00
9..	J. C. Carothers, \$3,000 insurance on building	45 00
9..	B. F. Henry, chemicals, paint and brush	4 25
9..	J. F. Poage, tuning chapel piano	3 00
8..	F. L. Link, printing	2 75
10..	A. L. Holmes, dissecting troughs	2 50
11..	D. C. Pierce, postoffice box-rent	90
10..	Patterson Fruit Farm, evergreens and planting	9 00
8..	Lyon & Healy, music book supplies	7 38
8..	Wm. B. Hays, mileage as regent	3 35
8..	M. W. Laughlin, mileage and board as regent	10 10
12..	W. D. Dobson, expenses to Jefferson City	14 40
8..	R. M. Ringo, cash for postage for school	20 00
9..	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school for March	80 00
9..	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for march	40 00
8..	Montezuma Cofee, 8 days labor on campus	8 00
May 17..	J. T. Reesman, engineer for April	50 00
17..	Edmond Wallace, janitor for April	50 00
14..	John Reiger, painting	1 00
22..	Normal Message, printing	15 00
16..	Loomis, Holmes & Smith, material for steam pipes	30 52
21..	Queen & Co., microscope	42 00
18..	C. W. Proctor, cash for getting stolen microscope	15 00
20..	Fuller Warren & Co., specifications for closets	25 00
18..	R. W. Mears, drayage	50
20..	Penn. Coal Co., 326 bu. 60 lbs. coal at $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents	27 77
20..	Robt. Clark, hardware	15 81
15..	Fout & McChesney, chemicals for laboratory	1 65
22..	John Ford, plastering	5 00
18..	Seal Printing Co., printing	6 25
15..	Bounds & Son, livery and drayage	1 75
21..	Angevine & Kent, repairing chairs	2 50
21..	Pool hotel, board of regents	8 00
15..	Journal Printing Co., printing	13 30
15..	W. B. Hays, mileage two trips as regent	6 70
15..	M. W. Laughlin, mileage two trips as regent	21 20
15..	O. J. Chapman, mileage two trips as regent	28 10
15..	J. R. Kirk, mileage one trip as regent	19 20
15..	R. N. Bodine, mileage one trip as regent	9 66
15..	Geo. Hall, mileage one trip as regent	7 92
15..	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school for April	80 00
21..	J. W. Forquer, teacher of music for April	40 00
June 15..	J. T. Reesman, engineer for May	50 00
17..	Edmond Wallace, janitor for May	50 00
15..	Jas. Chevalier, labor with team	2 00
18..	Frank Koehl, carpenter work	3 04
15..	Ira Potes, labor 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ days	1 75
15..	Geo. F. Atteberry, carpenter work one day	3 00
15..	B. F. Green, labor painting two days	4 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
June	17.. Normal Book Store, supplies	\$11 76
15..	E. W. Stephens, printing 5,000 catalogues per contract.....	200 00
15..	Chas. E. Gregory, supplies.....	7 22
15..	Stephens Lith. & Eng. Co., diplomas and certificates.....	100 00
15..	Central hotel, board for regents.....	6 35
15..	Willard hotel, board for regents.....	1 50
21..	Adams Express Co., express.....	65
15..	J. R. Ferguson, mowing and sweeping campus.....	10 00
15..	Manz & Co., supplies.....	13 00
15..	C. E. Ross, Sec., cash for stamps for catalogue.....	50 00
15..	Rev. Black, baccalaureate sermon.....	25 00
5..	D. H. Nighswander, supplies, oil, matches, etc.....	7 35
15..	C. S. Orcutt, printing.....	20 60
22..	Cross Bros., one dozen brooms.....	3 00
18..	Kirksville band, music for commencement.....	70 00
17..	Mrs. A. E. Seltz, teacher model school 2 months.....	160 00
23..	J. W. Forquer, teacher music, 2 months.....	80 00
17..	John Rieger, painting closets.....	9 00
16..	Lyons & Healy, supplies.....	3 85
15..	Wm. B. Hays, mileage as regent.....	3 35
15..	J. R. Kirk, mileage as regent.....	19 20
15..	R. N. Bodine, mileage as regent.....	10 26
15..	M. W. Laughlin, mileage as regent.....	14 92
15..	O. J. Chapman, mileage as regent.....	14 30
17..	C. E. Ross, secretary school.....	50 00
17..	Pool hotel, board for regents.....	7 00
17..	Brewington & Son, carpet for President's office.....	60 50
July	11.. J. T. Reesman, engineer for June.....	50 00
11..	Edmond Wallace, janitor for June.....	50 00
11..	B. F. Henry, chemicals.....	2 85
12..	Electric Light Co., lights.....	2 00
13..	George Morgan, labor.....	1 50
August	13.. C. A. Robinson & Co., material for diplomas.....	6 27
12..	D. C. Pierce, postoffice box rent.....	90
26..	Fout & McChesney, paint for janitor's house.....	11 80
July	30.. Journal Printing Co., printing.....	11 56
12..	Warren Hamilton, \$5,000 cyclone insurance.....	50 00
12..	J. A. Quintal, \$5,000 cyclone insurance.....	50 00
12..	Pacific Express Co., express.....	4 20
12..	Chas. E. Gregory, supplies.....	2 88
20..	J. A. Cross & Bro., brooms.....	3 75
13..	J. R. Ferguson, mowing campus.....	9 75
13..	C. E. Ross, cash for telegrams.....	3 80
11..	R. N. Bodine, mileage and expenses as regent.....	10 90
11..	M. W. Laughlin, mileage and expenses as regent.....	14 96
August	23.. J. T. Reesman, engineer for July.....	25 02
23..	Edmond Wallace, janitor for July.....	25 00
22..	Tension Envelope Co., envelopes.....	16 15
22..	Robert Toles, labor.....	75
22..	Bounds & Son, freight and drayage.....	1 63
22..	Pacific Express Co., express catalogues for institutes.....	6 49
22..	Seal Printing Co., printing.....	4 50
30..	Lizzie Gibbons, plants for decorating.....	12 00
23..	Geo. Morgan, mowing campus and hauling.....	10 50
Sept.	11.. Adams Express Co., express.....	95
August	22.. J. C. Thatcher, insurance on Normal building.....	45 00
Sept.	9.. Robert Clark, hardware.....	32 95
August	9.. Wm. B. Hays, mileage two trips as regent.....	6 75
24..	Kirksville Democrat, printing notice of contracts to let.....	5 30
22..	Mr. Crowder, 4 days' labor.....	4 00
Sept.	22.. C. E. Ross, Secretary, cash for postage stamps.....	15 00
14..	J. T. Reesman, engineer for August.....	25 00
9..	Edmond Wallace, janitor for August.....	25 00
11..	L. B. Crowder, 19 days' labor.....	19 00
20..	Geo. Morrow, hauling sand.....	3 25
20..	V. Miller, lumber.....	8 90
11..	Journal Printing Co., printing.....	17 45
11..	Sherman Sallsberry, labor.....	1 25
11..	Ed. Scott, blacksmithing.....	50
11..	M. Carothers, 6 days' labor.....	4 00
9..	W. D. Dobson, cash for postage stamps.....	3 00
9..	M. W. Laughlin, mileage as regent.....	14 92
October	10.. J. T. Reesman, engineer for September.....	50 00
9..	Edmond Wallace, janitor for September.....	50 00
Jan. 10, 1896..	T. F. Baldwin, lumber.....	2 22
Oct. 11, 1895..	Normal Book Store, stationery.....	7 90
Feb. 2, 1896..	English & Haley, telephone rent.....	2 00
Oct. 19, 1895..	Pacific Express Co., express.....	5 45
28..	D. C. Pierce, postoffice box rent.....	90
Jan. 14, 1896..	W. A. Cole, hardware.....	11 32
14..	B. F. Henry, paint and oil.....	14 55
Oct. 9, 1895..	Henry Hell & Co., chemical.....	25 70

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
June 10, 1896.	Kirksville Electric Light Co., lights.....	\$15 50
9.	B. F. Stanton, supplies.....	25
Oct. 9, 1895.	M. Cheney, hauling 131 loads of dirt.....	13 10
11.	Theo. Moyer, 4 perch of rock.....	10 00
8.	Morse & Sons, supplies.....	2 77
10.	J. A. Quintal, supplies for typewriter.....	1 65
9.	Kirksville Democrat, printing.....	10 30
12.	Patterson & Miller, drayage.....	5 00
12.	J. O. Thatcher, \$3,000 insurance on building.....	45 00
9.	H. S. Lindsey, \$6,000 insurance on building.....	90 00
19.	Pool & Brennehan, \$8,000 insurance on building.....	120 00
12.	J. C. Carothers, \$3,000 insurance on building.....	45 00
10.	J. A. Quintal, \$4,000 insurance on building.....	60 00
15.	Warren Hamilton, \$3,000 insurance on building.....	45 00
15.	Penn. Coal Co., 4215 bu. 40 lbs. coal at 8½c.....	358 31
9.	Lyon & Healy, music books for choir.....	10 27
9.	W. B. Hays, mileage as regent.....	3 35
11.	".....	3 35
11.	J. R. Kirk, ".....	19 20
11.	M. W. Laughlin, mileage and expense as regent.....	16 17
11.	G. W. Haley, removing light poles.....	3 00
10.	B. F. Heiny, cash for postage for school.....	10 00
10.	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school for September.....	80 00
9.	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for September.....	40 00
9.	J. T. Reesman, engineer for October.....	50 00
Nov.	Edmond Wallace, janitor for October.....	50 00
12.	Martz & Green, \$6,300 insurance on building.....	90 00
16.	Hamilton & Megrew, \$5,000 insurance on building.....	75 00
16.	Englehart & Bros., \$6,000 insurance on building.....	90 00
16.	Graphic Printing Co., printing.....	2 25
13.	M. H. Halladay, 2 dozen brooms.....	5 00
Jan. 18, 1896.	E. A. Patterson, drayage.....	50
Nov. 12, 1895.	Geo. Morgan, 6½ days' labor with team.....	19 75
20.	Pool Hotel, board for regents.....	6 00
19.	Central Hotel, board for regent.....	3 75
22.	G. H. Parcell, photographs for cuts.....	5 00
22.	Democrat Printing Co., printing.....	3 00
12.	C. E. Ross, cash for telegrams.....	2 10
12.	Bounds & Son, drayage.....	1 00
12.	W. B. Hays, mileage, two trips as regent.....	6 70
12.	R. N. Bodine, mileage as regent.....	10 75
12.	O. P. Chapman, mileage as regent.....	14 30
12.	M. W. Laughlin, mileage and expenses as regent, two trips.....	29 84
12.	Geo. Hall, mileage as regent.....	7 92
12.	C. E. Ross, cash for postage for school.....	5 00
13.	Robt. Clark, hardware.....	32 15
15.	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school for October.....	80 00
16.	J. W. Farquer, teacher music for October.....	40 00
11.	J. R. Kirk, mileage as regent.....	19 20
December	J. T. Reesman, engineer for November.....	50 00
7.	Edmond Wallace, janitor for November.....	50 00
3.	Henry Hell, chemicals and apparatus.....	2 71
6.	Jos. Baum, crepe for funeral.....	5 85
11.	Geo. Morgan, six days' labor with team.....	17 87
11.	Ed. Rinehart, labor on electric lights.....	13 20
7.	N. L. Wilson, supplies for science department.....	7 50
7.	Manz & Co., half-tone cut.....	2 50
3.	Bounds & Glascock, freight and drayage.....	2 73
8.	B. F. Heiny, cash, telegrams and postage for school.....	11 25
5.	J. M. Ivey, 1300 brick for crossing.....	10 40
12.	Democrat Publishing Co., 1000 memorandum cards.....	5 00
3.	Robt. Toles, labor, helping engineer.....	1 90
5.	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school for November.....	80 00
7.	J. W. Farquer, teacher music for November.....	40 00
3.	Grace Sharp, assistant teacher of elocution.....	20 00
2.	M. W. Laughlin, mileage and expenses as regent.....	14 92
1896.		
January	R. N. Bodine, mileage and expenses as regent.....	10 46
11.	J. T. Reesman, engineer for December, 1895.....	50 00
11.	Edmond Wallace, janitor for December, 1895.....	50 00
16.	H. A. Kellogg, grass seed for campus.....	40
24.	Geo. Knapp & Co., 500 papers.....	10 00
18.	Educational Pub. Co., reference books, etc., for model school.....	12 96
February	Thomas Jewelry Co., repairing numbering machine.....	1 00
14.	McKeehan & Reed, crate crayon.....	6 80
January	Zeigler Electric Co., scientific apparatus.....	53 91
March	Dr. A. E. Foote, scientific specimens.....	14 80
10.	Brewington & Son, ribbons for papers.....	1 77
February	H. G. Parcell, negative for cuts.....	6 00
24.	Queen & Co., scientific apparatus.....	58 88
11.	Manz & Co., cut of building.....	8 30
January	D. C. Pierce, postoffice box rent.....	90

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
January 11.	V. Miller, lumber.....	\$413 13
10.	T. F. Baldwin, lumber for laboratories.....	59 04
9.	Pennsylvania Coal Co., 2491½ bushels coal at 8½ cents.....	217 77
February 1.	Kiskville Telephone Co., three months rent of telephone.....	6 00
January 11.	Robt. Toles, labor on laboratories and gutters.....	10 97
February 1.	Klein Bros. setting tile in vestibule.....	20 00
January 11.	Southern Electric Supply Co., electric supplies.....	5 62
10.	B. F. Henry, paper for chapel and glass.....	46 40
15.	J. R. Bragg, electric lamps.....	9 85
11.	Ed. Rinehart, 12 days' labor with helper and supplies.....	41 80
10.	C. A. Robinson & Co., material for storm doors.....	10 62
13.	Fout & McChesney, chemicals.....	7 80
March 10.	J. M. Ivey, brick and sand for crossing.....	6 30
January 29.	Jos. Baum, material for desk tops.....	60
13.	Knapp-Sellner Chandelier Co., 100 electric lamps and cartage.....	25 35
9.	R. Clark Hardware Co., merchandise and work as per contract for water pipes.....	123 51
11.	C. E. Ross, cash for telegrams.....	4 25
10.	M. W. Laughlin, mileage and expenses, two trips as regent.....	29 84
10.	W. B. Hays, mileage as regent.....	3 35
10.	J. R. Kirk, ".....	19 20
10.	R. N. Bodine, ".....	10 75
10.	O. J. Chapman, ".....	14 80
10.	Geo. Hall, ".....	7 92
11.	C. E. Ross, Secretary, cash for postage for school.....	13 00
11.	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school for December.....	80 00
9.	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for December.....	40 00
10.	Grace Sharp, assistant teacher of elocution.....	20 00
February 8.	Pool hotel, board for regents.....	6 00
January 15.	Willard hotel, board for regents.....	6 00
9.	C. L. Bounds, freight and drayage.....	9 11
10.	C. F. Frazer, papering chapel.....	20 00
February 17.	J. T. Reesman, engineer for January.....	50 00
17.	Edmond Wallace, janitor for January.....	50 00
March 12.	Pacific Express Co., express.....	3 85
21.	Pool hotel, board for regents.....	2 00
February 15.	D. Scott, 109 bushels coal at 8½ cents.....	9 26
March 9.	Normal Message, advertisement.....	15 00
February 17.	C. W. Linder & Co., stationery.....	4 25
17.	Democrat Publishing Co., printing.....	8 00
24.	Queen & Co., apparatus for physical laboratory.....	29 30
19.	George Morgan, labor hauling.....	16 33
19.	W. L. Bachtell, mineral specimens for laboratory.....	22 00
19.	J. H. Sholley, board for regents.....	3 35
19.	E. S. Rinehart, electric supplies and labor.....	14 80
17.	R. Clark Hardware Co., merchandise and labor on roof, etc.....	50 30
17.	J. M. Long, carpenter work, chemical laboratory.....	56 00
17.	Chas. Billeiter, carpenter work on chemical laboratory and storm doors.....	53 00
17.	Adams Express Co., express.....	2 05
17.	Penn. Coal Co., 1293 bushels coal per contract.....	109 90
21.	Journal Printing Co., printing and merchandise.....	22 60
17.	Ben. Henry, chemicals and dusters.....	8 95
17.	O. A. Robinson & Co., merchandise for storm doors.....	1 98
25.	Gregory & Co., electrical supplies.....	6 05
19.	Robt. Toles, labor and hauling three days.....	3 75
19.	Southern Electric Co., supplies.....	24 38
21.	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school for January.....	80 00
25.	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for January.....	40 00
24.	Grace Sharp, assistant teacher of elocution for January.....	20 00
19.	Secretary Normal school, cash for stamps.....	10 00
March 19.	J. T. Reesman, engineer for February.....	50 00
19.	Edmond Wallace, janitor for February.....	50 00
24.	G. R. Brewington & Son, carpet and making.....	13 75
14.	C. H. Morse & Son, ink and rubber stamps.....	1 63
14.	John Church & Co., music books.....	4 33
13.	B. F. Henry, supplies.....	13 15
April 22.	C. L. Bounds, freight and drayage.....	3 58
March 17.	Benjamin Barnes, patching wall.....	7 75
12.	Robt. Toles, labor hauling cinders.....	3 75
May 2.	Journal Printing Co., printing.....	2 00
March 14.	R. Clark Hardware Co., supplies.....	50 08
12.	Ed. Rinehart, labor on electric lights for walks.....	15 65
12.	Geo. Morgan, labor shoveling snow.....	2 00
12.	Ed. Igenfritz, labor shoveling snow.....	1 50
14.	Chas. Billeiter, carpenter work on doors, etc.....	15 00
14.	Queen & Co., one-half dozen microscopes.....	84 00
April 7.	Loomis, Holmes & Smith, supplies.....	4 95
March 7.	Clarence Brundage, painting.....	4 60
13.	G. W. Haley, papering two rooms.....	3 75
13.	B. F. Heiny, cash for postage.....	12 00
12.	C. E. Ross, two telegrams.....	90

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
March 12.	Mrs. Annie Seitz, teacher model school for February	\$80 00
12.	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for February	40 00
April 27.	J. T. Reesman, engineer for March	50 00
27.	Ed. Wallace, janitor one-half of March	25 00
27.	Smith Harold, janitor one-half of March	25 00
May 1.	C. E. Ross, two cords wood for engine-house	5 50
1.	J. C. Vaughn, two bushels grass seed for campus	4 15
16.	Adams Express Co., express on apparatus for laboratory	2 00
April 1.	Funk & Wagnalls Co., book for office	7 00
1.	John Church & Co., music books for band	2 33
12.	E. S. Rinehart, electric light material and labor	4 40
12.	J. M. Long, carpenter work	5 00
May 12.	D. C. Pierce, postoffice box rent	90
1.	Conley & Starks, laying brick crossing	4 00
23.	G. W. Morrow, two loads sand	1 50
8.	C. W. Linder & Co., stationery	13 95
8.	Penn. Coal Co., 732 bu. 10. lbs. coal at 8½ cents	62 26
1.	J. W. Pepper, sheet music for band	50
1.	Am. Battery Co., electrical supplies for physical laboratory	57 45
1.	McIntosh Battery Co.,	25 59
1.	Am. Electric Co., supplies and express	2 75
1.	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school for March	80 00
1.	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for March	40 00
1.	Grace Sharp, assisting in elocution department	10 00
9.	J. T. Reesman, engineer for April	50 00
9.	Smith Harold, janitor for April	50 00
13.	Journal Printing Co., material and printing	9 25
14.	Ben Henry, supplies	8 40
21.	Jonas B. Caskey, supplies	2 15
16.	Jas Chevalier, hauling cinders and labor on campus	13 00
16.	Adams Express Co., express	1 85
16.	Kirksville Telephone Co., 2 months' rent	4 00
16.	Fout & McChesney, glass and materials	21 65
16.	Penn. Coal Co., 736 bu. coal at 8½c	62 56
15.	Democrat Printing Co., material and printing	12 30
15.	W. T. Lentner, labor three days	3 00
15.	Wm. Taylor, labor 4½ days	4 50
15.	Wm. Brown, labor 3½ days	3 50
15.	Ira Potes, labor 4 days 7 hours	5 62
12.	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school for April	80 00
19.	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for April	40 00
19.	B. F. Heiny, cash for stamps	13 00
9.	Wm. B. Hays, mileage one trip	3 35
9.	J. R. Kirk, mileage one trip	19 20
9.	Geo. Hall, mileage one trip	7 92
9.	O. J. Chapman, mileage one trip	14 30
9.	M. W. Laughlin, mileage one trip and board	14 92
June 24.	J. T. Reesman, engineer for May	50 00
July 18.	S. L. Eggert, plastering	3 50
December 7.	Geo. Croft, supplies	2 40
July 3.	St. Louis Supply Co., wire	10 16
July 3.	Frey Stationery Co., blank books	13 75
June 15.	Jas. Reed, macadam in front of normal	62 98
7.	Bush-Lamb Optical Co., supplies	52
7.	U. M. Hibbets, drayage	50
5.	Chas. Bounds, drayage and freight	2 50
July 15.	Frank Hand, 4 days' labor	4 00
6.	Pacific Express Co., express	6 00
September 5.	Fillmore Bros., music books	2 00
5.	W. D. Willard, brooms and matches	3 40
August 22.	Kirksville Telephone Co., rent one month	2 00
22.	Sechrist & Caylor, board for regents	3 50
June 16.	B. F. Henry, materials (paints, etc.)	6 15
16.	R. Clark, hardware, hitch-racks, etc.	58 69
August 28.	J. Manz & Co., half-tone cuts	7 50
June 26.	H. Eckert & Son, mdse.	50
July 20.	Aylesworth & Jackson, chemicals	5 00
20.	E. S. Rinehart, labor and supplies	6 85
15.	Wm. Short, baccalaureate sermon	25 00
15.	A. E. Turner, annual address	25 00
20.	J. W. Braid, screen and coil for laboratory	37 00
18.	Central hotel, board for regents	2 25
June 15.	Hotel Willard, board for regents	4 00
15.	Mrs. A. E. Seitz, teacher model school May and June	160 00
30.	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for May and June	80 00
30.	Grace Sharp, ass't elocution department April, May and June	60 00
15.	Smith Harold, 9 days as janitor	15 00
15.	John Bledsoe, 21 days as janitor	26 25
15.	C. E. Ross, secretary, cash for stamps	25 00
13.	Geo. Hall, mileage	8 17
15.	R. N. Bodine, mileage	11 00
15.	J. R. Kirk, mileage	19 20

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
June 15.	W. B. Hays, mileage.	\$3 35
July 15.	J. T. Reesman, engineer for June.	50 00
16.	John Bledsoe, janitor for June.	37 50
18.	W. T. Lentner, mowing campus May and June.	20 00
17.	Democrat Publishing Co., printing 5000 catalogues	174 50
17.	and supplies.	12 00
18.	Lowenstein & Marks, ribbon for diplomas and certificates.	9 60
16.	Seal Printing Co., printing.	1 50
December 1.	J. A. Quintal, supplies for typewriter.	2 85
3.	E. J. Eisenhart, tuning piano in chapel.	3 00
July 16.	Kirksville Concert band, music commencement.	85 00
16.	Loomis, Holmes & Smith, supplies for boiler room.	17 28
August 31.	Kirksville Elec. Light Co., lights for March, April and May.	60 00
July 16.	Miss Lizzie Gibbons, decorations for commencement.	12 00
28.	D. C. Pierce, P. O. rents.	90
28.	Adams Express Co., express.	75
18.	C. E. Ross, secretary State normal.	50 00
18.	board regents.	50 00
16.	B. F. Helny, cash for stamps.	20 00
18.	Journal Printing Co., printing and supplies.	32 55
August 31.	J. H. Bledsoe, janitor for July.	37 50
31.	Pacific Express Co., express.	3 01
29.	G. W. Haley, painting.	11 50
28.	Geo. Morgan, cleaning closets at janitors house.	1 50
28.	C. E. Ross, express and telegrams.	2 65
Sept. 28.	J. H. Bledsoe, janitor for August.	37 50
29.	Klein Bros., 341 sq. ft. granitoid walk.	75 02
28.	Adams Express Co., express.	9 10
October 6.	W. S. Murphy, carpenter work.	1 25
Sept. 29.	J. T. Reesman, labor flooring coal house.	4 50
28.	Henry Bledsoe, labor on coal house.	1 00
October 2.	Journal Printing Co., printing and supplies.	20 05
Sept. 29.	Manz & Co., half-tone cut.	3 00
October 7.	A. H. Ivie, lumber for coal house.	21 60
7.	Clark Hardware Co., hardware.	14 02
31.	Kirksville Electric Co., lights for June.	40 00
Sept. 29.	C. E. Ross, cash for postage stamps.	10 00
October 1.	Blair Stationery Co., stationery.	59 92
1.	C. W. Linder & Co., supplies and book rack.	19 65
1.	Kirksville Telephone Co., rent of telephone.	4 00
Sept. 13.	Pacific Express Co., express on catalogues to institutes.	10 95
28.	M. W. Laughlin, mileage and expense as regent.	14 92
October 20.	J. T. Reesman, engineer 1/2 month for September.	25 00
20.	John Bledsoe, janitor for September.	37 50
23.	Chas. Billeter, carpenter work and material.	8 00
21.	B. F. Green, kalsomining and painting.	7 00
Nov. 9.	Kirksville Telephone Co., two months' rent.	4 00
9.	Kirksville Electric Light Co., light for September.	20 00
Dec. 21.	Smith & Dunkin, chemicals for laboratory.	49 88
21.	G. C. Farmer & Son, supplies for laboratory.	50
27.	G. W. Johnson, supplies for laboratory.	55
27.	Fout & McChesney, supplies, dusters, etc.	3 45
Nov. 1.	Graphic Publishing Co., printing ad. for coal.	3 60
Dec. 9.	Tenison Envelope Co., envelopes for catalogues.	16 15
5.	C. L. Bounds, freight and drayage.	1 35
5.	Milton Bradley Co., supplies for model school.	2 69
23.	Democrat Publishing Co., printing and supplies.	28 50
23.	B. F. Henry, supplies for laboratory, etc.	11 40
21.	T. F. Baldwin, lumber for repairs janitor's house.	35 97
20.	D. C. Pierce, postoffice box rent.	90
Nov. 4.	Jas. Chevalier, labor with team.	4 00
4.	Mrs. A. E. Seltz, teacher model school for September.	80 00
4.	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for September.	40 00
4.	J. T. Reesman, engineer for October.	50 00
Dec. 19.	Jno. Bledsoe, janitor for October.	37 50
7.	Kirksville Electric Light Co., light per contract.	20 00
27.	John Long, repairs on janitor's house.	9 00
30.	Queen & Co., supplies.	10 00
19.	Julius Quintal, typewriter and express.	80 90
19.	B. F. Henry, supplies (chemicals, etc.).	14 15
18.	G. W. Haley & Son, painting roof of normal.	25 00
7.	N. L. Wilson, supplies for science department.	6 87
Nov. 27.	McIntosh Battery Co., supplies for chemical department.	21 08
27.	Kansas & Texas Coal Co., 3264 bu. 10 lbs. coal at 7 3/4.	252 97
18.	Mrs. A. E. Seltz, teacher model school for October.	80 00
18.	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for October.	40 00
19.	Miss Grace Sharp, assistant in elocution.	20 00
18.	B. F. Helny, cash for postage for office.	5 00
19.	P. J. Conway, one dozen brooms.	2 50
Dec. 3.	J. T. Reesman, engineer for November.	50 00
3.	J. W. Bledsoe, janitor for November.	37 50
3.	Jas. Chevalier, hauling and labor.	12 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Dec. 7..	Kirksville Electric Co., for lights November contract.....	\$20 00
3..	Bryan Marsh Co., Incandescent lamps.....	22 50
3..	B. F. Henry, chemical supplies.....	8 35
3..	V. Miller, lumber.....	10 92
3..	Loomis, Holmes & Smith, supplies for engine-room.....	2 34
4..	Kirksville Telephone Co., 'phone for October and November.....	4 00
7..	B. F. Heiny, cash for stamps.....	10 00
3..	Mrs. A. E. Seltz, teacher model school November.....	80 00
3..	J. W. Forquer, teacher music for November.....	40 00
3..	W. B. Hays, mileage two trips.....	6 70
3..	M. W. Laughlin, mileage two trips.....	14 92
3..	J. R. Kirk, mileage two trips.....	19 20
3..	Geo. Hall, mileage two trips.....	8 17
12..	Grace Sharp, assistant elocution department.....	20 00

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 County of Adair. } ss.

On this day personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for said county, B. F. Heiny, who being duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath declare and say: I am Treasurer of the Board of Regents of Normal School District No. 1, of the State of Missouri, and have been since June, 1895, and that the foregoing and within report to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, is a true and correct itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures since June, 1895, and that said statement does show minutely all disbursements of money received from the State and from other sources by said Normal school.

R. F. HEINY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of January, 1897.

Witness my hand and official seal at office in the city of Kirksville, county and
 [SEAL] State aforesaid. S. S. McLAUGHLIN, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 18, 1901.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF FACULTY.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., January 4, 1897.

Hon. W. B. Hays, President of the Board of Regents:

SIR—In transmitting the biennial report of the finances of the school to the General Assembly, as required by law, I think it was wise in the Board to ask that the same be accompanied by a report from this office, showing the condition and work of the school during the two years just closed, since the people and their representatives have more than a mere financial interest in the work and progress of this institution. I therefore take pleasure in conforming to the request of the Board to give below a comparative showing of the results for this period, together with a brief statement of the most pressing needs of the school. Respectfully,

WILLIAM D. DOBSON, President.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Hon. John R. Kirk, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, <i>ex-officio</i>	
Regent	Jefferson City
George Giller, Kirksville.....	} Terms expire January, 1897.
George Hall, Trenton.....	
Oliver J. Chapman, Breckenridge	} Terms expire January, 1899.
M. W. Laughlin, Monroe City.....	
R. N. Bodine, Paris	} Terms expire January, 1901.
W. B. Hays, Lancaster	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

W. B. Hays.....	President
George Hall	Vice-President
C. E. Ross	Secretary
B. F. Helmy.....	Treasurer

COMMITTEES.

Executive—M. W. Laughlin, George Giller, R. N. Bodine.

Finance—George Hall, O. J. Chapman, George Giller.

Teachers—R. N. Bodine, O. J. Chapman, J. R. Kirk.

Text-Books and Library—J. R. Kirk, O. J. Chapman, George Hall.

Catalogue and Course of Study—George Hall, J. R. Kirk, M. W. Laughlin.

FACULTY.

WILLIAM D. DOBSON, A. M. LL. D., President.
Professional Department. Psychology, Logic and Ethics.

RICHARD C. NORTON, A. M., LL. D.,
Didactics.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, A. M. Ph. D.,
English Language and Literature.

B. P. GENTRY.
Latin.

C. W. PROCTOR, A. B. Ph. D.,
Science and Natural History.

JAMES H. SCARBOROUGH, A. B., A. M.,
Mathematics.

ERMINE OWEN,
History, Civics, Geography and Elocution.

CHARLES EDWARD ROSS,
Drawing, Penmanship, Book-keeping and Calisthenics.

MARY TRIMBLE PREWITT, M. S. D.,
Assistant in Mathematics.

R. B. ARNOLD, M. S. D.,
Assistant in English Language and Literature.

MRS. ANNA E. SEITZ,
Principal Training School.

J. W. FORQUER,
Vocal and Instrumental Music.

STUDENTS.

ENROLLMENT.

Normal School Proper.		1895	1896
Gentlemen enrolled.....		308	311
Ladies enrolled.....		312	312
Total in Normal proper.....		620	623
Training School.		1895	1896
Boys enrolled.....		48	53
Girls enrolled.....		54	62
Total in Training school.....		102	115
		1895	1896
Total in Normal proper.....		620	623
Total in Training school.....		102	115
Total in all departments.....		722	738

MISSOURI COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

(Normal Department only.)

1. Adair,	14. Cooper,	27. Knox,	40. Pike,
2. Andrew,	15. DeKalb,	28. Linn,	41. Platte,
3. Audrain,	16. Daviess,	29. Lincoln,	42. Randolph,
4. Atchison,	17. Grundy,	30. Livingston,	43. Ralls,
5. Boone,	18. Gentry,	31. Lewis,	44. St. Charles,
6. Buchanan,	19. Gasconade,	32. Monroe,	45. Sullivan,
7. Clay,	20. Henry,	33. Marion,	46. Scotland,
8. Chariton,	21. Holt,	34. Macon,	47. Shelby,
9. Clark,	22. Howard,	35. Mercer,	48. Schuyler,
10. Callaway,	23. Harrison,	36. Morgan,	49. St. Louis,
11. Caldwell,	24. Johnson,	37. Montgomery,	50. Saline,
12. Carroll,	25. Jefferson,	38. Nodaway,	51. Worth,
13. Clinton,	26. Jackson,	39. Putnam,	52. Warren.

GENERAL ENROLLMENT.

	1895	1896
Number of students from Missouri.....	594	610
Number of students from other states.....	26	13
Number of students pledged to teach in Missouri.....	610	623
Number of teachers of some experience at enrollment.....	213	224
Number of students representing the occupation of farming.....	475	473
Number of students representing mercantile pursuits.....	61	49
Number of students representing all other occupations.....	74	101
Number of students who defray their own expenses.....	329	373
Total number in attendance half the year or more.....	488	510

Number different students enrolled during the two years.....	791
Total number of students enrolled since organization.....	8,201

STATES REPRESENTED IN ENROLLMENT.

California,	Kentucky,	Ohio,	Tennessee,
Illinois,	Missouri,	Pennsylvania,	Texas,
Indiana,	North Dakota,	South Dakota,	Washington.
Iowa,			

ATTENDANCE IN NORMAL DEPARTMENT SINCE ORGANIZATION.

	Years.	No.		Years.	No.
1868..	First year.....	140	1883..	Sixteenth year.....	446
1869..	Second year.....	203	1884..	Seventeenth year.....	501
1870..	Third year.....	303	1885..	Eighteenth year.....	475
1871..	Fourth year.....	321	1886..	Nineteenth year.....	405
1872..	Fifth year.....	434	1887..	Twentieth year.....	421
1873..	Sixth year.....	470	1888..	Twenty-first year.....	490
1874..	Seventh year.....	668	1889..	Twenty-second year.....	505
1875..	Eighth year.....	709	1890..	Twenty-third year.....	520
1876..	Ninth year.....	627	1891..	Twenty-fourth year.....	560
1877..	Tenth year.....	592	1892..	Twenty-fifth year.....	596
1878..	Eleventh year.....	534	1893..	Twenty-sixth year.....	606
1879..	Twelfth year.....	468	1894..	Twenty-seventh year.....	562
1880..	Thirteenth year.....	513	1895..	Twenty-eighth year.....	620
1881..	Fourteenth year.....	492	1896..	Twenty-ninth year.....	623
1882..	Fifteenth year.....	481			

GRADUATES FOR 1895 AND 1896.

	1895	1896	Total.
ADVANCED OR FOUR YEARS' COURSE.			
Number of graduates	23	18	41
Number of these graduates engaged in teaching.....	20	17	37
Number yet seeking employment as teachers.....	2	1	3
Number not making teaching a profession	1		1
ELEMENTARY COURSE.			
Number of graduates from two years' course.....	41	42	83
Number teaching since graduation.....	33	29	62
Number that have re-entered school.....	3	10	13
Number in other institutions.....	5	3	8
THE TWO COURSES COMBINED.			
Total number of graduates for the two years.....	64	60	124
Number teaching since graduation.....	53	46	99
Number re-entered school.....	3	10	13
AGES.			
Average age of graduates from advanced course.....	23½	24	
Average age of graduates from elementary course.....	21½	22	
Missouri counties represented in graduating classes	23	23	38

WHOLE NUMBER OF GRADUATES.

Whole number of graduates from advanced course.....	358
Whole number of graduates from elementary course.....	829
Total number of graduates from the school.....	1,187
Per cent of four years' graduates who become teachers	98
Per cent of two years' graduates who become teachers.....	89
Number of post graduates.....	73

COURSE OF STUDY.

ELEMENTARY.		SUBJECTS.		TIME.
[First and second years.]		School Management.....		
SUBJECTS.		History of Education.....		
TIME.		Practice Teaching		
<i>Language and Literature</i>		20 weeks		
English Grammar.....		20 "		
Etymology and Orthoepey		20 "		
American Literature		20 "		
Rhetoric		20 "		
<i>Latin</i>		1 year		
Lessons.....		40 weeks		
<i>Mathematics</i>		3 years		
Arithmetic.....		40 weeks		
Algebra		40 "		
Book-keeping [Optional].....		20 "		
Plane Geometry.....		20 "		
<i>Natural Sciences</i>		3 years		
Physiology.....		20 weeks		
Zoology.....		20 "		
Botany.....		20 "		
Geology		20 "		
Elements of Physics		20 "		
Descriptive Geography		10 "		
Physical Geography.....		10 "		
<i>History</i>		1 year		
U. S. History		20 weeks		
Civil Government.....		20 "		
<i>Art</i>		3 years		
Penmanship.....		20 weeks		
Drawing [free hand]		20 "		
Reading		20 "		
Elocution.....		20 "		
Vocal Music.....		40 "		
<i>Professional</i>		2½ years		
Elements of Psychology.....		10 weeks		
Methods.....		10 "		
SUBJECTS.		ADVANCED.		
TIME.		[Third and fourth years.]		
<i>English Literature</i>		30 weeks		
<i>Latin</i>		2 years		
Cæsar and Composition.....		30 weeks		
Vergil and Composition		30 "		
Cicero and Grammar.....		20 "		
<i>Mathematics</i>		1½ years		
Higher Algebra		20 weeks		
Solid Geometry.....		20 "		
Astronomy		10 "		
Trigonometry.....		20 "		
<i>Natural Science</i>		2 years		
Chemistry.....		40 weeks		
Advanced Physics		40 "		
<i>History</i>		3½ year		
General History.....		30 weeks		
<i>Art</i>		1 year		
Elocution		15 weeks		
Perspective Drawing.....		10 "		
Vocal Music		20 "		
<i>Professional</i>		3½ years		
Advanced Methods.....		20 weeks		
Graded Schools and Institutes.....		10 "		
Moral Science.....		10 "		
Mental Science.....		20 "		
Logic		10 "		
Advanced Hist. of Education.....		20 "		
Practice Teaching.....		40 "		

REMARKS ON COURSE OF STUDY.

The elementary course consists of the first and second years of the normal course, together with subjects in "G" and "H" classes.

The advanced course comprehends four years, and includes all the work prescribed in the tabulated course.

To complete either course, a student must pass a satisfactory final examination on each subject prescribed therein. He must pursue in class all professional subjects, and take the required amount of practice and criticism.

Students completing the elementary course receive the Regent's certificate, which is a State certificate, good for two years from date of issue.

Students completing the advanced course receive the Normal diploma, with the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Didactics.

This diploma is a State certificate of the higher grade, being a life certificate.

Students are admitted to any term or year on examinations, except that professional subjects must be taken in course as stated above.

The plan of subdividing the course into two sections has been found to be well suited to the wants of students who go out to teach in the schools of the State; the elementary course giving ample instruction and training for work in the common schools and lower grades, while the advanced course prepares graduates from the same for successful teaching in schools of advanced grade. This is verified by the successful teaching now being done by a great majority of our graduates who hold responsible positions in graded and high schools.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.

1. Candidates must possess a good moral character, and make a record of not less than 90 per cent. in deportment and spelling.
2. They must possess sufficient maturity of mind to be able to teach a common school.
3. They must pursue regularly, in the classes, all the professional studies of the course in which they wish to graduate.
4. They must make a grade of not less than 75 per cent. in each branch of study in the course, and 80 per cent. on general average. Students making a grade of 90 per cent. or more, in any subject, will be considered distinguished in that subject, and will be so announced.
5. Applicants for either certificates or diplomas, must do actual teaching four hours per day for ten weeks, or its equivalent, in the Model school, during the last year of the course in which they graduate.

6. They must submit to and read before the faculty, at the middle of the second term, a thesis on some educational or literary topic.

7. No student will be graduated from the advanced course who shall not have been a student of a State Normal school for at least one year.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS A NECESSITY.

Schools and colleges make scholars, but not teachers, preachers, lawyers, doctors, artists or generals. A few, unaided, work up to pre-eminence, but the many remain plodding imitators and fatal bunglers. In all fields of achievement, requiring skill, special instruction is required. None need this instruction more than the teachers.

The State Normal is an outgrowth of popular education. The necessity of Normal schools has long since ceased to be discussed by intelligent educators. What shall we make them? This is the living question.

ARGUMENTS FOR STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The following are a few of the arguments in favor of State Normal schools.

1. They are the best agency yet devised for training teachers.
2. They utilize the educational experience of the race.
3. They popularize and propagate improved methods of instruction and school management.
4. They educate teachers to the "manner born."
5. The nation supports military schools; the church endows theological seminaries; the State sustains Normal schools.
6. State Normal schools aid all other schools. They provide better teachers for common schools and hence more and better students for higher institutions.

WHAT SHOULD THE NORMAL SCHOOL BE?

The best are far from being models. It seems clear, however, that the Normal school of the future will have the following characteristics:

1. As to culture, the Normal will be the peer of the college.
2. As to methods, the Normal school will be a model. The highest results reached by the best thinkers will be embodied in its practice.
3. As to teaching, the Normal will be a professional school, and will rank with those of theology, law and medicine.

DESIGN OF THE SCHOOL.

The school was established and equipped as an institution to prepare teachers for the public schools of the State. It aims to prepare teachers by :

First—Giving thorough instructions in such branches of learning as are taught in public schools, including graded and the best high schools.

Second—Giving instruction in the theory of teaching, consisting of methods of study, methods of reciting, methods of instruction, methods of governing.

Third—Training students in the art of teaching, by practice in the training school.

Fourth—Offering examples of good teaching.

Instruction in the various branches of study embraced in a good public school course is combined with careful study of methods and actual training in the school of practice. Special prominence is given to education as a science and as an art. School organization, class management, methods of recitation, and such other topics in school economy as are especially important to teachers, receive careful attention.

The course of study and methods of teaching in this Normal school are based upon the following principles :

1. That proficiency in the art of teaching is dependent upon a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of the science.

2. That every teacher should possess a historical as well as a philosophical knowledge of the means by which a harmonious development of the physical, intellectual, and moral powers is secured.

3. That clear conceptions of methods can more readily be attained by an intelligent study of them in practical operation.

4. That our public schools should not be made practice rooms for pedagogical novitiates, but that defects should be remedied and skill acquired in training schools supervised by competent critics.

5. That development should always be paramount to acquisition.

6. That economy and adaptability should be the test of a method.

7. That self-government should be the aim of all discipline.

8. That high moral character is one of the essential qualifications of the good teachers.

9. That unity of aims and methods is necessary to the economic and successful management of the school system of a state.

10. That a training secured in working with appliances chosen with method in view always proves the most skillful.

11. That no teacher is properly equipped who is not familiar with the various methods of utilizing the material about him for illustrating simple lessons in all the physical sciences.

MODEL AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Design—Many who prove themselves to be good students, show marked weakness when called upon to impart their information to others. It is the business of this department to test and strengthen the teacher in his work.

Preparation Necessary for Practice Teaching—It is becoming more and more obvious every day that this branch of normal school work should be the last part of the course, and that no one should be given work in this department who has not previously passed examinations on the professional subjects. Students who have had no experience are required to go through a course of "observing" before being allowed to take charge of a class. The model school is essentially a practice school—a place where students can test methods already studied.

Course of Study—It is intended that the course of study in the different classes in the school shall furnish the means of practical illustration of the methods which should be familiar to every true teacher, whether filling a position in a primary, intermediate, grammar or country school. For a child to complete the course requires a period of eight years, or approximately the same as that of the average graded public school.

Actual Practice—The most valuable feature of this department is the actual practice which students have in conducting classes in the various grades and subjects. No other test will so satisfactorily show whether a young man or a young woman is sure to be a good teacher. Successful work as a student, brilliant and interesting recitations in the class-room, even the power of analyzing and explaining difficult subjects so the other members of the class understand as never before—all these fail to prove power for satisfactory discipline and teaching. No amount of talking about how the work should be done and seeing how it is done, can give the strength which comes from actual doing. The teachers who go from this department to take charge of schools of their own, go with an experimental knowledge of what difficulties are to be met and how to meet them; they go about their work with a self-possession which can come only from a successful experience.

ATTENDANCE.

The number enrolled in this practice school is usually over one hundred pupils from six to fifteen years of age, each being required to pay five dollars for a year consisting of ten months; but are neither counted nor classed as Normal students.

The student-teachers who do actual teaching in classes composed of these pupils are members of the graduating classes and do the work without pay, this being a part of the course from which they graduate.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

Additional Building—One of the great needs of this school is more room for laboratories, library, recitation rooms, reading rooms, lecture room, rooms for Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., and a gymnasium. The continued increase in attendance from year to year and the demands for more efficient work makes it absolutely necessary for provisions at once for a new building containing about eighteen or twenty good rooms. The Normal school at Warrensburg secured such a building two years ago, and I am satisfied that the present General Assembly will not allow this school to suffer by withholding this needed appropriation, which will necessarily be about \$40,000.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

Our laboratories are poorly supplied with necessary apparatus, and must be replenished at once, so that efficient work may be done by the students, many of whom go into our high schools as instructors in these sciences. The Normal school should be equipped fully as well in this particular as are our high schools.

LIBRARY.

The library room is so small and the number of vols., while selected with great care, so few that the minds of the students are by no means supplied. The State has never appropriated a dollar for this purpose, and I have great confidence in the next Assembly making an appropriation of at least \$3,500 for books and furniture for this purpose.

REPAIRS.

The old building needs repairing so much that to neglect the same would injure the property many times the cost of attending to it now. There should be not less than \$7,000 expended in reroofing the building, which now leaks in a hundred or more places; in ceiling the halls

and rooms with wood to stop the falling off of the old plaster ; in flooring many of the rooms and halls now worn through in many places ; in rebuilding the tower which is now cracked and in a dangerous condition, and in building a brick smoke-stack to the engine-house. These matters, together with the objects, aims and work of the school so briefly set forth in this report I submit for your information as well as for our General Assembly. Respectfully,

WILLIAM D. DOBSON, President.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SECOND DISTRICT.

WARRENSBURG, Mo.

TO THE

39th GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1895-1896.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

REPORT

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
WARRENSBURG, MO., Jan. 9, 1897. }

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of
Missouri:*

GENTLEMEN—In pursuance of section 8135, chapter 144 of the Revised Statutes of 1889, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the State Normal school of the Second district for the biennial period ending December 31, 1896; and also the report of principal for the two scholastic years in the same period.

In the management of the financial affairs of the school, the Board of Regents has exercised strict economy in every department, and no effort has been spared to secure to the State a full return for the money expended, but I regret to say that for several years past the development of the school has been greatly retarded and its efficiency diminished by the meagerness of the appropriations for support. I am fully persuaded that the school cannot become what an institution of the kind should be, and what the best interests of the public schools of the State demand that it should be without a considerable increase. The State has undertaken to train teachers and the work should not be retarded by a lack of liberal support. Our schedule of salaries is by no means extravagant when we consider the character of service required, and the estimate placed upon such work in other states. After January 1, 1897, our pay-roll will be \$22,250 a year, or \$44,500 for the biennial period. The appropriation for support should not in reason be less than the sum necessary to pay teachers' wages. Even should this much be appropriated, there would still remain a long list of expenses to be paid out of the receipts from tuition; such as salaries of engineer and janitors, night-watch, fuel, lights, telephone service, stationery, printing, general school supplies, expressage, postage, mileage and expenses of the Board of Regents, salary of Secretary, ordinary repairs, etc.

In the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas, the average appropriation for the support of each State Normal school is over \$39,000 a year, and only one school in the list receives as low as \$20,000 a year. As loyal Missourians we ought to feel an honest pride in our educational institutions, and surely no Missourian will for a moment admit that we are too poor to afford them a liberal support.

After a careful consideration of the more pressing wants of the school, the following estimates have been made and appropriations are now respectfully asked for each of the several items named :

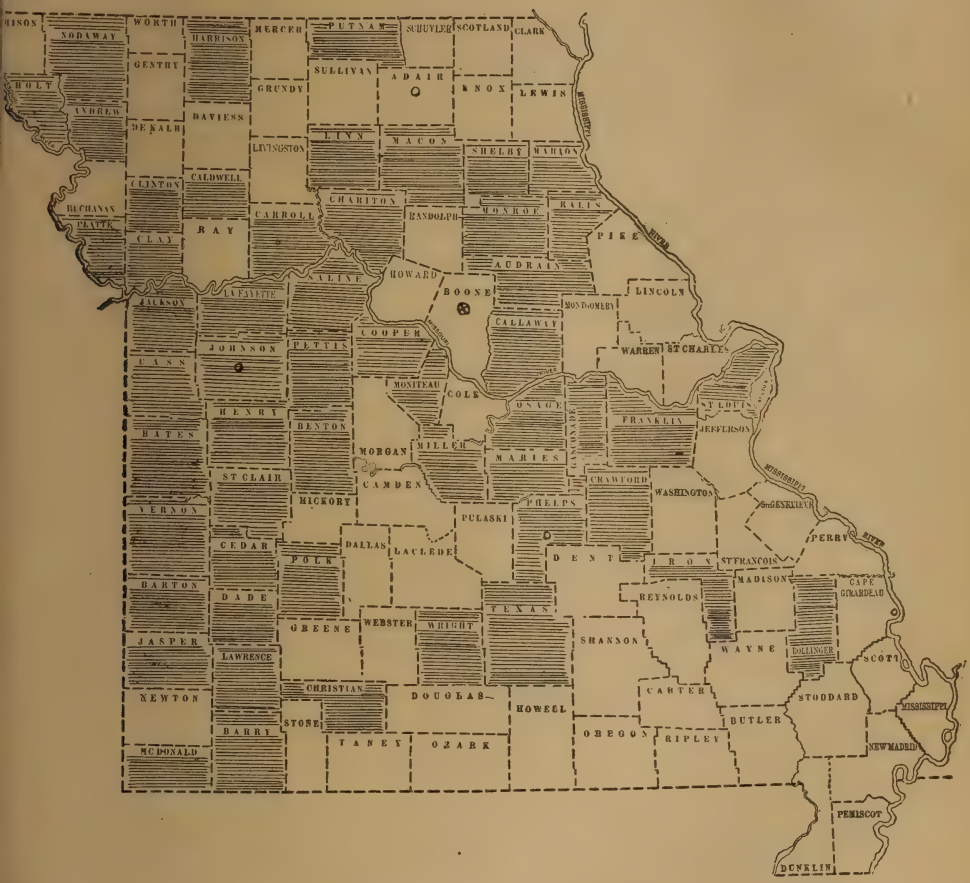
ESTIMATES FOR 1897-98.

For support to be applied on teachers' salaries.....	\$40,000
For repairing heating apparatus in old building.....	2,000
For renewing worn-out floors in basement of old building.....	2,000
For furniture.....	2,000
For side-walks ..	1,000
For painting outside wood-work of old building.....	1,000
For library.....	1,500
For lighting building and grounds.....	1,500
For completing science building.....	5,000
Total.....	\$56,000

Trusting that your honorable bodies will carefully consider the valuable service which the institution is rendering to the public schools of the State, and treat it with such liberality as its merits deserve, this report is respectfully submitted,

JOHN N. DALBY, President.

Shaded counties on this map were represented in the graduating classes of the State Normal school at Warrensburg in the years 1895 and 1896.



Counties represented in the classes of 1895.....	36
Counties represented in the classes of 1896.....	40
Different counties represented in the two years.....	52

	Elementary.	Advanced.
Graduates in class of 1895.....	95	32
Graduates in class of 1896.....	92	42
Total graduates in the two years.....	187	74

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Report of Wm. P. Hunt, Treasurer Second District State Normal school, showing the receipts and disbursements for the years 1895 and 1896, separately and in the aggregate.

TABULAR STATEMENT—NORMAL TEACHERS' FUND.

RECEIPTS—STATE FUND.

To balance on hand January 1, 1895.	\$897 37	
To amount received from State in 1895.	13,750 00	
To amount transferred from incidental fund in 1895.	4,849 63	
To amount received from State in 1896.	13,750 00	
To amount transferred from incidental fund in 1896.	3,710 00	
To amount received from loan in 1896.	2,400 00	
		\$39,357 00

DISBURSEMENTS—STATE FUND.

By Teachers' salaries, as follows:		
Geo. L. Osborne, President.	\$5,200 00	
J. J. Campbell, Vice-President.	3,600 00	
George H. Howe.	3,200 00	
J. A. Merrill.	2,800 00	
F. M. Walters.	2,800 00	
Ida M. Carhart.	2,400 00	
Frank Deerwester, 1 year.	900 00	
Mary D. Sanburn.	1,700 00	
Mary A. Kennedy.	1,540 00	
Martha Swisher.	1,500 00	
Mary V. Neet.	1,500 00	
Jesse Lewis.	1,440 00	
Mamie Stewart, 6 months.	420 00	
Elizabeth F. Grover, 2½ months.	187 50	
Paple L. Quayle.	1,400 00	
Carrie Hammons, 6 months.	390 00	
Elizabeth Nickerson.	1,300 00	
Sarah Frank, 17½ months.	1,187 50	
Robert L. Zoll, 14 months.	530 00	
Arthur A. Dodd, 1 year.	900 00	
Bettie Berry, 14 months.	910 00	
W. F. Bahlman, 4 months.	400 00	
A. W. Norton, 4 months.	240 00	
R. E. Wadell, 16 months.	640 00	
Cornelia Shannon, 4 months.	160 00	
Rose Doremyre.	49 00	
C. C. Bundy.	36 00	
Chas. E. Burton.	28 00	
Emma Serl.	28 00	
Charlotte F. Price.	21 00	
Elmer Riley.	10 00	
Chas. T. Baker.	10 00	
J. L. Ferguson.	20 00	
H. C. Fike, Secretary and Librarian.	1,360 00	
Sarah J. Williams, matron.	600 00	
		\$39,357 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
April	16. I. C. McNeill, mileage and expenses as regent	\$10 30
	16. P. H. Holcomb, " "	13 40
	16. A. J. Wray, " "	20 36
	16. Western Electrical Supply Co., electric bell supplies	27 55
	16. C. T. Oglesby & Sons, livery hire	1 00
	16. Journal-Democrat, printing 3,000 grade cards	10 00
	16. Arthur Wood, freight and drayage	75
	16. C. A. Magoon, hardware	1 60
	16. Chas. Scribners, books for library	9 27
	30. B. C. Harris, engineer for April, 1895	60 00
	30. W. G. Wood, janitor for April, 1895	55 00
	30. B. C. Harris, hire of wagon	14 50
	30. Sedalia Democrat, advt. notice to contractors	3 90
	30. H. H. Ballard, binding covers and clips	11 60
	30. J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent	6 10
	30. I. C. McNeill, " "	10 30
	30. J. R. Kirk, " "	13 66
May	9. Standard Ink and Mucilage Works, ink and muscilage	3 60
	9. Warren Stone, stationery supplies	2 15
	9. J. M. Cheatam, hardware supplies	2 45
	9. The Globe Printing Co., advt. notice to architects	4 50
	9. The St. Louis Republic, " "	4 25
	9. The Journal Co., " "	1 60
	9. The Kansas City Star Co., " contractors	4 00
	9. Baldwin & Van Matre, " "	4 00
	9. The Journal-Democrat, " etc.	5 85
	9. Robert H. Atkinson, typewriting	6 00
	9. J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent	8 60
	9. R. D. Shannon, " "	8 60
	9. J. R. Kirk, " "	16 16
	9. A. J. Wray, " "	20 36
	9. P. H. Holcomb, " "	13 40
	9. I. C. McNeill, " "	12 80
	20. Sedalia Democrat, adv. notice to contractors	3 20
	20. The Kansas City Star Co., adv. notice to contractors	6 00
	20. The Kansas City Times, adv. notice to architects	1 50
	20. The Journal-Democrat, adv. notice to contractors	2 50
	20. M. F. Stillwell, tin caps and cups	5 00
	20. M. B. Meiley, 169 10 bu. coal and 157 40 bu. slack	21 52
	20. McMillan & Co., book for library	3 37
	20. Normal Review, adv. Feb., Mar., Apr. and May, 1895	18 00
	20. J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent	6 10
	20. I. C. McNeill, " "	10 30
	20. A. J. Wray, " "	20 86
	20. J. R. Kirk, " "	13 66
	20. R. D. Shannon, " "	6 10
	20. P. H. Holcomb, " "	10 90
	25. J. N. Dalby, " "	6 10
	25. I. C. McNeill, " "	10 30
	25. J. R. Kirk, " "	13 66
	25. J. B. Fuller, annual address	25 00
June	6. Ida M. Carhart, flowers for botany class	5 25
	6. Baldwin & Van Matre, adv. notice to contractors and bill heads	4 50
	6. B. C. Harris, engineer for May, 1895	40 00
	6. W. G. Wood, janitor for May, 1895	55 00
	6. H. C. Flke, secretary last half 1895	25 00
	6. A. A. Collier, repairing lounge	2 50
	6. L. D. Everhart, badges and repairing clock	1 75
	6. The Journal-Democrat	12 00
	6. J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent	6 35
	15. Shepard's Dry-Goods Palace, matting and ribbon	23 20
	15. C. T. Oglesby & Sons, livery hire	2 00
	15. Commercial hotel, entertainment public speaker	1 00
	15. Carlton & Rose, one electrotype	50
	15. Henry C. Flke, telegrams, postage, freight, etc.	5 60
	15. Magnolia L. & P. Co., lights for March, April and May	57 06
	15. Teachers Barthurger Engraving Co., electrotype	2 40
	15. Levison & Blythe Mfg. Co., seals	1 24
	15. D. M. Hout, one box lock and key	2 30
	15. Harris and Reeves, blacksmithing and repairs	8 45
	15. Chas. D. Middleton, printing 3,000 programs	11 00
	15. I. C. McNeill, mileage and expenses as regent	13 15
	15. R. D. Shannon, " "	8 60
	15. J. R. Kirk, " "	16 16
	15. A. J. Wray, " "	20 36
	15. Arnold A. McAdow, publishing notice to contractors	3 50
July	23. B. C. Harris, engineer for June and July	80 00
	23. J. M. Cheatam, hinges and hooks	35
	23. J. A. Falconer, repairing chimney	16 60
	23. W. G. Wood, janitor for June and July, 1895	110 00
	23. Wm. P. Hunt, salary January 1 to June 30, 1895	100 00
	23. The Journal-Democrat, printing blank warrant book	2 00

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INCIDENTAL EXPENSES--Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
October 25.	Wiley Britton, book for library.....	\$2 00
25.	C. Smith, typewriter.....	60 00
25.	Isaac Robinson, two days' work.....	2 50
25.	Jas. B. Harris, hauling three loads.....	75
25.	J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent.....	6 10
25.	John K. Kirk, mileage and expenses as regent.....	13 66
25.	Henry C. Fike, expressage and postage.....	6 45
Nov. 22.	B. C. Harris, engineer for November, 1895.....	60 00
22.	W. G. Wood, janitor for November, 1895.....	55 00
22.	Henry C. Fike, salary as Secretary last half 1895.....	25 00
22.	Geo. L. Osborne, stenographer employed in November, 1895.....	25 00
22.	A. Woods, freight and drayage.....	6 75
22.	Chas. D. Middleton, one dozen tablets.....	96
22.	Sams & Warnick, sewer pipe.....	6 15
22.	Transfer to teachers' fund by order of Board.....	3,840 00
22.	J. A. Falconer, repairing engine house.....	4 25
22.	Robert McPhail, repairing stone work main building.....	1 50
22.	Farley Bros. Heating and Plumbing Co., 2 sets grate bars.....	67 79
22.	Ben Woods, 58.50 bushels coal at 9 cents.....	8 87
22.	Rich Hill Coal & Mining Co., coal and slack.....	93 74
22.	Rand-McNally & Co., 1 set World's atlas.....	13 88
22.	Educational Publishing, 1 year's subscription from Nov., 1894.....	1 00
22.	The Kansas City Times, 1 yr's sub. Tri-Weekly to Dec. 2, 1895.....	3 00
22.	Hickman Bros. & Campbell, 2 dozen brooms.....	4 40
22.	Magnolia L., H. & P. Co. lights June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., 1895.....	46 00
22.	Rich Hill Coal Mining Co., 37,980 pounds coal at \$1.60.....	30 38
22.	J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent.....	6 10
22.	I. C. McNeill, mileage and expenses as regent.....	10 30
December 18.	B. C. Harris, engineer in December, 1895.....	60 00
18.	W. G. Wood, janitor in December, 1895.....	55 00
18.	Stewart & Ridley.....	2 75
18.	Levison & Blythe Mfg. Co., stationery supplies.....	5 30
18.	Baldwin & Van Matre, printing posters.....	5 50
18.	Henry C. Fike, express on books and stationery.....	1 20
18.	Irving & Kunkle, 1 copy city directory.....	1 00
18.	W. H. Bunn, agt. prem. on \$2,500 fire insurance 3 years at \$1.50.....	37 50
18.	Suddath & Jack, " " \$12,500 " " " ".....	187 50
18.	Williams & Bell, " " \$2,500 " " " ".....	37 50
18.	Crissey & Lemmon, " " \$2,500 " " " ".....	37 50
18.	Rich Hill Coal & Mining Co., 159,340 pounds coal at \$1.60.....	127 47
18.	Geo. L. Osborne, stenographer employed in December, 1895.....	25 00
18.	J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent.....	6 10
18.	I. C. McNeill, mileage and expenses as regent.....	10 30
18.	Albert Scott & Co., books for library.....	4 00
18.	D. F. Pitts.....	2 30
18.	Journal-Democrat, printing certificates.....	2 00
18.	Grannaux's Agency, subscription for periodicals.....	68 50
18.	Wm. Lowe, lumber, etc.....	9 02
1896.		
January 15.	Farley Bros. Heating & Plumbing Co., steam piping, repairs.....	23 31
15.	Rich Hill Coal Mining Co., 65,750 coal at \$1.60.....	52 58
15.	A. Woods, freight and drayage on slate for blackboards.....	58 00
15.	Geo. L. Osborne, stenographer in January, 1896.....	25 00
15.	B. C. Harris, engineer in January, 1896.....	30 00
15.	W. G. Wood, janitor in January, 1896.....	55 00
15.	W. P. Hunt, salary as treasurer last half 1895.....	100 00
15.	Journal-Democrat, stationery, postage, invitation ded. serv.....	20 00
15.	U. S. School Furniture Co., 910 $\frac{3}{4}$ sq. feet slating set on wall.....	206 19
15.	J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent.....	6 10
15.	I. C. McNeill, mileage and expenses as regent.....	10 30
24.	J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent.....	8 60
24.	R. D. Shannon, mileage and expenses as regent.....	8 60
24.	J. R. Kirk, mileage and expenses as regent.....	16 16
24.	I. C. McNeill, mileage and expenses as regent.....	10 30
24.	P. H. Holcomb, mileage and expenses as regent.....	13 40
24.	A. J. Wray, mileage and expenses as regent.....	20 36
24.	Normal Review, advertising Nov., Dec., 1895, and Jan., 1896.....	7 50
24.	Ol Miller, glazing.....	4 50
24.	Wm. Walte, one copy history of late war.....	2 25
24.	Henry C. Fike, postage and pens.....	5 10
24.	Stone & DeGroof, photos of buildings.....	1 50
24.	Warren Stone, stationery supplies.....	3 55
24.	Hackney & Smith, plans and superintending work.....	100 00
24.	Keck & Dickman, laboratory furniture contract.....	1,000 00
February 21.	B. C. Harris, engineer's work in Feb., extra work Jan., 1896.....	80 00
21.	W. G. Wood, janitor in February, 1896.....	75 00
21.	Shepards' D. G. Palace, 160 window shades, hanging same.....	71 25
21.	A. Woods, freight and drayage on school furniture.....	14 15
21.	Standard-Herald, dedication program and roster of students.....	23 63
21.	J. M. Cheatham, hardware supplies.....	2 10
21.	Redford & Shockey, oil, candles, etc.....	2 05
21.	Harris & Reeves, blacksmithing and repairs.....	11 35

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
February 21.	Techner-Bartberger Eng. Co., half-tone normal school building.	\$4 75
21.	Farley Bros. Heating & Plumbing Co., supplies boiler room.	3 45
21.	Rich Hill Coal Mining Co., 274,740 lbs. coal, 40,290 lbs. slack.	246 99
21.	Henry C. Flke, exp. speakers, etc., on dedication science hall.	14 05
21.	Magnolia L., H. & P. Co., lights Nov. 1, 1895, to Jan. 31, 1896.	35 70
21.	Johnson County Star, 1000 circular letters.	4 00
21.	Geo. L. Osborne, stenographer employed in February, 1896.	25 00
21.	Wm. F. Hunt, practice school ticket book.	5 75
21.	J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent.	6 10
21.	I. C. McNeill, mileage and expenses as regent.	10 30
21.	Wm. Lowe, final estimate on contract building science hall.	1,663 55
21.	Warley Bros. Heating & Plumbing Co., est. heating contract.	235 75
21.	Gross Heating & Plumbing Co., estimate on plumbing contract.	578 80
21.	Keck & Dickman, final est. on laboratory furnishing contract.	313 00
21.	Hackney & Smith, bal. due con't for plans, etc., science hall.	258 96
March 20.	B. C. Harris, engineer for March, 1896.	70 00
20.	Walker G. Wood, janitor for March, 1896.	75 00
20.	Rich Hill Coal Mining Co., 66,780 lbs. coal at \$1.60 per ton.	53 42
20.	Henry C. Flke, express on books.	45
20.	J. A. Falconer, repairing furnace.	3 50
20.	Warren Stone, stationery supplies.	1 50
20.	United States School Furniture Co., 60 chairs.	90 00
20.	Normal Review, advertising for February and March, 1896.	5 00
20.	Fritz, Langer & Son, 7 days carpenter work.	16 05
20.	B. C. Harris, two dies and two gates for engine room.	4 50
20.	J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent.	6 10
20.	G. L. Osborne, stenographer employed in March, 1896.	25 00
April 17.	J. C. Connaughton, material and work in placing elec. bell wires.	46 40
17.	Chas. D. Middleton, printing labels and programs.	12 50
17.	Fred Frick, one program clock.	50 00
17.	W. T. Osborne & Co., 8½ lbs. office wire.	2 06
17.	Houghton, Mifflin & Co., books for library.	1 44
17.	Walter Crook, 2½ days' laying drain pipe.	3 50
17.	James H. Ogle, ½ day's work on drain pipe.	1 25
17.	Isaac Robinson, 8 days' work on drain pipe and sidewalk.	10 00
17.	Thos. Welch, fish for zoological laboratory.	2 10
17.	Henry C. C. Flke, express, telegrams and postage.	2 72
17.	Rich Hill Coal Mining Co., 77,850 lbs. coal at \$1.60 per ton.	62 28
17.	Library bureau, 4 cartoons library labels.	3 00
17.	R. C. Harris, engineer for April, 1896.	70 00
17.	W. G. Wood, janitor for April, 1896.	75 00
17.	Warren Stone, 1 doz. feather dusters.	3 35
17.	Fred. Frick, balance on program clock.	2 50
17.	C. B. Gwinn, material and carpenter work in library.	29 00
17.	I. C. McNeill, mileage and expenses as regent.	12 80
17.	J. N. Dalby, " " "	6 10
17.	R. D. Shannon, " " "	28 60
May 17.	Geo. L. Osborne, stenographer employed in April, 1896.	25 00
30.	Rich Hill Coal Mining Co., 40,880 lbs. coal @ \$1.60 per ton.	32 70
9.	J. M. Cheatham, wire, screws and bolts.	85
9.	Roberts & Hale, grass seed.	1 55
9.	C. B. Gwinn, material and carpenter work.	36 54
9.	Fred. Langer, 1 day carpenter work.	2 50
9.	Levison & Blythe Mfg. Co., 300 certificates, etc.	26 50
9.	H. C. Flke, expressage.	90
9.	W. T. Osborn, batteries for electric bells.	7 75
9.	I. W. Rogers, harness repairs.	4 10
9.	Pay-roll, labor and carpenter work.	16 20
9.	J. E. Stone, payment on contract for 400 opera chairs.	600 00
9.	Geo. L. Osborne, stenographer employed in May, 1896.	25 00
9.	P. H. Holcomb, mileage and expenses as regent.	10 90
9.	R. D. Shannon, " " "	6 10
9.	J. R. Kirk, " " "	13 66
9.	A. J. Wray, " " "	20 36
30.	B. C. Harris, engineer for May, 1896.	50 00
30.	W. G. Wood, janitor for May, 1896.	75 00
30.	Dr. W. T. Moore, annual address.	25 00
June 5.	Henry C. Flke, salary for first half of 1896.	25 03
5.	L. D. Everhart, books for library.	19 00
5.	J. H. Cord, freight and drayage.	1 30
5.	Steward & Ridley, bucket, pans and keys.	2 20
5.	Ida M. Carhart, flowers, seed and papers.	3 10
5.	Chas. D. Middleton, printing 2,000 cards.	6 00
5.	Wm. Lowe, cement and brooms.	4 50
5.	Levison, Blythe Mfg. Co., 300 diploma cards.	60 25
5.	Gilbert & Son, 1 empty barrel.	80
5.	C. T. Oglesby & Sons, carriage hire, account annual speaker.	1 50
5.	R. D. Shannon, mileage and expenses as regent.	8 60
5.	J. N. Dalby, " " "	6 10
5.	Shepard's Dry Goods Palace, sweeper and linoleum.	27 88
5.	L. D. Everhart, packing and shipping electric clock.	75
5.	American Book Co., books for library.	40 50

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
June	5. City of Warrensburg, laying sewer.....	\$100 00
13.	Sams & Warnick, hardware and sewer pipe.....	26 25
13.	Maglia L., H. & P. Co., lights furnished from Feb. 1 to June 30, '96.....	79 02
13.	Warren Stone, stationery supplies and set of charts.....	15 50
13.	Standard-Herald, printing posters, bill-heads and programs.....	15 30
13.	Stone & DeGroot, photos interior of building.....	6 25
13.	H. C. Fike, expressage and postage.....	4 80
13.	Levison & Blythe Mfg. Co., records and seal.....	18 95
13.	Wm. P. Hunt, salary as Treasurer first half 1896.....	100 00
13.	Shepard's Dry Goods Palace, ribbons for certificates and dip.....	6 75
13.	Normal Review, adv. April, May and June, 1896.....	7 50
13.	J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent.....	8 60
13.	R. D. Shannon, " " " ".....	11 10
13.	A. J. Wray, " " " ".....	22 86
13.	J. R. Kirk, " " " ".....	13 66
13.	P. H. Holcomb, " " " ".....	10 90
13.	I. C. McNeill, " " " ".....	17 80
13.	A. C. Cheatham, framing plat of grounds.....	1 50
13.	C. D. Middleton & Co., printing 3,000 catalogues and 1,200 prog.....	93 00
13.	City of Warrensburg, bal. on contract for laying sewer.....	60 00
13.	J. Lazony, tuning piano for 1895 and '96.....	5 00
13.	J. E. Stone, bal. on contract for 500 opera chairs.....	24 00
13.	Normal Review, 100 copies for June.....	10 00
13.	Geo. L. Osborne, stenographer employed in June, 1896.....	25 00
July	1. B. C. Harris, engineer for June, 1896.....	50 00
1.	Walker G. Wood, janitor for June, 1896.....	75 00
August	21. Jno. Cheatham, hardware.....	2 95
21.	Isaac Robinson, 21½ days' grading athletic grounds.....	26 87
21.	Leeping & Mathews, repairing numbering machine.....	6 00
21.	Magnolia Mills, fire brick and clay.....	5 40
21.	Harris & Reeves, blacksmithing.....	3 25
21.	Roberts & Hale, lawn mower repairs.....	6 95
21.	Henry C. Fike, freight, expressage and postage stamps.....	12 75
21.	J. A. Merrill, express on laboratory supplies.....	3 50
21.	Jno. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent.....	6 13
21.	R. D. Shannon, " " " ".....	20 20
21.	P. H. Holcomb, " " " ".....	13 40
21.	A. J. Wray, " " " ".....	20 36
21.	Geo. C. Osborne, stenographer employed in July and August, '96.....	50 00
21.	B. C. Harris, engineer for July and August, 1896.....	100 00
21.	A. A. Dodd, outline papers.....	85
21.	Bauloch & Lamb Optical Co., laboratory supplies.....	12 56
Sept.	2. J. H. Cord, freight and drayage.....	70
2.	Henry Johnson, cleaning dry closets.....	1 00
2.	W. G. Wood, janitor for July and August, 1896.....	150 00
26.	B. C. Harris, engineer for September, 1896.....	60 00
26.	W. G. Wood, janitor for September, 1896.....	75 00
26.	Journal-Democrat, printing grade cards.....	2 50
26.	John H. Ogle, work on boiler furnaces.....	2 75
26.	"Public Opinion," subscription for 1896.....	3 00
26.	Ward Bros., rebinding 68 volumes.....	44 48
26.	Henry C. Fike, freight and drayage.....	2 05
26.	Henry Sneed, 9 days' work laying sewer pipe.....	11 25
26.	D. C. Heath & Co., books for library.....	38 40
26.	Johnson County Union, printing coal hand bills.....	2 00
26.	Shepard's Dry Goods Palace.....	151 28
26.	C. B. Gwinn, material and carpenter work.....	107 78
26.	Johnson County Star.....	10 83
26.	F. W. Wamsley, laboratory supplies.....	18 00
26.	J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent.....	6 10
October	23. B. C. Harris, engineer for October, 1896.....	60 00
23.	W. G. Wood, janitor for October, 1896.....	75 00
23.	C. H. Harrison, 3 dozen ink.....	2 00
23.	Journal-Democrat, advertising.....	2 00
23.	W. T. Osborn & Co., electric battery fixtures.....	8 35
23.	J. M. Cheatham, sundry hardware.....	5 40
23.	J. H. Cord, freight and drayage.....	1 25
23.	Redford & Shockey, oil and brooms.....	7 95
23.	Warren Stone, stationery supplies.....	5 50
23.	American Book Co., books for library.....	16 95
23.	J. D. Eads & Co., chemicals, oils, etc.....	6 95
23.	Alfred H. Robbins & Co., one Solar microscope.....	20 00
23.	Magnolia L., H. & P. Co., current July, August and Sept., 1896.....	26 35
23.	Joseph Murley, 1725.60 bu. coal at 8c., 121.50 bu. slack, at 4c.....	142 93
23.	Henry Hell Chemical Co., laboratory supplies.....	64 08
23.	Sams & Warnick, sewer piping.....	21 65
Nov.	2. W. P. Hunt, incidental fee receipt book.....	11 60
2.	J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent.....	6 10
2.	John H. Cord, freight and drayage.....	2 75
20.	Standard-Herald, printing labels and programs.....	10 25
20.	J. H. Cord, freight and drayage.....	70
20.	Standard Ink and Mucilage Works, ink and mucilage.....	5 09

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

1895.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Nov.	20.. William Lowe, cement	\$3 00
	20.. Ginn & Co., books for library	14 40
	20.. International Boiler Compound Co., boiler compound	11 00
	20.. B. C. Harris, engineer for November, 1896	60 00
	20.. W. G. Wood, janitor for November, 1896	75 00
	20.. Henry C. Fike, expressage and stamps	2 50
	20.. Library bureau, library cards	5 88
	20.. Joseph Murley, 1936.70 bu. coal and 103.40 bu. slack	159 09
	20.. Geo. L. Osborne, postage, expressage, July 23 to Nov. 19, 1896	85 25
	20.. J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent	6 10
Dec.	3.. J. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent	6 10
	18.. Wm. P. Hunt, salary as Treasurer last half of 1896	100 00
	18.. Henry C. Fike, salary Secretary last half of 1896	25 00
	18.. Library bureau, library supplies	2 75
	18.. J. M. Cheatham, sundry hardware supplies	3 75
	18.. C. B. Gwin, material and carpenter work	35 00
	18.. A. D. Whealdon, numbering chapel seats	7 50
	18.. Henry C. Fike, express paid on books	85
	18.. Leach, Shewall & Sanborn, books for library	32 26
	18.. Ginn & Co., books for library	34 82
	18.. Warren Stone, balance on account of nook furnished	52 83
	18.. J. W. Snoddy, making clinker hook	75
	18.. Roberts & Hale, repairs to mower	30
	18.. B. C. Harris, engineer for December, 1896	60 00
	18.. W. G. Wood, janitor for December, 1896	75 00
	18.. Joseph Murley, 2210.50 bushels coal and 176.20 bushels slack	184 74
	18.. Transferred to teachers' fund by order of Board	3,710 00
	18.. Normal Review, advertising Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1896	7 50
	18.. Jno. N. Dalby, mileage and expenses as regent	6 10
	18.. P. H. Holcomb, mileage and expenses as regent	13 40
	18.. Journal-Democrat, printing enrollment sheets	8 00
	18.. Geo. H. Howe, magazines and periodicals for reading-room	80 70
	18.. Standard-Herald, printing circulars and labels	3 50
	18.. Johnson County Star, can printer's ink	65

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
	Received from State on appropriation in 1895	\$2,500 00
DISBURSEMENTS.		
1895.		
August 17..	Farley Bros., S. H. & P. Co., on contract rep's and imp.	\$1,200 00
Sept. 16..	Same	550 00
December 6..	Same	740 00
		<u>2,500 00</u>

BUILDING FUND.

RECEIPTS.			
		Received from State in 1895 on appropriation.....	\$27,850 72
		Received from State in 1896 on appropriation.....	2,619 28
			\$30,000 00
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1895.			
May	20..	Hackney & Smith, plans and supervision.....	600 00
June	22..	Wm. Lowe, on contract	1,988 80
July	1..	Hackney & Smith, plans and supervision.....	200 00
	1..	Wm. Lowe, on contract	2,177 60
	16..	"	1,869 60
	31..	Hackney & Smith, supervision.....	100 00
	31..	Wm. Lowe, on contract	2,464 40
August	17..	"	2,455 52
Sept.	2..	"	1,952 80
	16..	"	4,112 00
	16..	Hackney & Smith, supervision.....	100 00
	30..	Wm. Lowe, on contract	1,600 00
	30..	Hackney & Smith, supervision.....	100 00
October	15..	Wm. Lowe, on contract	2,400 00
	15..	Goss Heating and Plumbing Co., plumbing.....	160 00
November	1..	Wm. Lowe, on contract	1,600 00
	1..	Hackney & Smith, supervision.....	100 00
	15..	Wm. Lowe, on contract	800 00
December	6..	Hackney & Smith, supervision.....	100 00
	18..	Wm. Lowe, on contract	2,500 00
1896.			
January	3..	Goss Heating and Plumbing Co., plumbing.....	320 00
	3..	Hackney & Smith, supervision.....	100 00
	15..	Farley Bros., St. Heating & Pl. Co., steam pipes and rad.....	800 00
	24..	Wm. Lowe, on contract	1,399 28
			30,000 00

LIBRARY FUND.

RECEIPTS.			
		Received from State at sundry times in 1896.....	\$1,500 00
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1896.		By amounts paid from library fund as follows:	
Feb.	3..	Warren Stone, books for library.....	\$791 55
	3..	D. Ward King, relief maps and case.....	100 00
April	28..	Mayrean, Merrill & Co., books for library	14 18
	28..	Publication Office, sub. to Library Journal 1 year	4 50
	28..	Library bureau, library supplies.....	8 50
	28..	Ginn & Co., books for library.....	8 00
	28..	A. B. & W. T. Waterwelt, books and stocks.....	347 50
Sept.	10..	"	80 50
Dec.	2..	Warren Stone, books for library.....	145 27
			1,500 00

SIDEWALK FUND.

RECEIPTS.			
		Received from State for sidewalk in 1895.....	\$1,000 00
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1895.			
Sept.	30..	Paid Horr Bros., on contract.....	\$600 00
Oct.	15..	Same.....	400 00
			1,000 00

SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS.			
To balance in State fund January 1, 1895.....	\$897 37		
teachers' fund from State 1895 and 1896.....	27,500 00		
" " loan.....	2,400 00	\$30,797 37	
To balance incidental fund January 1, 1895.	119 13		
incidental fees from students 1895 and 1896.....	25,880 85		
" fund sale water tank.....	55 00	26,054 98	
To amount from State for library fund.....		1,500 00	
" " building fund.....		30,000 00	
" " repairs and improvements.....		2,500 00	
" " sidewalk		1,000 00	
Total receipts			\$91,852 35
DISBURSEMENTS.			
By amount paid teachers from State appropriation	27,500 00		
" " balance on hand Jan., 1895....	897 37		
" " incidental fund	8,559 63		
" " loan	2,400 00		
Total paid teachers.....		39,357 00	
By amount paid sundries from incidental fund.....		17,358 53	
" " library fund		1,500 00	
" " building fund		30,000 00	
" " repairs and imp. fund.		2,500 00	
" " sidewalk fund.....		1,000 00	
Total disbursements.....			91,712 53
Balance in treasury, incidental fund.....			136 82

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
County of Johnson. }

On this day personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public within and for said county, Wm. P. Hunt, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth, on his oath, declare and say: I am Treasurer of the Board of Regents of Normal School District No. 2, of the State of Missouri, and have been for the two calendar years preceding January 1, 1897, and that the foregoing and within report to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, of the State of Missouri, is a true and correct itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures for the two calendar years preceding January 1, 1897, and that said statement does show minutely all disbursements of money received from the State and from other sources by said Normal school

WM. P. HUNT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1897.

Witness my hand and official seal, at office in city of Warrensburg, county and State aforesaid.

[SEAL.]

GEO. W. LEMMON, Notary Public.

My commission expires December 11, 1900.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., December 19, 1896.

Hon. John N. Dalby, President of the Board of Regents:

SIR—In compliance with instructions from the Board of Regents, I submit herewith a report of the State Normal school of the Second district for the biennial period ending August 31, 1896.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. OSBORNE, Principal.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Hon. John R. Kirk, State Superintendent of Public Schools, <i>ex officio</i>	Jefferson City	
A. W. Wray, Esq., Lamar.....		} Terms expire January, 1897.
Principal J. T. Ridgeway, Kansas City		
Dr. R. D. Shannon, Houston.....		} Terms expire January, 1899.
P. H. Holcomb, Esq., Butler		
Judge John N. Dalby, Sedalla.....		} Terms expire January, 1901.
Major Henry A. Peed, Warrensburg.....		

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

John N. Dalby.....	President
Henry C. Fike.....	Secretary
William P. Hunt	Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Judge John N. Dalby,	Major Henry A. Peed,	P. H. Holcomb.
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SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL TERMS.

Normal department.	1895.	1896.	Practice department.	1895.	1896.
First term.	645	693	First term.....	110	138
Second term	693	709	Second term.....	127	139
Third term.....	683	708	Third term	119	142
Fourth term.....	559	544	Fourth term.....	95	132
Average.....	645	663	Average.....	112	138

ENROLLMENT BY SHOOOL YEARS.

Normal department.	1895.	1896.	Practice department.	1895.	1896.
Young men enrolled	390	408	Boys enrolled.....	63	68
Young women enrolled.....	523	515	Girls enrolled.....	72	97
Total.....	913	923	Total.....	135	165
Missouri counties represented in 1895.....	70		Missouri counties represented in 1895.....	17	
Missouri counties represented in 1896	72		Missouri counties represented in 1896....	15	

Average age of students in 1895.....	20 yrs. 5 mos.
Average age of students in 1896	20 yrs. 4 mos.
Total enrollment in 1895—all departments	1,025
Total enrollment in 1896—all departments	1,088

MISSOURI COUNTIES REPRESENTED IN THE ABOVE ENROLLMENT.

1895.		1896.	
1 Andrew,	36 Lafayette,	1 Andrew,	37 Johnson,
2 Atchison,	37 Lawrence,	2 Atchison,	38 Lafayette,
3 Audrain,	38 Lincoln,	3 Audrain,	39 Lawrence,
4 Barry,	39 Linn,	4 Barry,	40 Linn,
5 Barton,	40 McDonald,	5 Barton,	41 Livingston,
6 Bates,	41 Macon,	6 Bates,	42 McDonald,
7 Benton,	42 Marles,	7 Benton,	43 Macon,
8 Boone,	43 Marlon,	8 Bollinger,	44 Marles,
9 Buchanan,	44 Mercer,	9 Buchanan,	45 Marlon,
10 Caldwell,	45 Miller,	10 Caldwell,	46 Miller,
11 Callaway,	46 Monteau,	11 Callaway,	47 Monteau,
12 Camden,	47 Monroe,	12 Camden,	48 Monroe,
13 Carroll,	48 Montgomery,	13 Carroll,	49 Montgomery,
14 Cass,	49 Morgan,	14 Cass,	50 Morgan,
15 Cedar,	50 Newton,	15 Cedar,	51 Newton,
16 Charlton,	51 Nodaway,	16 Charlton,	52 Nodaway,
17 Christian,	52 Osage,	17 Clay,	53 Osage,
18 Clay,	53 Pettis,	18 Clinton,	54 Pettis,
19 Clinton,	54 Pike,	19 Cole,	55 Phelps,
20 Cole,	55 Platte,	20 Cooper,	56 Platte,
21 Cooper,	56 Polk,	21 Crawford,	57 Polk,
22 Crawford,	57 Pulaski,	22 Dade,	58 Pulaski,
23 Dade,	58 Putnam,	23 Dallas,	59 Putnam,
24 Dallas,	59 Randolph,	24 DeKalb,	60 Ralls,
25 Franklin,	60 Ray,	25 Franklin,	61 Randolph,
26 Gasconade,	61 St. Charles,	26 Gasconade,	62 Ray,
27 Gentry,	62 St. Clair,	27 Gentry,	63 St. Charles,
28 Harrison,	63 St. Louis,	28 Grundry,	64 St. Clair,
29 Henry,	64 Saline,	29 Harrison,	65 St. Louis,
30 Hickory,	65 Shelby,	30 Henry,	66 Saline,
31 Holt,	66 Texas,	31 Hickory,	67 Shelby,
32 Howard,	67 Vernon,	32 Holt,	68 Stone,
33 Jackson,	68 Warren,	33 Howard,	69 Texas,
34 Jasper,	69 Washington,	34 Iron,	70 Vernon,
35 Johnson,	70 Wright.	35 Jackson,	71 Warren,
		36 Jasper,	72 Wright.

Missouri counties represented during the two years, 78.

GRADUATING CLASSES.

	1895	1896		1895	1896
ELEMENTARY COURSE.			ADVANCED COURSE.		
Young men.....	30	38	Young men.....	15	18
Young women.....	65	54	Young women.....	17	24
Total.....	95	92	Total.....	32	42
Missouri counties represented in the Elementary class.....	30	30	Missouri counties represented in both advanced classes.....	16	20

Different Missouri counties represented in the Elementary and Advanced classes combined, 36-40.

MISSOURI COUNTIES REPRESENTED IN THE GRADUATING CLASSES.

1895.			1896.		
1 Andrew,	19 Holt,		1 Audrain,	21 Jasper,	
2 Audrain,	20 Jackson,		2 Barton,	22 Johnson,	
3 Barry,	21 Jasper,		3 Bates,	23 Lafayette,	
4 Barton,	22 Johnson,		4 Benton,	24 McDonald,	
5 Bates,	23 Lafayette,		5 Bollinger,	25 Marlon,	
6 Caldwell,	24 Lawrence,		6 Cass,	26 Miller,	
7 Callaway,	25 Linn,		7 Callaway,	27 Moniteau,	
8 Carroll,	26 Macon,		8 Chariton,	28 Monroe,	
9 Cass,	27 Maries,		9 Clay,	29 Osage,	
10 Chariton,	28 Moniteau,		10 Clinton,	30 Pettis,	
11 Christian,	29 Monroe,		11 Cooper,	31 Phelps,	
12 Clay,	30 Nodaway,		12 Crawford,	32 Putnam,	
13 Clinton,	31 Pettis,		13 Dade,	33 Ralls,	
14 Cooper,	32 Platte,		14 Franklin,	34 St. Clair,	
15 Crawford,	33 Polk,		15 Gasconade,	35 St. Louis,	
16 Dade,	34 St. Clair,		16 Harrison,	36 Saline,	
17 Gasconade,	35 St. Louis,		17 Henry,	37 Shelby,	
18 Henry,	36 Vernon.		18 Holt,	38 Texas,	
			19 Iron,	39 Vernon,	
			20 Jackson,	40 Wright.	

Different Missouri counties represented in the graduating classes of the two years, 52.

AVERAGE AGE OF GRADUATES.

	1895.	1896.
Elementary, or two years' class.....	24 yrs. 8 mos.	21 yrs. 6 mos.
Advanced, or four years' class.....	24 yrs. 7 mos.	25 yrs. 6 mos.

OCCUPATION OF GRADUTES.

	1895	1896	Total.
ELEMENTARY COURSE.			
Number completing the course during the year.....	95	92	187
that have become teachers.....	65	63	128
Prevented by sickness and failure of employment.....	11	9	20
Number that have entered other callings.....	2	1	3
attending school.....	15	18	33
not reporting.....	2	1	3
ADVANCED COURSE.			
Number completing the course during the year.....	32	42	74
of teachers of from 1 to 15 years experience.....	30	38	68
seeking employment as teachers.....		2	2
entering other callings.....	1		1
taking University course.....	1	2	3
Under graduate teachers sent out in 2 years.....	208	204	412
Graduate teachers sent out in 2 years.....	95	101	196
Total teachers sent out during the two years.....	303	305	608

GRADUATES SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

Scholastic year.	2 years' course.	4 years' course.	Scholastic year.	2 years' course.	4 years' course.
1871-72.	7	.....	1885-86.	44	6
1872-73.	13	.....	1886-87.	48	20
1873-74.	43	.....	1887-88.	62	10
1874-75.	49	8	1888-89.	64	14
1875-76.	28	7	1889-90.	64	6
1876-77.	16	10	1890-91.	80	15
1877-78.	30	10	1891-92.	97	11
1878-79.	40	12	1892-93.	89	29
1879-80.	46	13	1893-94.	99	31
1880-81.	40	18	1894-95.	122	32
1881-82.	31	9	1895-96.	95	42
1882-83.	22	18			
1883-84.	24	5	Totals.....	1,283	334
1884-85.	30	8			

Elementary or two years' course graduates who become teachers	90 per cent
Advanced or four years' course graduates who become teachers.....	92 "

WHAT OUR GRADUATES ARE DOING.

Since the organization of the school in 1871, there have been graduated from the elementary course 1,283 students, and from the advanced course 334. Of the elementary graduates ninety (90) per cent or 1,154 have become teachers, and some that graduated in 1873 and 1874 are still teaching. Of the advanced course graduates ninety-two (92) per cent have become teachers, and the class of 1874, the first to complete that course, still has several members teaching.

In other states where normal school students are pledged to teach, it is ruled that a graduate redeems his pledge by teaching for a period of time equal to that required by the course from which he graduates. This rule applied in Missouri would hold the elementary graduate for two years' teaching and the advanced course graduate for four years. The average professional life of our elementary graduates however, as ascertained from the records of the school, is found to be over six years; and that of the advanced course graduates eight years. These figures do not fix the limit, as a large number of both classes are still teaching. These calculations embrace the first twenty years of the school's history. A ledger account is kept with each graduate. Each year he is credited with the teaching reported, and when he quits the profession the account is closed.

THE WORK OF UNDER GRADUATES.

The graduate lists by no means make up the entire number of teachers furnished by the Normal school. During the two years embraced in the present report, this school has sent out over 200 undergraduate teachers each year. Most of these young people, a large

number of both elementary and some advanced graduates, seek employment in the country schools. It is not claimed that an undergraduate is a finished teacher, but many of them do excellent work, and I am fully persuaded that all of them are better equipped for teaching than they would have been had they never attended a Normal school.

SOURCES OF PATRONAGE.

The following table shows the per cent of students furnished by each of the classes named during the past ten years :

Occupation of parents.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	Average.
Farmers.....	72	71	70	71	72	69	64	67	70	70	70
Merchants.....	6	8	6	7	7	10	8	8	7	6	7
Mechanics.....	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Professions.....	7	7	10	7	6	5	7	8	7	7	7
Clerks.....	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
Laborers.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
All other callings.....	6	5	7	7	5	10	15	10	9	10	8

CHARACTER OF ATTENDANCE.

The above table is intended to show the extent to which the people of different occupations patronize the Normal school. The record has been carefully kept for nearly twenty years, and always shows practically the same result.

It will be seen that the farmers of the State, taken year by year through the entire series, furnish seven-tenths, or seventy per cent of the students. Since the school was organized 334 students have been graduated from the advanced, and 1283 from the elementary course. According to the ratio established by the table, over 900 of these graduates are from the farm, and yet, strange to say, every General Assembly brings out its farmer with a bill, or a set of resolutions, to abolish the Normal schools.

GROWTH OF THE SCHOOL.

During the two years that have elapsed since my last report, notwithstanding the business depression and political excitement, the school has "held its ground" and made some growth each year. The most gratifying sign of improvement is manifested in the steady-growth of the upper classes of the school. It is also a matter worthy of note that the applications from college graduates who wish to take the professional work of our course are becoming more frequent each year.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

For three years past we have regularly maintained a six weeks' summer school without assistance from the State. The work has thus far been confined mainly to the advanced course with the view of aiding such principals and teachers as desire to spend their summer vacations in continuing their studies. Classes were organized in chemistry, physics, botany, zoology, geology, plane and solid geometry, trigonometry, English literature, general history, arithmetic, geography and drawing. The interest is increasing from year to year and there is considerable demand for the organization of classes in the elementary course also. The enrollment of students at the last session was 54. Of this number 24 were not in attendance during the regular session of the school. None of these are reported in our regular enrollment.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Elementary Section—1st and 2d years.		Advanced Section—3d and 4th year.	
Subjects.	Number weeks.	Subjects.	Number weeks.
Language and Literature—		Language and Literature—	
English Grammar.....	20	English Literature.....	20
English Literature.....	20	Latin.....	80
English Analysis.....	10	Mathematics—	
Composition.....	20	Advanced Algebra.....	20
Rhetoric.....	20	Solid Geometry.....	10
Latin.....	40	Plane Trigonometry.....	10
Mathematics—		Spherical Trigonometry.....	10
Arithmetic.....	20	Astronomy.....	20
Elementary Algebra.....	40	Natural Science—	
Plane Geometry.....	20	Chemistry.....	20
Book-keeping.....	10	Botany.....	20
Natural Science—		Zoology.....	40
Descriptive Geography.....	20	Geology.....	20
Physical Geography.....	20	General Physics.....	40
Physiology.....	20	History—	
Botany.....	10	General History.....	20
Zoology.....	10	History of Art.....	20
Physics.....	10	Political Economy.....	10
History—		Art—	
History of the United States.....	20	Principles of Perspective.....	10
National Government.....	10	Sketching from Nature.....	10
State Government.....	10	Professional Subjects—	
Art—		Mental Science.....	15
Penmanship.....	20	Moral Science.....	15
Drawing and Modeling.....	20	History of Education.....	20
Map Drawing.....	10	Methods of Advanced Teaching.....	10
Reading.....	20	Graded Schools.....	10
Vocal Music.....	20	Management of Institutes.....	10
Professional Subjects—		Practice Teaching.....	20
Elements of Mental Science.....	10		
Methods of Primary Teaching.....	10		
General Methods.....	10		
School Economy.....	20		
Practice Teaching.....	20		

Five lessons a week in both sections—forty minutes each.

COURSE OF STUDY.

At the close of the last scholastic year, too late for publication in the annual catalogue, the following changes in the course of study were determined upon by the Board of Regents: One year of Latin was added to the list of subjects in the elementary section. The requirement in English literature was increased one term, and elocution was stricken from the course. In the advanced course section zoology and physics were each extended to one year of working time. The Latin requirement, as it now stands, includes one year of beginner's Latin and two years devoted to Cæsar, Vergil and Cicero.

The present tendency among Normal schools of the progressive type is to reduce as much as possible the amount of purely academic requirements, and to expand and emphasize the professional side of their courses. The movement in this direction has been especially marked during the year just closed. This is evidently in harmony with the fitness of things, and it is a cause of deep regret that Missouri is not yet ready to adopt a policy looking in the same direction. Surely we ought to be ready. Our public school system has been in existence since 1837. We claim to have the largest productive public school fund in the Union. The income from this fund is annually supplemented by at least one-fourth of the State revenue and liberal local taxation, all of which goes to the support of public schools. In the matter of financial support the State has provided nobly for her district schools, but in the matter of practical, clear-headed, business management she has done almost nothing. Money sown broadcast, or even drilled in, will not bring a crop of good schools. There must be supervision, inspection, management, executive direction pervading the entire system from top to bottom if we would have good schools. Nor is it enough to provide supervision for a few graded schools, or for a county here and there, and then turn the great body of our rural schools over to chance and misdirection.

Of nearly 1000 students who entered this school last year, less than 7 per cent were graduates of high schools; the remainder were teachers of different grades and pupils from the rural schools and village schools, most of whom needed more or less review and academic drill before they were ready for the professional work of our course. Good supervision would not only advance the standard of excellence in the average rural school, but would soon lead to the organization of schools of higher grade in populous neighborhoods, and thus relieve the Normal schools of much of the academic work which they are now compelled to do. It would also open up the way for many a worthy

young person to reach the University, who, under the present system, can have little hope of such good fortune. Until our people realize the necessity for strict business principles and methods in the management of village and rural schools, the Normals will have to continue to do much of the work that properly belongs to the high school, and the University will have to content itself with a moderate attendance, or seek to recruit its student ranks from the high schools and academies of other states. Our own children in the meantime will stand off and wonder how long it will take us to bridge the chasm which now separates the lonely, neglected rural school-house from the splendid buildings which grace the University quadrangle.

CHAIR OF PEDAGOGY.

In pursuance of my recommendation of last year the Board of Regents at its meeting in June established a chair of pedagogy and elected Prof. A. W. Norton, of Peru, Neb., to the position. This will enable us to concentrate the professional work of the course under one management instead of farming it out among the teachers of other departments as heretofore, and we now look to the new department for all the good results that naturally arise from unity of purpose and vigorous administration.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

For fifteen years past we have been trying to establish a good training school or practice department on a self-sustaining basis, but while we find it possible to get together in this way a limited number of pupils, it is out of the question to obtain enough to afford a satisfactory amount of practice for the large number of students that annually become candidates for graduation.

The school of practice is quite as essential to the training of a teacher as observation in the clinic and hospital practice are to the professional education of a physician. This question need not be argued; it has already been demonstrated over and over again by experience. On the practical side of the teacher's education, the training school and model school stand in the same relation to his professional success, as books, globes, charts, blackboards and illustrative apparatus, sustain to clear academic knowledge.

During the year just closed the average term enrollment of the children in the training department was 132. The candidates for graduation that were required to practice on these children numbered 124. The difficulties and perplexities to be overcome by the teacher in charge of the training department may be imagined when it is remem-

bered that she was required to furnish all these candidates with classes for practice, inspect and criticise their work, help them over difficulties and finally decide as to their professional skill, while at the same time she was held responsible for the progress of the children taught by them.

The training department ought to be organized as a modern graded school with a trained teacher in charge of each section, whose duty it should be to assist in the work of criticism and take charge of the section when the student teachers were not on duty. The training school would thus become a model school also, and candidates for graduation would derive much greater benefit from it than under the present organization.

KINDERGARTEN.

In connection with the training school we should also have a kindergarten section in order that each student may be made familiar with all forms and phases of good primary teaching. Students come to us with various tastes and capacities. Some naturally incline to primary work and have no taste for that which is more advanced; others are the reverse. We should be provided with the means of testing them at all points, and then of cultivating those tastes and natural aptitudes which give promise of best results. We cannot reasonably expect our students to become skilled in the study of the disposition, habits and tendencies of children without the opportunities of practice with children to study. The demand for good primary teachers is much greater than that for teachers of the upper grades.

WORKSHOP NEEDED.

While a normal is not an industrial school in the ordinary meaning of that term, nevertheless, some features of the industrial school may very properly be adopted by the Normal school. The teacher should be made thoroughly acquainted with the relation which the industrial movement sustains to education in general, and should at least be taught the use of tools and how to construct for himself many of the simple articles of apparatus needed for illustrative work in his school. For this a work-shop, benches and tools are needed. The fact that not one country school in ten is provided with apparatus of any considerable value or utility is sufficient reason for this view, if there were not others of greater moment. The more practical, self-dependent and thoughtful we can make our graduates, the better will it be for the schools in which they are employed as teachers.

SCIENCE BUILDING.

In our application to the last General Assembly for a science building we asked for \$50,000, and hoped that we might be able to construct one room in the building for use as a gymnasium. When the appropriation was made the amount was reduced to \$30,000. On account of the reduction the gymnasium had to be omitted and the plans of the building materially changed in other respects in order to bring the cost within the appropriation. After all these changes, and reducing the cost as much as possible in other directions, it was found necessary to leave the basement rooms unfinished in order to complete and partly furnish the upper parts of the building for immediate occupancy. The basement rooms are greatly needed for daily use, and I trust the General Assembly can be induced to appropriate a sum sufficient to complete and furnish them during the coming summer.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

1. Much of the furniture now in the building is loose-jointed and unsteady from long use. Some of it has been in constant use ever since the school first occupied the Normal building in 1872. A number of rooms in both buildings are unfurnished, and the training school is greatly in need of more and better equipment.

2. The entire basement of the main building, comprising six large rooms and a corridor, 9 by 160 feet, needs a new floor, and some of the corridors in other parts of the building are badly worn.

3. The steam heating apparatus in the basement of the main building is in extremely bad condition and needs immediate attention. The radiators are of an antiquated cast-iron pattern that was in common use thirty years ago. Many of the return pipes are practically rusted out, having been in use under a damp floor for nearly twenty-five years. In fact, the heating system of the main building should be remodeled and made to harmonize with the modern requirements of steam heating. When the engineer raises steam sufficient to force a circulation through this dilapidated system to heat the main building, he overheats the science building, causing much discomfort to the occupants.

A FEW CRITICISMS EXAMINED.

It has been charged with some emphasis that "The Normal schools have made no progress for the last twenty years." The other Normal schools of the State are doubtless able to answer for themselves, but as far as the charge relates to this school, it is not sustained by the

facts. Of this anyone who cares to do so, can satisfy himself by a brief investigation. During the time in question the school has acquired a standing in some of the best Universities in this country, as Harvard, Cornell, Michigan and Stanford. Our full course graduates enter Harvard and complete the B. S. course in two years, some of them taking honors. They also gain admission to the junior class of the A. B. course after a year's probation. This recognition is based on the work that the young men do in the tests to which they are subjected. If our school did inferior work, such courtesies would not be granted to its graduates. Similar courtesies are accorded to our graduates at Stanford, although the Stanford organization is very different from that of Harvard. The gentlemen occupying chairs in these two great universities are quite as capable of passing judgment upon the scholarship and training of our graduates as are the local critics.

The growth of the school has been checked from time to time by bad crops and financial depression, but the most serious bar to progress has been the lack of proper financial support. At no time during the twenty years in question, has the annual allowance for support much exceeded one-half of the necessary current expenses of the school. The teaching force has always been insufficient for the amount of work to be done, our equipment has never been much beyond that of the ordinary public school, and many important advances have been prevented solely by the lack of means to inaugurate them. No school can accomplish the best results under such circumstances.

The following table is based on the appropriations made by the last General Assembly for the support of the State educational institutions:

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Name of Institution.	Students enrolled	Annual appropriations for support	Allowance per student.
First District Normal school.....	623	\$12,500	\$20 06
Second District Normal school.....	923	13,750	14 90
Third District Normal school.....	363	11,000	30 30
Lincoln Institute.....	203	12,000	59 60
School of Mines.....	72	9,000	125 00
State University (Columbia).....	681	73,000	107 18

Combining the above table, we have the following :

Institutions.	Students enrolled	Annual appropriations for support	Allowance per student
State Normal schools.	1,906	\$37,200	\$19 51
Lincoln Institute.	203	12,000	59 60
State University and School of Mines.	753	82,000	108 89

The above table needs but little comment. It tells its own story. If we are to keep pace with the rapid advance of higher education in this country, the appropriation for support of the University is none too large. But, as higher education advances, secondary education must advance also, or we shall soon have University buildings without students. The demand for well-trained teachers keeps pace with general educational progress, and higher education, in a certain sense, determines the standard of their qualifications. The Normal schools, then, to be entitled to respect, must exemplify in their work the latest and best thought in administration, scholarship, method and training. But how can they do this on half support? If it is found necessary to allow \$125 a year each for the education of mining engineers and chemists at Rolla; or \$108.89 a year each for the education of doctors, lawyers, electrical engineers, farmers and teachers at Columbia, why should there be such a tremendous reduction as soon as the training of teachers in the State Normal schools is reached? It is the policy of the State to support higher education, but this should not be done at the expense of secondary education; the two interests are closely related and should move forward together.

SUPPORT OF NORMAL SCHOOLS BY OTHER STATES.

Compare the attitude of Missouri toward normal schools with that taken by other states as shown in the following table. The figures given include only appropriations for running expenses of each normal school during the year 1896:

School.	State.	Students in normal department.....	Pupils in peace-lice department.....	Annual appropriations for support.....
Frammingham	Massachusetts	116	100	\$22,000
Westfield	"	97	137	22,000
Worcester	"	205		19,875
Williamantic	Connecticut.....	119	600	20,000
New Britain	"	237	1200	20,000
Brockport	New York.....	515	327	25,000
Buffalo	"	443	449	21,000
Cortland	"	563	417	26,000
Fredonia	"	310	350	23,000
Genneseo	"	835	423	28,000
Oneonta	"	587	270	25,000
Oswego	"	385	461	25,000
New Paltz	"	339	246	20,000
Potsdam	"	563	300	25,000
Trenton	New Jersey	595	600	36,000
Mansfield	Pennsylvania.....	363	261	20,000
Milledgeville	Georgia	147	62	29,150
Huntsville	Texas	420		25,000
Bloomington	Illinois.....	789	397	35,000
Carbondale	"			30,000
Cedar Falls	Iowa.....	986	209	44,500
Peru	Nesbraska.....	987	348	21,650
Mankota	Minnesota.....	399	342	26,000
Oshkosh	Wisconsin.....	632	250	30,000
Emporia	Kansas.....	1550	185	40,000
Chico	California.....	216	332	28,000
Los Angeles	"	498	400	40,000
Terre Haute	Indiana	1472	160	60,000
Warrensburg	Missouri.....	923	165	13,500

THE NORMALS CALLED LOCAL SCHOOLS.

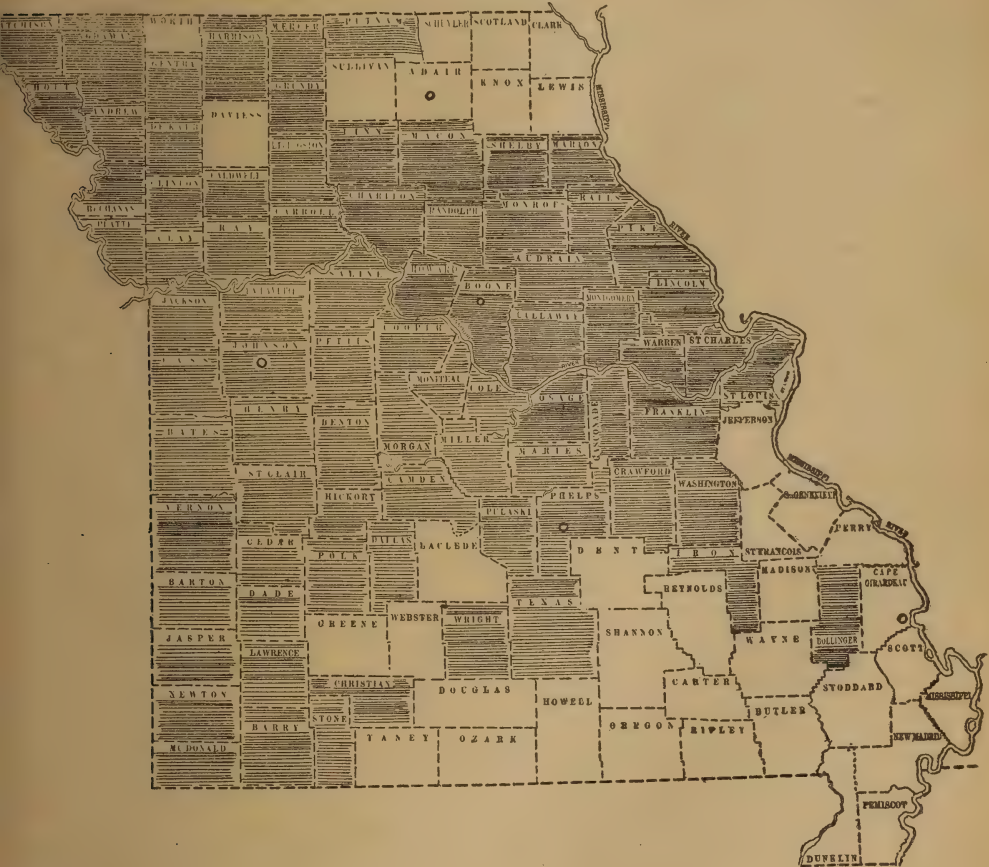
For twenty-five years past the opponents of Normal schools have persistently charged that they were merely local institutions and therefore not entitled to State support. In reply to this charge attention is directed to the two maps of the State, given elsewhere in this report, showing the counties represented by students and graduates during the past two years. The enrollment of students shows a representation from 78 counties, while the list of graduates for the period shows a representation of 52 counties. It should also be noted that 70 of the first list of counties and 36 of the second were represented during both years.

ATTENDANCE FROM THE HOME COUNTY OBJECTED TO.

It is further charged that the attendance from the county of location is too great. If this is true, it can easily be remedied by the adoption of a system of nominations by counties. A school that is worthy of support will naturally attract a good local attendance. The object of a Normal school is to train teachers, and so long as the training is well done, and the pledges to teach are honestly redeemed, it matters but little what section of the State furnishes the greater number of students. Only a limited number can find employment in a county. Graduates from Johnson county are now teaching in the following counties: Audrain, Barton, Benton, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dade, Har-

rison, Jackson, Jasper, Lafayette, Lawrence, Macon, Moniteau, Pettis, Saline and Vernon.

A successful school very generally attracts a large number of families from neighboring districts. They become temporary residents of the school town in order the better to avail themselves of the advantages which the school offers. In the meantime such of their children as become students are credited to the local count. When their children are through school these people usually return to the old



home. A partial canvass of this matter shows that we now have fifty-two families of this kind in Warrensburg, representing the following counties: Buchanan, Bates, Cass, Cole, Caldwell, Dade, Dallas, DeKalb, Henry, Hickory, Holt, Jackson, Lafayette, Monroe, Pettis, St. Clair, St. Louis and Saline. For such reasons the attendance credited to the school, town and county rarely, if ever, shows the true local representation.

Shaded counties on the above map were represented in the at

tendance at the State Normal school at Warrensburg, during the years 1895 and 1896.

Counties represented in 1895, 70.

Counties represented in 1896, 72.

Different counties in the two years, 78.

The annual interest which Johnson county pays on its bonded debt incurred to establish this school is over \$35 a year on each student now registering from the county; adding to this the regular tuition of \$20 a year, we find that the actual annual cost of tuition for each Johnson county student is \$55, while it costs the student from any other county but \$20. This calculation omits the appropriation for running expenses, which weighs equally on all sections. Our people are making no complaint, but they are clearly of the opinion that the fact of their residence in the school county and enjoying the distinction of having to pay an equivalent of \$35 a year extra on every student that registers from the county, ought not to be made the basis of criticism. Granting that there is an advantage in residing near the school, they certainly pay well for the privilege.

CONDEMNED BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOT FULLY SUPPLIED THE STATE WITH TRAINED TEACHERS.

Again the Normals are criticised because they have not speedily supplied the public schools with trained teachers.

The State of Missouri employs nearly 14,500 teachers. The average term of service of the untrained teacher is about three years. On this hypothesis at least 4,500 of our common school teachers leave the profession every year and their places must be supplied from some source. The Warrensburg Normal has a student capacity of about 1,000, the Kirksville school 1,000, and the Cape Girardeau school 500. Now, if all these schools were running at full capacity, and each of them could graduate every student on its rolls once a year, the supply would fall 2,000 short of filling even the ordinary vacancies occurring one year with another. To do what these critics condemn the Normals for not doing, would require more than twice as many Normal schools as we now have, better equipped, more liberally supported and working at full capacity ten months in the year. Teaching is not a remunerative employment. Many people use it merely as a convenient stepping stone to other employments. Most teachers leave the profession as soon as anything better offers. Hence the problem of supplying the public schools with trained and successful teachers, has always been a difficult one to solve, and it will doubtless remain so as

long as low salaries, short terms of school and uncertainty of employment continue to be the rule.

CERTIFICATES OF GRADUATION.

In 1887 the Normal certificates of graduation were by legislative enactment made State certificates. Up to that time there had been a strong tendency on the part of students to slight the professional subjects of the Normal course, and select only such subjects as would aid them in securing a county commissioner's certificate. The tendency was to enter the profession by the shortest and easiest route ; and, as the commissioner's examinations dealt mainly with a mere knowledge of the branches named in the law, and gave little or no attention to the professional side of the teacher's calling, the effect was to defeat, in a large measure, the real purpose of normal training. The wisdom of the Legislature in passing the law soon became apparent in a largely increased attendance, and the greater effort put forth by students to complete a full course. The enactment of this law was a measure of sound public policy, but it nevertheless had the effect of bringing down upon the State Normals the bitter antagonism of a class of commercial colleges in the State known as private normal schools. The gentlemen representing these interests claim that for the State to grant certificates to graduates of the State normal schools and of the normal department of the University, is rank injustice to the graduates of the private normals.

The State Normal schools were created by the State for the sole purpose of training teachers. Their courses of study are definitely limited to that purpose by legislative enactment. They are also prohibited thereby from conferring literary degrees. Every person who enters one of these schools as a student, is required by law to pledge himself to follow the business of teaching in this State, and enrollment as a student carries with it an implied agreement to pursue in good faith the course of training prescribed. In short, the State Normals are hedged in on every side by legislative enactment and State inspection, in order that the original purpose of their creation may be rigidly observed. The whole matter of the teachers' training, from start to finish, is thus strictly a State enterprise. Now, can the State consistently discount its own work by refusing a certificate to the student who, relying on the good faith of the State for fair treatment, has entered one of its schools, complied with all its requirements and completed its course ?

The graduate of the medical department of our University receives a diploma that protects him in the practice of medicine wherever he

goes. In like manner, a graduate from the course in law is authorized to practice in any court in the State without examination. Then why should not a graduate from the department of pedagogy of the University or from a State Normal school be entitled to the same courtesy of treatment at the hands of the State?

The private normal school is not in any sense subject to State dictation as to its course of study nor to State inspection of its work. For the State to attempt either, would be looked upon as an unwarranted invasion of private rights. Their faculties may teach what they please, and as little as they please, and no one has the right to object so long as they keep within the pale of the law. Upon what ground then should the State lend its endorsement to the diploma of the private normal school? To do so would be to open the flood-gates and start a "certificate factory" in Missouri that would soon rival in output the celebrated "degree mill" of South Chicago. Furthermore, it is a matter of grave doubt as to whether sound statesmanship would warrant State endorsement of private enterprises. If the official endorsement of the State is to be given to private institutions at all, it surely should not be to a class of schools whose printed circulars are as extravagant in claims as patent medicine advertisements, and whose literary pretensions are looked upon by well-informed people, as a practical joke. Let the Legislature grant this claim of the private school, and the next step in logical sequence is a demand for a division of the public school funds.

REPORT
OF
TREASURER
OF
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
THIRD DISTRICT,
CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

DISBURSEMENTS—INCIDENTAL FUND.

Date.	To whom paid.	Am't.	Total.
1895.			
February 4.	Chas. Huebel, janitor for January	\$35 00	
4.	C. F. Hunze, 3¾ days' labor.....	4 81	
4.	Edward S. Lilly, bill glass, hardware, etc.....	34 40	
4.	H. L. Hunze, 3 cars coal.....	172 76	
4.	O. Osterloh, periodicals	22 25	
4.	Geo. D. Barnard & Co., 5,000 lithographed envelopes	15 00	
4.	Ben Gockel, for State Ex. Com.....	11 00	
4.	Wm. Blank, sloping terrace.....	13 20	
4.	North British & Mer. Ins. Co., \$4,000 insurance on furniture	36 00	
4.	Hartford Fire Insurance Co., " building..	36 00	
4.	W. D. Vandiver, bill postage, etc	12 90	
March 6.	Chas. Huebel, janitor for February.....	35 00	
6.	J. Maple Wilson, chemicals.....	24 25	
6.	John A. Vandiver, bill sundries	19 25	
6.	H. P. Peirormet, ribbon for certificates and diplomas.....	5 72	
6.	Glover & Feurth, boiler repairs.....	19 50	
6.	Wm. Regenhardt, work on campus	88 50	
6.	L. J. Albert, bill postage, express, etc.....	56 39	
6.	Chris. Hirsch, city coll. spl. tax for street improvement.....	21 46	
April 6.	Chas. Huebel, janitor for March	35 00	
6.	C. F. J. Tate, advertisement in Baptist Church Manuel.....	2 50	
6.	Mrs. E. Cluley, 4 vols. Bentons Abt. Dep. in Congress.....	12 00	
6.	Tony Gockel, hauling straw and dirt.....	6 25	
6.	W. D. Vandiver, bill expenses	33 00	
May 15.	Charles Huebel, janitor for April.....	35 00	
15.	Democrat printing Co., printing reports.....	5 00	
15.	Elsmire Lumber Co., for lumber.....	2 05	
15.	N. L. Albert, bill books	90 00	
15.	J. P. Murphy, caning chairs.....	8 00	
15.	J. S. Medley, bell ringer.....	3 00	
15.	Tony Gockel, straw and hauling.....	4 00	
June 15.	Chas. Huebel, janitor for May.....	35 00	
15.	Geo. R. Juden incld. fee ret.....	1 50	
15.	H. L. Hunze, bill coal	38 37	
15.	I. B. Miller, bill supplies.....	12 75	
15.	E. S. Lilly, bill supplies	3 60	
15.	Cape City Spice Box, printing programs.....	6 00	
15.	Democrat Printing Co., printing programs and folders.....	16 00	
15.	R. C. Norton, expenses for annual address	20 00	
15.	M. L. Thomas, " sermon	15 00	
15.	Cape Lime & Marble Co., lime.....	45	
15.	W. D. Vandiver, express, postage, etc	11 95	
15.	Dr. J. L. Haw, regent, mileage and expenses	18 50	
15.	J. H. Raney, " "	21 00	
15.	Moses Whybark, " "	10 00	
15.	Edw. A. Rozler, " "	19 50	
15.	John R. Kirk, State superintendent, mileage and expenses	45 00	
15.	R. Sturdivant, salary as treasurer.....	50 00	
15.	L. J. Albert, " secretary	50 00	
July 8.	Chas. Huebel, janitor for June	35 00	
8.	E. Osterloh, bill stationery.....	3 26	
8.	Kage & Kimmel, team and carriage	3 00	
8.	Ben Gockel, "	10 00	
8.	G. G. Kimmel, notary fees	1 50	
8.	D. A. Glenn, ribbon for diplomas.....	2 75	
8.	John A. Vandeven, bill sundries.....	16 95	
8.	St. L., C. G. & F. S. R'y, express on catalogues.....	6 10	
8.	Ad. in 43 newspapers in district (\$3 each).....	129 00	
8.	Cash postage stamps.....	5 00	
8.	Cash exchange and mailing.....	2 15	
8.	H. A. Leher, zinc box for science department	2 50	
8.	B. N. Adams, ad. and printing	4 00	

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Am't.	Total.
July	8.. Piedmont Banner & Puxico Index, ad. and expenses	\$6 10	
	8.. Otto Ehardt, electric bells	4 30	
August	8.. St. L., C. G. & F. S. R'y, freight on catalogues.....	1 61	
	5.. Chas. Huebel, janitor for July	35 00	
	5.. Postmaster for postage on catalogues.....	23 00	
	5.. Rider & Scott, sponges.....	1 75	
Sept.	5.. John St. Avit & Sons, lamps.....	4 80	
	6.. C. D. Schatte, janitor for August.....	35 06	
	6.. Postmaster, postage on catalogues	2 30	
	6.. Steamer New Idlewild, freight and drayage on bx. st.....	75	
	6.. Democrat Printing Co., blanks and cards.....	6 50	
	6.. J. F. Oliver, 8 loads straw.....	2 00	
	6.. E. W. Stephens, catalogues.....	114 25	
	6.. Geo. D. Barnard & Co., stationery	61 15	
	6.. W. W. Wood, telegrams and postage.....	1 80	
	6.. Union Milling Co., type ribbon	1 00	
	6.. D. L. Hoffman, advertising.....	3 00	
	6.. John Cary, 3 days' labor.....	3 00	
	6.. Chicago & Texas railroad, freight	1 85	
Oct.	11.. C. D. Schatte, janitor for September.....	35 00	
	11.. M. F. Schatte, 1 day hauling.....	2 00	
	11.. Chicago & Texas railroad, freight.....	1 12	
	11.. John Cary, 3 days' labor.....	3 00	
	11.. Southeast District Agricultural Society, ad. in catalogue ..	10 00	
	11.. A. B. Dick Co., Chicago, supplies	5 25	
Nov.	11.. W. A. Olmstead, supplies for science department.....	95 36	
	13.. C. D. Schatte, janitor for October.....	35 00	
	13.. J. Maple Wilson, bill supplies.....	23 15	
	13.. Jno. A. Vandeven, bill supplies.....	8 80	
	13.. W. B. Conkey Co., 1 set Am. Ence. Dic	30 00	
	13.. John Selvaly, 3 cords wood.....	7 50	
	13.. C. Nogelsung, 3 loads straw.....	4 50	
Dec.	12.. C. D. Schatte, janitor for November.....	35 00	
	12.. H. L. Hunze, coal bill.....	290 88	
	12.. J. F. Kinder, 1 cord wood.....	2 50	
	12.. Emmet Lovelace, cleaning boiler.....	1 25	
	12.. Glover & Feurth, on account furnace	50 00	
	12.. C. Lindemann & Son, putting up blackboard.....	46 95	
	12.. E. H. Ealy, expense bill.....	5 90	
	12.. H. A. Leher, repairs	12 75	
1896			
January.....	C. D. Schatte, janitor for December.....	35 00	
	John A. Vandeven, bill sundries.....	10 25	
	Emmit Lovelace, 1 month's work.....	25 00	
	Jno. F. Reynolds, painting mouldings.....	4 50	
	P. A. Hoch, 14 doz. chairs for new society hall.....	133 00	
	Ed. S. Lilly, bill sundries	20 05	
	W. D. Vandiver, bill sundries.....	10 25	
	Gazette, report blanks.....	4 50	
	Glover & Feurth, balance on furnace, grate, etc.....	40 00	
	Normal, advertising in 40 newspapers, \$2 each.....	80 00	
February....	I. B. Miller, bill sundries.....	6 90	
	C. D. Schatte, janitor for January.....	35 00	
	M. E. Leming & Co., lumber	13 93	
	C. Lindemann & Sons, repairs	38 35	
	I. B. Miller, bill sundries	7 65	
	S. Albert Grocery Co., brooms and dusters.....	3 85	
	A. B. Dick & Co., Chicago, supplies	2 31	
	North British & Mer. Insurance Co., \$4,000 insurance.....	40 00	
	Hartford Fire Insurance Co., \$4,000 insurance	40 00	
	C. D. Schatte, bill for blackboards	1 60	
March	janitor for February	35 00	
	E. Osterloh, books and stationery	25 75	
	J. F. Oliver, 3 loads straw.....	3 75	
	The Herald, Ste. Genevieve, advertising	2 00	
	C. T. Lewis, shade trees.....	11 00	
	E. H. Ealy, table	4 25	
April.....	Alice Giboney, assistant to janitor.....	21 50	
	C. D. Schatte, janitor for March.....	35 00	
	F. M. Daves, hauling gravel	7 20	
	D. A. Glenn, window shades for society hall	36 80	
May.....	Mrs. Tobe Giboney, assistant to janitor.....	15 00	
	C. D. Schatte, janitor for April.....	35 00	
	Lee Hitt, pump fixture.....	20	
	Wm. Rezenhard, repairing wall	3 50	
	C. Lindermann & Sons, glass, glazing and labor.....	19 70	
	Springfield Furnishing Co., charts.....	21 75	
	H. L. Hunze, coal bill.....	61 60	
	Adams Express Co., express on books.....	90	
June	6.. C. D. Schatte, janitor for May	35 00	
	6.. Mrs. Tobe Giboney, assistant janitor for May.....	15 00	
	6.. T. C. Collins, 8 loads gravel.....	6 40	

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Am't.	Total.
June	6.. Str. New Idlewild, freight on guns.....	\$4 45	
6..	The Gazette, programs.....	3 00	
6..	W. H. Haupt, labor.....	1 95	
6..	J. Maple Wilson, sundry bills.....	28 00	
6..	I. B. Miller, ".....	2 60	
6..	C. Lindermann & Son, 4 pairs outside blinds.....	22 00	
10..	Moses Whybark, regent, mileage and expenses.....	6 10	
10..	John R. Kirk, ".....	40 00	
10..	Edw. A. Rozler, ".....	16 65	
10..	J. L. Haw, ".....	18 00	
10..	S. E. Gazette, programs and printing.....	8 50	
10..	Dr. Adams, expenses (Bac. sermon).....	15 00	
10..	Democrat Printing Co., programs.....	3 00	
10..	R. W. Mason, annual address.....	15 00	
10..	J. Vogelsanger, ther. and brush.....	1 40	
10..	W. H. Bohnsack, tools repaired.....	80	
10..	Gazette, folders.....	3 00	
10..	R. Sturdivant, salary as treasurer.....	50 00	
10..	L. J. Albert, expenses and salary as secretary.....	100 00	
July	10.. C. D. Schatte, janitor for June.....	35 00	
10..	Mrs. Tobe Giboney, 6 days' labor.....	3 00	
10..	N. W. Frenzel, repairs as per bill.....	3 50	
10..	C. Vogelsanger, 2 loads of straw.....	3 00	
10..	Reed & Astholz, agents, \$2500 tornado insurance.....	37 50	
10..	John A. Vandeven, sundry bills.....	18 55	
10..	E. H. Ealy, ".....	22 95	
10..	Otto Eckhardt, music.....	2 77	
10..	Normal "ad" in 45 newspapers, \$3 each.....	135 00	
10..	Gazette, subscription.....	1 00	
10..	W. D. Vandiver, bill postage.....	6 75	
10..	St. L., C. G. & F. S. R'y, freight on catalogues.....	2 81	
10..	Postmaster, postage on catalogues.....	17 25	
10..	D. C. Heath & Co., books.....	9 22	
10..	H. C. Penormet, ribbon for dip.....	4 25	
10..	E. Osterloh, 4 pieces music.....	2 62	
10..	E. W. Stephens, catalogue.....	107 15	
10..	Home Ins. Co., N. Y., \$3,750 tornado ins. 5 years.....	56 25	
10..	Royal Ins. Co., ".....	56 25	
August	10.. C. D. Schatte, janitor for July.....	35 00	
10..	The Gazette, printing.....	5 00	
10..	Thos. Powers, photos of ex-regents.....	5 00	
10..	Adams Express Co., freight on catalogues.....	1 70	
10..	Wayne County Journal, advertisement.....	2 00	
September	10.. C. W. Allers janitor for August.....	35 00	
10..	Jos. Flynn, advertising.....	25 00	
10..	E. H. Ealy, bill postage, etc.....	3 75	
10..	" work on library as per contract.....	50 00	
10..	A. B. Dick & Co., supplies.....	5 70	
October	10.. Chicago & Texas railroad, freight.....	1 39	
10..	C. W. Allers, janitor for September.....	35 00	
10..	Ernst Brinkman, 20 days' labor.....	25 00	
10..	Tony Gockel, 23 loads gravel.....	18 40	
10..	C. B. Allers, 5½ days' labor.....	5 50	
10..	M. E. Leming, lumber.....	39 92	
10..	John. R. Kirk, State Superintendent, mileage, etc.....	40 00	
10..	J. H. Raney, regent, mileage, etc.....	21 00	
10..	Ed. A. Rozler, ".....	16 65	
November	10.. C. W. Allers, janitor for October.....	35 00	
10..	" bill repairs.....	2 15	
10..	" labor.....	13 00	
10..	Chicago & Texas railroad, freight.....	75	
10..	Ernst Brinkman, 23½ days' labor.....	29 37	
10..	J. Maple Wilson, bill sundries.....	15 75	
10..	Arnold Allers, 4½ days' labor.....	4 50	
10..	E. H. Ealy, metronome.....	3 00	
10..	" bill sundries.....	1 70	
10..	Home Insurance Co., \$10,000 fire insurance, 5 years.....	225 00	
10..	Phoenix ".....	225 00	
10..	Postmaster, for postage and stamps.....	5 00	
December	10.. C. W. Allers, janitor for November.....	35 00	
10..	S. E. D. Agricultural Society, advertising in catalogue.....	10 00	
10..	Jno. A. Vanderven, bill sundries.....	9 55	
10..	Democrat Printing Co., 1000 reports.....	6 00	
10..	Joseph Flynn, Gazette.....	1 00	
10..	Circuit Clerk, one copy Revised Statutes and express.....	4 10	
10..	Jno. W. Taylor, cutting and glazing.....	2 00	
10..	Isak Pett, 150 trees.....	22 00	
10..	M. E. Leming, bill lumber.....	7 90	
10..	W. A. Olmstead Scientific Co., bill.....	120 00	
31..	C. W. Allers, janitor for December.....	35 00	
31..	C. W. Allers, extra work.....	3 75	
31..	Arnold Allers, four days' labor.....	4 00	

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Am't.	Total.
December....	Chas. Allers, thirteen days' labor	\$16 25	
	Transfer to Special fund, amount overdrawn.	63 50	
	E. S. Lilly, bill sundries.....	43 80	
	Ernst Brinkman, fifteen days' labor.....	18 75	
	Fritz Meyer, three loads straw.....	4 50	
	Tony Gockel, four and one-half days' hauling.....	9 25	
	Transfer to Teachers' fund.....	40 00	
	Total disbursed.....	5,709 88	
	Incidental fees received for year 1895.....		\$2,681 00
	1896.....		2,687 50
	Balance as per report January, 1895.....		378 08
	Balance on hand January, 1897.....	36 70	
		5,746 58	5,746 58

TEACHERS' FUND.

1895.			
W. D. Vandiver, salary 10 months.....		\$2,000 00	
Jno. S. McGhee, ".....		1,700 00	
Chas. E. Vesey, ".....		650 00	
Hy. S. McLeary, ".....		1,000 00	
W. W. Wood, ".....		1,200 00	
Nellie Gordon, ".....		700 00	
Sallie F. Fuhrl, ".....		700 00	
Henry M. Ivy, ".....		1,000 00	
Winifred Johnson, ".....		700 00	
May H. Fee, ".....		800 00	
E. H. Ealy, ".....		650 00	
Otto Echardt, ".....		200 00	
1896.			
W. D. Vandiver, salary 6 months.....		1,200 00	
J. S. McGhee, ".....		1,020 00	
C. E. Vesey, ".....		390 00	
H. S. McLeary, ".....		600 00	
W. W. Wood, ".....		720 00	
Nellie Gordon, ".....		420 00	
S. F. Fuhrl, ".....		420 00	
H. M. Ivy, ".....		600 00	
Winifred Johnson, ".....		420 00	
May H. Fee, ".....		480 00	
E. H. Ealy, ".....		390 00	
Otto Echardt, ".....		120 00	
W. D. Vandiver, salary one-half Sept., Nov. and Dec.....		500 00	
J. S. McGhee, salary Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec.....		690 00	
W. W. Wood, ".....		480 00	
H. S. McLeary, ".....		400 00	
H. M. Ivy, ".....		400 00	
May H. Fee, ".....		320 00	
S. F. Fuhrl, ".....		280 00	
Winifred Johnson, ".....		280 00	
S. T. Gresham, ".....		280 00	
E. H. Ealy, ".....		260 00	
Otto Echardt, ".....		80 00	
			\$22,040 00

TEACHERS' FUND.

1895				
March	15..	Received from State.....	\$1,130 00	
	29..	" "	2,260 00	
April	23..	" "	1,130 00	
May	21..	" "	1,130 00	
June	17..	" "	1,130 00	
Sept.	30..	" "	1,130 00	
October	30..	" "	1,130 00	
Nov.	23..	" "	1,130 00	
Dec.	23..	" "	1,130 00	
1896				
January	27..	Received from State	1,130 00	
February	26..	" "	1,130 00	
March	23..	" "	1,130 00	
April	23..	" "	1,130 00	
May	18..	" "	1,130 00	
June	13..	" "	1,130 00	
Sept.	28..	" "	965 00	
October	27..	" "	865 00	
Nov.	27..	" "	1,065 00	
Dec.	23..	" "	1,025 00	
	31..	from incidental fund.....	40 00	
				\$22,040 00

I, Robert Sturdivant, Treasurer State Normal school, Third district, Cape Girardeau, Mo., certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the receipts and disbursements by me as Treasurer of said institution for the two years ending January 5, 1897.

ROBT. STURDIVANT, Treasurer.

REPORT OF
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

ON ACCOUNT OF

LINCOLN INSTITUTE

MADE BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS

FOR THE YEARS 1895-6.



JEFFERSON CITY
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS

1897

REPORT.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Jan. 6, 1897.

To the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

In obedience to Sec. 5689, Statutes of 1889, I herewith submit report of the Board of Regents of Lincoln Institute, showing receipts and disbursements on behalf of said institution for the years 1895 and 1896, in all its departments, including the U. S. funds, which, under operation of the act of Congress providing for the same, gives to the State an annuity largely in excess of the regular annual expense of Lincoln Institute in all its departments.

Since the last meeting of the General Assembly the Board of Regents have devoted much time and care in the performance of its duties, and to that end many special meetings of the full Board has been had and constant calls have been made upon the Executive Committee.

The selection of plans involved much in every way, and it was with many misgivings that the plan adopted was submitted to bidders, the general impression being that the building as proposed could not be erected within the appropriation. The result speaks for itself, and it is doubtful if the State has ever received, proportionately, so much value for so little expenditure in a public building. The members are cordially invited to visit the institution, see its workings and note its needs for the full accomplishments of the objects for which established, the higher education of the colored people of the State. Too much praise cannot be given for the liberal appropriations heretofore made on behalf of the Institute, and it is hoped that the fostering care of the General Assembly will continue to be exercised. The labor required of Regents and officers, especially of the Secretary, is not properly recompensed. Patriotism and benevolence are demanded of citizens in the care of its institutions, but there should be a limit somewhere, and why time, labor, skill, accuracy and judgment should be required gratis of one class of officials while others for less service are paid large salaries, is not sustained by good reason.

A recapitulation of the classified report herewith shows:

Receipts for maintenance		\$18,345 88
Disbursements.....		18,345 88
Erection of main building, equipping, necessary improvements—		
Receipts	\$40,215 65	
Disbursements.....	40,215 65	
Industrial department—		
Receipts.....	\$6,068 95	
Disbursements.....	6,068 85	
Balance		10
United States funds balance January, 1895	\$1,157 85	
Receipts 1895-96.....	2,337 64	\$3,495 59
Disbursements.....		2,571 25
Balance		924 34
Industrial farm—		
Receipts	\$562 35	
Disbursements.....	562 35	

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE W. HENRY,
President Board of Regents.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE NORMAL SCHOOL.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

MAINTENANCE FUND 1895-96.

RECEIPTS.

1895.			
Jan. 2..	Balance from 1894.....	02	
Feb. 16..	From State appropriation.....	\$728	00
Mch. 2..	" "	793	55
April 2..	" "	824	05
May 8..	" "	1,006	48
June 15..	" "	1,194	08
15..	Incidental fees.....	167	00
Sept. 28..	From State appropriation.....	951	24
Oct. 26..	" "	870	63
Nov. 25..	" "	834	07
1896.			
Jan. 4..	" "	842	30
31..	" "	827	92
Mch. 3..	" "	1,094	00
23..	" "	756	00
May 1..	" "	1,007	37
June 1..	" "	791	50
27..	" "	1,035	56
27..	Incidental fees.....	187	50
Oct. 2..	From State appropriation.....	1,625	22
Nov. 1..	" "	711	00
28..	" "	1,023	72
Dec. 28..	" "	1,074	67
			\$18,345 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

For teachers—		
I. E. Page, salary 5th to 10th month 1894-5.....	\$1,200	00
A. P. Hollis, " "	660	00
B. F. Allen, " "	630	00
J. M. Rutledge, " "	510	00
Laura Clarke, " "	420	00
Virginia Johnson, " "	240	00
Rebecca Massey, " "	180	00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

P. M. at Jefferson City, Mo.—			
postage stamps.....	\$13 50		
“.....	4 36		
			\$65 51
For insurance—			
F. W. Roer, agent, main building.....	75 00		
T. M. Bradbury “ “.....	75 00		
A. J. Bauer, agent, main building.....	75 00		
Manchester Fire Ins. Co., main building.....	15 00		
Commercial Union Ins. Co., main building.....	30 00		
Merehants' Ins. Co., main building.....	30 00		
W. A. Dallmeyer Ins. agency, main building.....	75 00		
Commercial Union Ins. Co., tornado insurance.....	25 00		
Providence Wash. Insurance Co., tornado insurance.....	25 00		
W. A. Dallmeyer Ins. Agency, tornado insurance.....	16 25		
“ “ “ “ dormitory.....	70 00		
S. W. Cox, agent, dormitory.....	70 00		
			581 25
For coal—			
L. D. Gordon, 1895-6.....	262 02		
Petry Bros., May, 1896.....	32 30		
Jefferson City Bridge & Transit Co., Oct. to Dec., 1896.....	249 98		
			544 30
For printing and binding—			
Tribune Printing Co., reports, etc.....	50 50		
“ “ “ “ advertising.....	10 00		
Aug. Gast, Bank Note & L. Co., printing diplomas.....	77 50		
J. G. Link, perspective view.....	25 00		
J. E. Benedict & Co., engraving.....	3 66		
F. G. Suden, photo for cuts.....	2 50		
Tribune Printing Co., printing.....	13 75		
“ “ “ “ printing warrant books.....	6 00		
Ferguson & Mayer, printing.....	4 25		
Tribune Printing Co., “.....	88 25		
F. G. Suden, photo for cuts.....	50		
Cole Co. Democrat, printing Lincoln Inst. Record.....	11 40		
			293 31
For stationery—			
Hugo Monnig, sundries.....	37 59		
“ “ “ “ “.....	49 95		
“ “ “ “ “.....	14 40		
Ferguson & Mayer, blanks.....	1 25		
Hugo Monnig, sundries.....	26 55		
“ “ “ “ “.....	60 40		
“ “ “ “ “.....	38 75		
Moore & Miller, drawing material.....	7 70		
			236 59
For canvassing—			
J. Will Jackson, 1895.....	5 00		
A. L. Reynolds, 1895.....	18 71		
I. E. Page, 1896.....	19 00		
A. L. Reynolds, 1896.....	30 91		
“ “ “ “ 1896.....	8 20		
“ “ “ “ 1896.....	62 08		
			143 90
For renovating buildings, labor on grounds, etc.—			
John Price, painting.....	13 00		
Geo. Branham, white-washing.....	40 00		
Ed. Scott, labor on grounds.....	40 00		
Martin Oster, cleaning brick.....	54 00		
Geo. Branham, white-washing, etc.....	30 50		
Reuben Jackson, painting.....	6 90		
Henry Ross, labor on grounds.....	3 75		
Henry Blackwell, “.....	5 00		
Walter Williams, “.....	5 60		
Henry Sloan, “.....	2 85		
J. A. Langford, “.....	5 00		

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

For renovating buildings, labor on grounds, etc.—

Leonard M. Robinson, labor	\$4 50
R. V. Jackson, painting	4 80
A. L. Reynolds, labor	3 00
Geo. Branham, white-washing dormitory	57 00
Philip Johnson, white-washing	16 75
Geo. Branham, calcimining	3 00
James G. Brown, labor on yard	17 50
Arthur Craddock, cleaning furniture	6 30
Arthur Buckner,	6 30
Josephus Roberts, calcimining	14 50
Susan Handley, cleaning dormitory	6 75
George Nash, labor on grounds	20 00
C. Mayer, painting roofs	46 35

\$417.85

Incidental expenses—

F. C. Billings, tuning pianos	18 00
Edith Rhodes, copying	3 00
Craven Grocery and Provision Co., brooms	1 75
John N. Doebla, brooms	1 00
E. P. Rowland, gasoline	4 05
G. A. Fischer, chemicals	45
Ed. R. Hogg, lumber	5 00
Edith Rhodes, copying	7 35
John A. Linhardt, sundries	1 50
G. A. Fischer, chemicals	2 00
Jefferson City Light, Heat and Power Co., wire	4 30
John G. Walker, chemicals	7 95
Jesse W. Henry, sundries	50
Dan Gundelfinger, sundries	4 40
Schultz Dry Goods Co., sundries	11 27
Sinks & Turner, sundries	1 92
A. Brandenberger, paint	2 20
J. N. Doebla, rakes	2 40
John A. Linhardt, sundries	50
D. Appleton & Co., encyclopedia	1 75
A. P. Hollis, sundries	36 00
Ed. R. Hogg, lumber	17 94
S. W. Stuart, oil	24 76
Geo. Porth, repairing clock	2 55
Freight and express	1 00
A. Brandenberger, chemicals	65
Shockley & Ruthven, stoves	30
Ferd. Schleer, galvanized iron stack	2 90
G. A. Fischer, chemicals	33 00
Ed. R. Hogg, lumber	3 40
Shockley & Ruthven, stove-pipes	6 00
L. C. Lohman, brackett	4 95
M. F. Heinrichs, table	1 80
Dan Gundelfinger, sundries	1 90
Schultz Dry Goods & Carpet Co.	13 50
J. B. Lippincott Co.	11 15
Ed. R. Hogg, lumber	11 00
Phillip Ott, lumber	5 17
S. W. Stuart, brooms	12 46
Margaret Sexton, nursing student	114 20
G. A. Fischer, chemicals	5 15
J. A. Lindhardt, sundries	2 50
Shockley & Ruthven, stove repairs	6 00
H. J. Lartonoix, call bell	2 60
A. Brandenberger, chemicals	9 00
Dan Gundelfinger, sundries	1 75
Wm. Hammen, lumber	4 75
N. DeWyl, glass	6 95
	1 00
	75

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Incidental expenses—

A. Brandenberger, chemicals.....	\$2 00	
Missouri Pacific railroad, freight.....	1 20	
Ed. R. Hogg, lumber.....	4 50	
Rubelman-Lucas Hardware Co.....	14 52	
Funk & Wagnell, dictionary.....	21 00	
W. A. Jackson, Asst. Supt., for wages paid L. M. Robertson, et al. for labor.....	38 00	
W. A. Morrow, stenog., reporting testimony.....	10 00	
John T. Swift, constable.....	2 25	
Jesse W. Henry, sundries.....	1 30	
Western Electrical Supply Co., sundries.....	37 32	
Heinrichs & Fleming, chairs.....	18 00	
Missouri Pacific railroad, freight.....	3 01	
N. DeWyl, paint.....	2 35	
Schultz Dry Goods & Carpet Co., sundries.....	13 90	
L. C. Lohman, sundries.....	11 26	
George Porth, microscopes.....	12 60	
Fleming Furniture Co., tables.....	12 50	
Dan Gundelfinger, sundries.....	38 41	
G. A. Fischer, chemicals.....	6 20	
A. Brandenberger, chemicals.....	1 55	
A. J. Shockley, sundries.....	23 15	
L. Wagner, sundries.....	85	
Jesse W. Henry, sundries.....	10 30	
J. A. Linhardt, sundries.....	8 45	
Fred Buehrle, flag.....	8 00	
Bolton & Moore, livery.....	3 00	
Jefferson City Light, Heat and Power Co.....	5 25	
Charles Opel & Co., oak spindles.....	2 50	
Phillip Ott, lumber.....	3 49	
Dan Gundelfinger, sundries.....	28 53	
A. Brandenberger, chemicals.....	35	
G. A. Fischer, chemicals.....	15 85	
Jesse W. Henry, sundries.....	8 05	
Walther & Goldammer, coco matting.....	3 25	
N. DeWyl & Son, glass.....	4 25	
John N. Linhardt, sundries.....	16 50	
J. W. Damel, material.....	3 60	
John N. Ross, glaizing.....	2 25	
L. C. Lohman, sundries.....	2 40	
Western Electric Supply Co., wire.....	7 00	
M. F. Heinrichs, sundries.....	109 00	
Moore & Bolton, livery.....	4 50	
A. Brandenberger, chemicals.....	7 10	
Ed. R. Hogg, lumber.....	9 95	
Rubelman-Lucas Hardware Co.....	16 16	
S. B. Morse, chart and easel.....	10 25	
Keuffer & Esser Co., compasses.....	3 00	
A. J. Shockley, sundries.....	8 50	
Jefferson City Light, Heat and Power Co.....	4 45	
Ed. R. Hogg, lumber.....	2 64	
John A. Linhardt, chimney.....	50	
S. B. Morse, music.....	4 00	
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1 75	
C. W. Wallendorf, type-writing.....	50	\$1,017 56
Total.....		18,625 88
Less 7 months' salary of Virginia Johnson, superintendent womans' work, transferred to the Industrial fund.....		280 0
Total disbursements.....		18,345 88

*For erecting main building and equipping the same with furniture, library
and apparatus and other necessary improvements.*

RECEIPTS.

1895.				
Aug. 1..	From State appropriation.....	\$2,388	75	
Oct. 2..	“ “ “.....	5,282	50	
Nov. 2..	“ “ “.....	1,102	50	
Nov. 6..	“ “ “.....	6,080	00	
1896.				
Jan. 4..	“ “ “.....	6,222	50	
Jan. 8..	“ “ “.....	1,102	50	
Feb. 11..	“ “ “.....	4,078	75	
Mar. 24..	“ “ “.....	3,230	00	
June 30..	“ “ “.....	2,745	66	
July 14..	“ “ “.....	6,698	24	
	For old brick from building destroyed by fire on Aug. 2, 1894.....	216	00	
Oct. 2..	From State appropriation.....	432	36	
Oct. 31..	“ “ “.....	312	00	
Dec. 28..	“ “ “.....	323	89	
				\$40,215 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Main building, H. J. Wallau, contractor—				
Building, estimate No. 1.....	\$2,047	50		
“ “ No. 2.....	5,220	00		
“ “ No. 3.....	5,760	00		
“ “ No. 4.....	5,895	00		
“ “ No. 5.....	3,150	00		
“ “ No. 6.....	3,060	00		
“ “ No. 7.....	6,417	73		
Martin Oster, cleaning brick, deducted from contract of H. J. Wallau.....	216	00		
				\$31,766 23
Steam heating—				
Simonsen-Walter Mfg. Co., contractors, estimate No. 1..	10	50		
“ “ “ “ No. 2..	10	50		
“ “ “ “ No. 3..	10	50		
				3,150 00
Plumbing—				
Chas. E. Hess, contractor, estimate No. 1.....	200	00		
“ “ “ “ No. 2.....	48	25		
				248 25
Slate—				
E. D. Beeghley.....	361	68		
				361 68
Opel & Co., architects and superintendents of construction—fees on estimates—				
Main building, estimate No. 1.....	113	75		
“ “ No. 2.....	290	00		
“ “ No. 3.....	320	00		
“ “ No. 4.....	327	50		
“ “ No. 5.....	175	00		
“ “ No. 6.....	170	00		
“ “ No. 7.....	192	06		
Steam heating, estimate No. 1.....	52	50		
“ “ No. 2.....	52	50		
“ “ No. 3.....	52	50		
Slate, estimate No. 1.....	18	08		
Plumbing, estimate No. 1.....	10	00		
“ “ No. 2.....	2	40		
Extra painting, estimate No. 1.....	1	80		
				1,778 09

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

H. J. Wallau..		
Repairs to dormitory	\$228 75	
" president's house	525 00	
		\$753 75
Furniture, apparatus, equipments and necessary improvements—		
John W. Ross, painting (extra)	31 00	
Louis LePage, plastering (extra)	5 00	
Chas. Opel & Co., oak fixtures for laboratory	300 00	
Hugo Monnig, books	119 10	
Selmer Hess, books	32 00	
Henry Heil Chemical Co., chemicals	124 76	
W. C. Cathwood, map	2 25	
Geo. Pope & Bro., sidewalks	308 00	
H. J. Lartonoix, window shades	100 60	
F. M. Fielder, sodding terrace	52 00	
Thos. Kane & Co., chains	548 80	
Missouri Pacific, freight	45 50	
Phillip Ott, lumber	8 10	
G. A. Rubelman Hardware Co., fixtures	2 75	
Western Iron and Supply Co., galvanized iron pipe	31 45	
Central Union Brass Co., fixtures	13 03	
Central Electric Co., canopies for tubing	3 25	
Warren Electric Specialty Co., fixtures	14 35	
Central Electric Co., fixtures	59 43	
Thos. Kane & Co	312 00	
Victor Zuber, sewer-pipe	9 58	
A. Brandenberger, box glass	4 50	
James Henry, labor	22 70	
Josephus Roberts, labor	7 50	
		2,157 65
Total disbursements		40,215 65

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

State Appropriation, 1895-6.

RECEIPTS.

1895.			
Jan. 2..	Balance cash on hand.....		87
June 15..	From State appropriation, 1895-6.....	\$1,360 97	
Sept. 28..	“ “ “.....	496 90	
Oct. 26..	“ “ “.....	523 49	
1896.			
May 1..	From State appropriation, 1895-6.....	1,819 16	
July 27..	“ “ “.....	518 12	
	Sale produce.....		\$68 08
Oct. 2..	From State appropriation, 1895-6.....	561 96	
31..	“ “ “.....	425 77	
Dec. 29..	“ “ “.....	293 63	6,000 00
	Total.....		6,068 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

For teachers—			
W. A. Magee, superintendant, 18 months' salary.....	\$2,160 00		
J. H. Brademan, ass't sup't 1½ month's salary at \$60....	90 00		
“ “ “ 5 “ “ \$80....	400 00		
W. A. Jackson, ass't sup't, 1 month's salary at \$60.....	60 00		
“ “ “ 3 “ “ \$70.....	210 00		
Virginia Johnson, ass't sup't. 14 months' salary.....	630 00		
Logan Bennett, engineer and cust., 25 months' salary...	1,000 00		
Julia Lewis, janitress, 10 months' salary.....	50 00		
			\$4,600 00
For coal—			
L. D. Gordon.....	50 30		
“ “ “.....	54 91		
“ “ “.....	53 30		
“ “ “.....	71 98		
“ “ “.....	89 64		
“ “ “.....	61 60		
Petry Bros.....	9 16		
“ “ “.....	3 35		
“ “ “.....	22 50		
Jefferson City Bridge & Transit Co.....	53 92		
“ “ “.....	63 39		
			534 05
Corn and hay—			
John G. Rolfes.....	10 65		
			10 65
Freight and express—			
Missouri Pacific, freight.....	2 31		
Pacific Express Co., express.....	1 20		
“ “ “.....	1 95		
Steamer Benton, freight.....	1 90		
Freight.....	25		
Freight and express.....	2 85		

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Freight and express—			
Freight.....	\$2 04		
“.....	2 65		
			\$15 15
For insurance—			
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.....	37 50		
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.....	37 50		
A. J. Bauer, agent.....	75 00		
Commercial Union Insurance Co. (cyclone).....	50 00		
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.....	37 50		
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.....	37 50		
A. J. Bauer, agent.....	75 00		
			350 00
For water—			
Jefferson City Water Works Co.....	8 00		
“ “.....	12 00		
“ “.....	10 00		
“ “.....	9 20		
“ “.....	10 00		
“ “.....	8 00		
“ “.....	10 50		
			67 70
For material and labor—			
Herman Tanner.....	\$14 46		
Geo. Heinrichs.....	1 00		
Simonsen-Walter Manufacturing Co.....	10 08		
Ed. R. Hogg.....	14 60		
Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	7 41		
Phoenix Oil Co.....	14 65		
Paul Schmidt.....	2 70		
Hugo Monnig.....	5 95		
Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	2 57		
Ferguson & Mayer.....	50		
Dan Gundelfinger.....	10 70		
Warren Electrical Specialty Co.....	6 15		
Southern Electric Supply Co.....	3 60		
G. A. Fischer.....	1 75		
Simonsen-Walter Manufacturing Co.....	43 42		
Eureka Tempered Copper Co.....	2 66		
F. Schleer.....	75		
A. Opel & Co.....	5 00		
F. H. Smith.....	2 55		
Robert L. Summers.....	5 00		
Phillip Ott.....	8 13		
A. Brandenberger.....	8 90		
Ferguson & Mayer.....	1 85		
L. C. Lohman.....	1 80		
Browne, Sharp & Co.....	8 08		
Chas. Stoehr.....	12 06		
Hy. Schmidt.....	1 75		
Ed. R. Hogg.....	5 40		
F. E. Reed & Co.....	3 48		
Central Union Brass Co.....	6 10		
A. Brandenberger.....	1 50		
Ferguson & Mayer.....	2 75		
Beck & Corbett.....	6 25		
Chas. Stoehr.....	13 71		
Conrath, Beck, Loesch & Co.....	4 50		
J. A. Linhardt.....	3 10		
Jesse W. Henry.....	6 90		
N. DeWyl.....	2 00		
Simonsen-Walter Mfg. Co.....	17 65		
F. Schleer.....	1 25		
Western Iron and Supply Co.....	3 31		
Dan. Gundelfinger.....	11 53		
Beck-Corbett Iron Co.....	81		
Chas. Stoehr.....	4 36		

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Materials and supplies—		
Bowers Bros	\$3 28	
J. C. Bridge & Transit Co	58 31	
Dan Gundelfinger	3 89	
Central Union Brass Co	3 32	
F. H. Smith	2 40	
Hugo Monnig	9 18	
		\$268 56
Womens' department—		
Schultz D. G. & C. Co	2 60	
Conrath-Beck-Loesch & Co	43 48	
Schultz D. G. & C. Co	7 08	
“ “	7 70	
Conrath-Beck-Loesch & Co	1 83	
		62 69
Total disbursements		2,571 25
Balance U. S. funds on hand available for 1897		924 3

INDUSTRIAL FARM.

RECEIPTS.

1896.		
Dec. 29..	From State appropriation	\$562 35
	Total	\$562 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

For teachers—		
W. A. Jackson, 4 months	\$320 00	
		\$320 00
For labor and supplies—		
Bagby & Sons, roots and scions	\$5 00	
Wm. Stahl, apparatus	40 00	
Hoards Diary Co., books	2 00	
Orange Judd Co., “	42 00	
Munn & Co. “	40 00	
Dan Gundelfinger, supplies	26 00	
Simons & Co., apparatus	60 00	
W. A. Jackson, trav. expenses	9 50	
Atwood's Southwest periodical	3 00	
Paul Schmidt, shoeing	7 85	
John Schmidt, harness	7 00	
		242 35
Total disbursements		\$562 35

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
County of Cole.

Jesse W. Henry, president of the Board of Regents of Lincoln Institute, being duly sworn, on his oath says that the above statement of receipts and expenditures for the years 1895 and 1896, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JESSE W. HENRY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, A. D. 1897.

[SEAL]

OSCAR G. BURCH,

My term expires April 25, 1898.

Notary Public.

Twenty-second Biennial Report

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM

(NO. 1)

AT

FULTON, MISSOURI,

TO THE

THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

D. H. Young, M. D.....	Fulton, Mo.
Hon. F. L. Marchand.....	Monticello, Mo.
Gen. R. C. Horne.....	Marshall, Mo.
M. O. Biggs.....	Bowling Green, Mo.
F. R. Newberry.....	Fredericktown, Mo.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

J. L. Warden, M. D.....	Superintendent and Physician
M. W. Hoge, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician
G. S. Harden, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician
J. C. Nunn, M. D.....	Third Assistant Physician
Wm. F. Loyd.....	Steward
E. W. Dunnavant.....	Treasurer
Mrs. Ann E. Gordon.....	Matron
G. E. Bell.....	Accountant and Secretary of Board

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri :

GENTLEMEN—The twenty-second biennial period having closed, as required by law, the Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum No. 1 submit this, their report, of the affairs of the institution :

During the period covered by this report no serious calamity has befallen the institution or its inmates. The officers and employes have shown a commendable pride in the work in which they have been engaged ; hence, the results of the care of those sent to this hospital will compare favorably with similar ones throughout the country. The Board does not feel that it is necessary or proper for them to enter into the details of management, or the methods of treatment pursued here, as these matters will be shown by the report of the superintendent and physician hereto attached. The business and financial end of the affairs of the institution seem to demand more attention at our hands, and we also feel that this is the part of the report that will receive the greatest attention from the General Assembly and tax-payer. It has been the policy of this Board to deal liberally with the unfortunate under care here. We have sought to exercise economy, but at the same time to avoid parsimony. Many of these coming under the care of this hospital have been in sore need of comforts not always found in a home. The purpose here has been to supply these wants of this unfortunate class, to furnish wholesome food in good variety and ample quantity, to supply comfortable beds and to make the surroundings of those under care as pleasant as is possible and consistent with their own welfare and the public good. It has not been the object of this Board to stint the afflicted or to see how cheap we could operate the institution, but it has been rather our aim and purpose to see how good we could make the results here. We believe good results can only be attained by the liberal but judicious and proper expenditure of the money of the State, and not by the hand of parsimony—dealing out only sufficient to sustain life, or at most the very ordinary comforts. It is the judgment of this Board that a careful considera-

tion of the expenditures made here will show prudence and care, and that the moneys of the people have been so spent as to obtain the greatest good along the lines upon which the hospital was founded. We believe that this great charity should be so operated as to accomplish this purpose. An opinion has grown up in this State in recent years that the cost of care of its insane should be reduced to the minimum without any regard to the final result to the unfortunate patient. The cost of care can only be made apparent by a comparison of the results as applied to the patient—that which gets the best results is the most economical; in other words, it is not the first or apparent cost that should be looked to, but the real cost as determined by the final good to the patient. That is best and most economical which quickest returns him to his home a useful producing citizen, instead of allowing him to remain a charge on his friends or on his community.

EXPENDITURES.

The Thirty-eighth General Assembly appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for support in addition to the amounts derived from the several counties which have patients in the institution. Of this sum there has been expended nine thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-three cents (\$9,422.53), leaving a balance of ten thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$10,577.37), which sum reverts to the State. The Board feels that the same amount will be required for the coming two years for the reason that the number of patients is rapidly increasing, and as the patients increase, so must the expense.

LAUNDRY AND HEATER FUND.

The sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) was also appropriated by the last Legislature for the purpose of enlarging the laundry building, and the purchase of the new heater and other machinery. The building has been greatly improved and enlarged, and we now have a commodious laundry room. The new heater has been bought and placed in position; machinery has been put in to supply old and worn-out parts, and thus this fund has been exhausted.

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR FUND.

This was by far the most important special appropriation made to this institution by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly. It comprised the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.) With this money there has been over one thousand feet of hard maple flooring purchased for the purpose of reflooring thirteen wards. We now have the floors in

these wards in almost perfect sanitary condition. The same wards which were refloored have also been replastered with a hard plaster and repainted, and the entire building has been repainted outside. We have put in new hoppers in the water closets, and in order to comply with the requirements of the board of underwriters, the electric wiring of the entire house has been renewed, and much of the machinery necessary to operate the institution has been replaced with new, or the old repaired and rendered serviceable. These items, with the cost of the labor in doing this work, have exhausted this appropriation.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Board feels that the following amounts are necessary for the proper maintenance and care of the great trust committed to our hands :

For support.....	\$20,000 00
salaries of officers	19,500 00
ordinary repairs.....	5,000 00
renewing floors.....	500 00
painting	1,500 00
new window guards.....	1,500 00
furnishing Haden building	1,800 00
new bakery and oven.....	3,500 00
fire-proofing and enlarging kitchen and chapel	10,000 00
fire-proof additions, eight new wards	85,000 00

We will not speak of the necessity for the items which are the ordinary ones appropriated, as they are the usual amounts set aside by the Legislature, and are necessary, but will take up the special appropriations asked for.

BAKERY.

The present bakery with oven is old, having been in constant use for over twenty-six years, and is entirely inadequate for the present needs of so large a population, as our house contains. It has served its day. We need a modern rotary oven which is more economical, and upon which the baking can be done with greater facility. This we regard as an urgent demand. The sum of thirty-five hundred dollars (\$3,500) will, it is estimated, properly equip this department.

PAINTING.

Fifteen hundred dollars will be required to complete the painting of the interior of the wards and the house. This work has already been begun and should be carried out.

FIRE-PROOF ADDITIONS.

It appears to be a fact that there is a demand for an increase in the capacity of the hospitals devoted to the care of the insane of this State, and there certainly is a demand for more room at this hospital.

Our wards are rapidly filling, and the time is not far distant when we shall be compelled to decline to receive patients, unless some provision is made for an increase in the capacity here. Within the last biennial period, the increase has been over one hundred at this institution. We ask the Legislature to appropriate the sum of eight-five thousand dollars (\$85,000) for additions to supply this demand. These additions are to be made fire-proof and will accommodate three hundred and fifteen patients. A few years ago the Legislature wisely began the work of building fire-proof wards here. The expenditure of this amount, with the ten thousand dollars asked for enlarging and fire-proofing the kitchen, would practically make this a fire-proof building. The Board believes that no wiser or more economical appropriation could be made by the State than this.

INSURANCE.

The insurance taken out some years ago on the property of the State here will expire May next. No specific amount is asked for this purpose, as the Board deems it the province of the Legislature to determine whether the State shall carry its own risk on this vast property or not. This question is respectfully referred to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly.

CHANGES.

In March last Dr. J. L. Warden, formerly of State Lunatic Asylum No. 3, was elected superintendent and physician of this institution. Dr. Warden immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties.

In the early part of the winter Dr. J. W. Nixon, second assistant physician, tendered his resignation, to take effect the following March, which was accepted, and Dr. M. W. Hoge, third assistant physician, was advanced to the position of second assistant, and Dr. J. C. Nunn, of Pike county, Mo., elected third assistant physician. During the spring of eighteen hundred and ninety-sixth Dr. L. T. Hall, first assistant physician, offered his resignation, to take place as soon as his successor could be selected. Dr. M. W. Hoge was again advanced and assumed the duties of the position made vacant by Dr. Hall. Dr. G. S. Harden was selected for the position of second assistant physician to fill the vacancy created by Dr. Hoge's promotion. At the regular election in March Mr. E. W. Dunnevant was elected treasurer in place of R. S. Shields. No other changes in the staff have occurred during the biennial period.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the Board respectfully refers you to reports of the superintendent, treasurer, steward and matron, which accompany this report and are made a part of the same for a more exhaustive and detailed statement of the affairs of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

M. O. BIGGS,
F. R. NEWBERRY,
F. L. MARCHAND,
R. C. HORNE,
D. H. YOUNG.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

FULTON, Mo., November 30, 1896.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of Asylum No. 1, Fulton, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the by-laws of the institution, I herewith hand you report of the transactions of this asylum for the years 1895 and 1896.

This report covers a part of two administrations. I have not had an opportunity to become entirely familiar with the operations during the first year.

The present administration began in March, 1896. The last biennial report showed number of patients remaining in this institution to be: Males, 318; females, 210; total, 528.

There have been admitted since that time: Males, 252; females, 164; total, 416. Daily average number of patients the past two years, 592. The daily average cost of support has been 42½c, based on amount received from counties and private patients, and amount received from State for support of patients.

The percentage of recoveries has been 41½, and deaths 9½. I am happy to be able to state that during this biennial period no serious calamity has befallen this institution. During the last year we have been free from casualties. Have had no suicides, no homicides, and I do not think it would be reasonable to expect the general health of any institution of this character to be better than it has been. We have scarcely had a patient seriously ill with any acute infectious disease. Much of this good fortune I attribute to the fact that our patients have been well nourished, and have been able, on account of the favorable weather, to spend much of the time out of doors. Besides this, an important factor, I think, has been the effective system of ventilation afforded by re-establishing the old ventilating system, which was built in former years, by which each stool on the various wards was connected with the smoke-stack. This system was at first improperly put in, and had filled with water and mud, and was entirely useless. Early in the present season we had the pipe all taken up and

relaid properly, using the best of cement in connecting the joints, and in consequence we now have a first-class system which I am sure will last for many years, and will be of inestimable benefit to the institution.

During the past year many of our male patients have been employed about the yard, garden and farm. Early in the season we established working wards, where we could congregate quiet patients, and where they could separately be furnished with diet and accommodations more suitable to working people than sick men. Our patients enjoy staying on these wards and being employed about the farm, and we have no trouble to keep the wards filled. Most of the time we have from fifty to seventy-five men out at work. Their hours are short and they are not allowed to work hard, and in every way the employment is conducive to recovery.

The last Legislature appropriated for this institution as follows:

For support.....	\$20,000 00
salary.....	18,000 00
improvement and repair.....	16,000 00
laundry and heater.....	2,000 00

Of this amount there has been spent:

For support.....	\$9,422 63
salaries.....	17,903 76
improvement and repairs.....	16,000 00
laundry and heater.....	2,000 00

It has been the policy of this administration to deal liberally with these afflicted people. I am not in sympathy with the sentiment which would compel us to support them on the amount appropriated by the counties, which amount is fixed by law, and is \$10.50 per month for each patient. It may be possible to properly care for a sick man, to furnish him with nourishing diet, comfortable clothing, careful and intelligent nurses, to buy his bed and bedding and all his furniture, to pay the salaries of people necessary to his care and comfort, his engineer, his laundryman, his cook, his baker, and all along down the line—in short, to furnish him with everything as we do here, from a pocket handkerchief to a substantial steam heating and electric lighting plant, for the sum of \$10.50 per month, but I frankly acknowledge that I cannot do it, nor do I aspire to any such record. I can keep him alive on less than that, but cannot properly care for him. I cheerfully invite inspection of our expenditures and confidently state that not a dollar has been spent for which we have not had full value received. But I have not endeavored to see how little would keep these unfortunate people alive.

My patients are sick people, they are not criminals. They are consumers, while the inmates of penal institutions are producers. Many of these patients are eminently respectable, and every one of them is a near neighbor, and he may be an intimate friend of some member of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly. It sometimes happens that near and dear friends of these legislators may be unfortunate enough to suffer loss of reason, and be sent to a State institution. When these facts are recollected I am sure the legislators themselves will be willing to allow proper means for their maintenance. The way to cure them is to nourish and care for them, and from the standpoint of economy alone it is cheaper to cure them early than to have their cases become chronic.

My excuse for this rather lengthy statement is, that when I assumed charge of this institution I found many changes necessary. I have made many of these changes at some expense, and hereby submit my reasons :

You will observe that during the past two years our average daily per capita cost has been 42½ cents per day. This estimate includes expenditures during the past year for the purpose of furnishing carpets and curtains for seven wards, the purchase of 175 iron beds and 350 moss mattresses, the purchase of ten dozen hospital chairs, and the expenditure of nearly \$2,500 in machinery supplies. This last expenditure was made necessary by the fact that our steam plant and machinery was not only not doing satisfactory work, but was in a dangerous condition. Besides these expenses we have made the following substantial improvements, the cost of which, when not done by patients themselves, is included as before :

We have fenced in the creek which runs through the Asylum farm and which is so polluted with sewage as to make it unfit for use. This prevents our milch cows and other stock from reaching it. We have conducted water from our deep well through a pipe about one-half mile long to the pasture, thus supplying water that is wholesome and inexhaustible; have also constructed a pond in this pasture which is filled from this well.

We have, as before stated, reconstructed our ventilating system. We have cleaned up the old trash pile back of the new building, removing the accumulation of years of rubbish, and have laid 600 feet of 20-inch tile so as to make the place clean and sanitary. It can now at small expense be converted into an attractive little park and flower garden, thus making the surroundings more attractive as well as wholesome.

The south side of the main building was very indifferently arranged for protection from fire, there being but one fire hydrant in the whole south yard. The new building had practically no protection. We have extended the mains so that the whole building is amply protected, and have purchased a new, large Worthington pump, capable of carrying 150 pounds pressure, so that we are now well equipped to protect the State's patients and property from injury by fire.

We have partially refitted the center building, which was much in need of new furniture, etc., and have added to the sanitary condition of the building, and made it a more desirable residence by removing the dead-room of the institution from the center building to a much more suitable place, an unoccupied room in the basement, where we have fitted up one of the neatest little morgues in the State.

Several previous reports from this institution have asked for an appropriation of \$3000 for the purpose of erecting a morgue. This one has cost something less than \$75, and it is in every way suitable.

We have covered all the pipe channels in the building with galvanized iron channel boards. This gives the rooms a much neater appearance, but what is of more importance it excludes rats from the wards almost entirely. Before this was done the rats were a very great annoyance. Now they are seldom seen.

Our steam machinery and electric plant was much in need of repair. We have been fortunate enough to secure the services of a very competent and industrious engineer and electrician, who has by dint of working early and late throughout the season, gotten things in good condition for the winter.

We have built a new stone shanty of two rooms, heated by steam, at the barn for the use of barn and farm hands in the winter season, where there will not be danger of firing the building. But one of the most useful and substantial improvements I have yet to mention.

While this is a large farm, yet the land is rough and of a poor quality. To attempt to raise grain on the most of it would only result in the loss of seed and labor, but much of it is well adapted to fruit culture. Notwithstanding the fact that this institution has been in operation since 1851, the only orchard on the place would number less than one hundred trees, and there was practically no small fruit. We have just now completed setting out an orchard of 2700 trees, and have set out smaller fruit and berries in proportion. With proper care and industry and ordinarily favorable seasons, in a few years this institution should have fruit to sell instead of buying all they use as they now do.

Having reported the main changes and improvements which have been made within the past year, I come now to the improvements which are still needed, and for which I think the coming Legislature should be asked to appropriate the means necessary.

I think my suggestions will be modest and reasonable, and beg to assure you that nothing is asked for that is not pressingly needed.

There should be an appropriation made for the purpose of enlarging our kitchen and chapel. The kitchen building joins the chapel building on the east, and connects the chapel building with the boiler-house. This kitchen was built twenty-seven years since, when the number of patients was only about two hundred. We now have 640 patients, with a corresponding increase in the number of employes; so it can be very easily seen that the building is not near large enough. Besides, it is in a dilapidated condition, and is dangerous, both on account of insecure walls and inflammable material. It is not large enough for our purpose, and should be torn down and a new and wider one built in its place.

Our chapel is not one-half as large as it should be. The dimensions are only 39x60 feet. It will only seat about 200 at church service, so that we cannot even allow those who are anxious to come, and who should be benefited thereby, to come out to church. On account of this limited room we cannot allow all such patients as want to attend entertainments to do so. If the hall were larger we should persuade a large number to come out, and would feel encouraged to provide entertainment for them.

As before stated, the kitchen and chapel buildings join. While the kitchen is being enlarged I would recommend that the chapel be extended above it, thus doubling the capacity of the chapel and making the kitchen large enough for our use. I am informed by a competent architect that this improvement could be made and the kitchen and chapel both finished in approved manner for \$10,000. This amount will make the building fire-proof.

Our present bakery was constructed twenty-seven years since, at the same time with the kitchen, when the number of patients was about 200. It is furnished with an old-fashioned brick oven, very small and entirely unsuited for baking bread, pies, cakes, etc., for our present family, now consisting of about 750 people. Our present baker has been with us twenty-six years. He is faithful and competent, and even with his present facilities, furnishes hot rolls for everybody in the house once a day, but it is apparent that he is working now at a great disadvantage, and when our number increases as it must do, it will not only be inconvenient, but impossible for him to

furnish bread for our people. The need of a new bakery and a new and improved oven is imperative, and whatever else may be neglected, this improvent should be made. The very least appropriation for this purpose should be \$3,500.

THE HAYDEN BUILDING.

About ten years since Mr. Joel B. Hayden, a philanthropic citizen of Boone county, donated \$3,850 to this asylum for the purpose of building a reading room and museum for such patients as were able to appreciate it. A very handsome building was constructed with this money, but so far, the State has failed to appropriate money to furnish it, and supply necessary library, etc., and at this time the building is much in need of painting and repairs. It certainly does not speak well that our wealthy and generous commonwealth should show so little appreciation of so substantial a courtesy from one of its citizens. The building should be repaired, painted and furnished with a library of suitable books and magazines for the benefit of the patients; I think \$1,800 would be sufficient for this purpose.

INSURANCE.

The insurance on all buildings will expire in May, 1897; I would remind the Legislature of this fact, and let them decide whether it is best for the State to carry its own insurance, or for them to make an appropriation to pay premiums on new policies. Our present rate of insurance is 1 per cent for one year, or 3 per cent for five years.

PAINTING.

Much of the roofing of the main building and wings is of tin, and should be repainted. Many of the wards are very much in need of inside paint. Some of the outbuildings are needing paint, and without it will soon have to be replaced. Painting is not an extravagance; it is economy. It should be attended to promptly, and I recommend \$1,500 for this purpose.

REPAIRS.

The last Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for laying new floors. This amount has been expended with the result that every one of our twenty-nine wards has a good floor on the hall. A good many single rooms and dormitories were not refloored; they need it badly. The lumber is old, black and saturated with impurities. I recommend that \$500 be appropriated for this purpose.

WINDOW SASH AND GUARDS.

Part of this building was erected in 1851. Many of the old window sash and window guards that were put in then are still here. When the new buildings were erected the old sash and guards were placed in the new windows. The consequence is that all the windows are open and cold, and many of the guards are unsafe. Almost every patient who has escaped during the period which this report covers has escaped by reason of insecure window guards. Until these guards are replaced with some that are secure, escapes will happen with more or less frequency in spite of the most watchful care. I recommend that \$1,600 be appropriated for this purpose.

For ordinary repairs, such as will always be needed about a building of this size and age, I recommend an appropriation of \$5,000.

One matter in connection with appropriations I desire to suggest. There are now in this State about 3,000 insane people who are not in the asylum, but are cared for (in many instances poorly cared for) in county jails or poor-houses. Our numbers in this institution have increased in the last biennial period from 528 to 643. At that rate of increase, before the present year expires we should have to refuse to admit new patients into this institution, as we would not have room to accommodate them. Should the Thirty-ninth General Assembly decide to provide for these unfortunate people, it would be necessary to adopt one of two plans, or perhaps both. One plan is to build a new institution. The other plan is to build an addition to some one or more of the asylums now in operation. Should they decide upon an addition, certainly from every standpoint this would be the most suitable location for the addition. Among its many superior advantages are its central location, making it accessible from all points in the State, especially St. Louis and the eastern counties, which have no State asylum. With the few repairs I have suggested the buildings, though quite old, will be well adapted to their purpose, and will last many years without other than ordinary repair. We have an abundance of room in the center building for the accommodation of all officers necessary to manage an institution containing twelve or fifteen hundred patients. In fact, for the accommodation of three or four hundred additional patients it would not be necessary to largely increase the staff of executive officers. We have here a steam heating and electric lighting plant which would require very little addition to make it ample to provide for additional buildings. We have right on the site best adapted for a new addition a bank of the finest fire clay in the country, from which could be manufactured the necessary fire-

proofing material. We have all the barns and outbuildings necessary for a larger institution. We have beautifully ornamented grounds, and a splendid young orchard, which in a few years ought to furnish fruit sufficient for more patients than we now have.

To install a new institution would necessitate the employment of another staff of officers entire. It would require an engineer, a baker, a laundryman, a gardener, farmer, dairyman, chief cook, supervisors, and very many additional expenses for running the institution, even after it was located and built. All this expense would be saved by adding to this institution, besides the large saving in the original cost of the building. I am informed by a competent architect that additional wings can be constructed to this building for the accommodation of 350 patients for the sum of \$85,000. This amount would construct eight thoroughly fire-proof wards in this building. These would alternate with other fire-proof wards, making it practically impossible for fire to spread through the building, and affording protection for our patients in case of fire or panic.

To construct a new institution for the accommodation of a like number would cost \$400,000, a saving of \$315,000 in first cost, to say nothing of the additional cost of running after completion.

To accommodate all or any large per cent of the unfortunate insane of the State as well as they are cared for by neighboring states the Legislature would have to enlarge some one of the State institutions, and erect a new institution as well. I believe it would be advisable to do both, but in the event they decide on only an addition at this time, I certainly think it could be most properly and profitably made to this institution.

SUPPORT.

In addition to these special appropriations I recommend for the support of the institution for the next two years the sum of \$20,000, same as was appropriated at the last meeting of the Legislature. This sum, I am satisfied, could and should be properly spent in the care of these unfortunate people. They can be kept alive on less, but I do not believe the best results can be attained by giving them the least possible appropriations. The late Dr. T. R. H. Smith, whose name is a household word in many hundreds of homes in this State, and whose memory is revered by every man or woman who takes any interest in the unfortunate insane, was accustomed to ask for an appropriation of \$70,000 for a biennial period, even after his patients numbered 400. It would be considered sacrilegious by all who knew Dr. Smith to question his honesty or competency after his more than thirty years of suc-

cessful management of this institution. From my own experience I am sure he did not spend more than was needed in this work. The present increased number of patients and cheaper supplies make it possible to operate with a less appropriation, but I am sure the appropriation asked for is not more than sufficient. The last appropriation was not all used, nor is it likely the next would be exhausted, but there ought not to be a less amount appropriated lest some emergency might arise which would call for the entire amount.

For officers' salaries I recommend the appropriation of \$19,500.

In conclusion, let me say that it is highly gratifying to report that Asylum No. 1 is now in such flourishing condition that it can do good work in relieving the afflicted, and will in most department, at least, compare favorably with neighboring institutions of like character.

Good work can only be done by competent and faithful officers and employes; unless they are interested and industrious the work of a superintendent goes for naught. Almost without exception our household has been harmonious and the work well done. I return my thanks to all officers and employes for valuable assistance in all departments.

Finally, gentlemen, the superintendent is only the agent for the Board of Managers. I wish to express my great gratitude for your confidence in me and your valuable aid in my work. You have been extremely liberal and kind, and I thank you for it.

Appended you will find statistical tables, showing movement of patients, result of treatment, reports of treasurer, steward, matron, etc.

Respectfully,

J. L. WARDEN, Superintendent.

TABLE NO. I.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Patients.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylum November 30, 1894.	321	225	546
There have been admitted in the last two years.	164	252	416
Of this number there have been discharged:			
Recovered..	109	65	174
Improved.....	27	8	35
Unimproved.....	4	9	13
Died.....	63	30	93
Not Insane.....	3	1	4
Total number discharged.....	206	113	319
Remaining in Asylum November 30, 1896.....	367	276	643

TABLE NO. II.

SHOWING THE MONTHLY ADMISSIONS DURING TWO YEARS.

Months and years.	Males...	Females	Total....
1894.			
December.....	15	4	19
1895.			
January.....	7	3	10
February.....	9	4	13
March.....	7	6	13
April.....	8	13	21
May.....	17	10	27
June.....	11	9	20
July.....	7	.....	7
August.....	10	6	16
September.....	9	8	17
October.....	8	6	14
November.....	8	4	12
December.....	8	6	14
1896.			
January.....	7	6	13
February.....	16	10	26
March.....	11	14	25
April.....	14	6	20
May.....	12	9	21
June.....	17	5	22
July.....	8	7	15
August.....	14	8	22
September.....	11	5	16
October.....	7	5	12
November.....	11	10	21
Totals.....	252	164	416

TABLE NO. III.

SHOWING AGES AT TIME OF ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED IN THE TWO YEARS.

Age of patients.	Male...	Female.	Total...
Under 15 years.....	4	4	8
15 to 19	17	9	26
20 to 29	75	48	123
30 to 39	58	33	91
40 to 49	31	39	70
50 to 59	36	19	55
60 to 69	19	7	26
70 to 79	10	4	14
80 to 95		1	1
Unknown.....	2		2
Totals.....	252	164	416

TABLE NO. IV.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

State or country.	Male...	Female.	Total...
Missouri.....	169	110	279
Virginia.....	6	6	12
Pennsylvania.....	3	4	7
Texas.....	1		1
Illinois.....	8	4	12
England.....	1		1
Vermont.....		1	1
Kentucky.....	11	3	14
Ireland.....	3	1	4
Not known.....	12	6	18
Ohio.....	4	4	8
Bohemia.....	1		1
Tennessee.....	8	5	13
Germany.....	10	7	17
New York.....	1	1	2
Alabama.....	1		1
Indiana.....	2	1	3
Iowa.....	4	4	8
Wales.....	1		1
Canada.....	1		1
Arkansas.....	1	5	6
Kansas.....	1	1	2
West Virginia.....	1		1
North Carolina.....	1	1	2
Italy.....	1		1
Totals.....	252	164	416

TABLE NO. V.

SHOWING THE RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS AND HOW SUPPORTED.

County.	Male.....	Female..	County..	Private..	Total.....
Schuyler.....	6	4	7	3	10
St. Francois	2	1	2	1	3
Franklin	4	6	7	3	10
Scotland.....	10	2	9	3	12
Wayne.....	8	1	9	.....	9
New Madrid.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Callaway	13	4	13	4	17
Ste. Genevieve.....	4	3	7	.....	7
Lincoln.....	14	5	13	6	19
St. Louis	2	1	.....	3	3
Pike.....	11	12	17	6	23
Lewis	10	1	6	5	11
Boone.....	16	5	15	6	21
Moniteau.....	2	1	1	2	3
Jefferson	4	1	4	1	5
Randolph.....	11	7	12	6	18
Audrain.....	16	8	16	8	24
Montgomery.....	10	10	11	9	20
Howard.....	4	6	8	2	10
Macon.....	7	10	10	7	17
St. Charles .....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Linn.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Camden.....	1	2	3	.....	3
Madison.....	1	1	2	.....	2
St. Louis City.....	4	4	.....	8	8
Warren	2	3	3	2	5
Dent.....	4	5	7	2	9
Cape Girardeau	2	2	2	2	4
Monroe.....	8	5	10	3	13
Osage.....	5	2	6	1	7
Saline.....	7	2	5	4	9
Stoddard	5	8	10	3	13
Washington.....	2	4	2	4	6
Lafayette	1	3	4	.....	4
Lawrence.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Miller.....	8	2	8	2	10
Ralls.....	7	5	8	4	12
Laclede.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Knox.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Shannon.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Bollinger.....	3	2	5	.....	5
Mississippi.....	1	2	1	2	3
Maries.....	1	1	1	1	2
Adair.....	3	4	4	3	7
Morgan.....	2	1	1	2	3
Iron	2	.....	1	1	2
Crawford.....	4	1	4	1	5
Carter.....	2	2	3	1	4
Cole	4	2	4	2	6
Pemiscot.....	2	.....	1	1	2
Perry.....	2	2	2	2	4
Pulaski.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Carroll.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Wright.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Gasconade.....	2	2	2	2	4
Shelby.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Clark.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Dunklin.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cooper.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Reynolds.....	2	.....	1	1	2
Phelps.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Indian Territory.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	252	164	279	137	416

TABLE NO. VI.

SHOWING MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING TWO YEARS.

Month and year.	Male.				Female.			
	Recovered....	Improved....	Unimproved..	Died.....	Recovered....	Improved....	Unimproved..	Died.....
1894								
December.....		1		1	2			
1895								
January.....	3			3	1		2	3
February.....	3			1	3			2
March.....	3	2		4	2	1		
April.....	3	1		2	2			1
May.....	10	1		2	3	1	1	3
June.....	3	2	2	1	3		1	
July.....	6	1		2	3			2
August.....	2	1		1	3	1		
September.....	7	2		4	3		3	
October.....	8	2	1	2	4			1
November.....	11	5	1	2	5			
December.....				4	2		1	1
1896								
January.....	1			4	2	1		
February.....	4			4	4			
March.....	3	1	1	1	4			5
April.....	8	2	1	3	1		1	3
May.....	7		1	2	2	2	1	1
June.....	5			3	3	1		4
July.....	5	1		9	4			
August.....	6			3	1			1
September.....	2	3			1	1		
October.....	7	2		3	4			1
November.....	2			2	3			1
Totals.....	109	206	7	63	65	8	10	30

TABLE NO. VII.

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Occupation.	Male...	Female...	Total.....
Farmer.....	152		152
Housewife.....		115	115
Laborer.....	39	11	50
No occupation.....	10	32	42
Farmer's son or daughter.....	11	5	16
Merchant.....	11		11
Blacksmith.....	4		4
Miner.....	1		1
School teacher.....	1	1	2
Carpenter.....	2		2
Printer.....	1		1
Druggist.....	2		2
Brick layer.....	1		1
Physicians.....	2		2
Stenographer.....	1		1
Telegrapher.....	2		2
Butcher.....	3		3
Banker.....	1		1
Jeweler.....	1		1
Real estate agent.....	1		1
Dentist.....	1		1
Cooper.....	1		1
Barber.....	1		1
Saloon keeper.....	1		1
Mail clerk.....	1		1
Wagon maker.....	1		1
Totals.....	252	164	416

TABLE NO. VIII.

SHOWING THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Civil condition.	Male.....	Female..	Total.....
Married.....	100	85	185
Single.....	135	55	190
Widowed.....	16	23	39
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Totals...	252	164	416

TABLE NO. IX.

SHOWING FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED IN THE TWO YEARS.

Form of Insanity.	Male.....	Female...	Total...
Acute mania.....	55	41	97
Subacute mania.....	12	5	17
Chronic mania.....	12	20	32
Epileptic insanity.....	21	9	30
Recurrent mania.....	22	14	36
Melancholia acute.....	35	23	58
Melancholia subacute.....	20	9	29
Melancholia chronic.....	47	29	76
Dementia senile.....	4	1	5
Dementia secondary ..	3	5	8
Congenital imbecility ..	8	1	9
Paresis.....	3	.....	3
Not insane.....	3	1	4
Puerperal mania.....	.....	2	2
Dementia primary	2	2	4
Katatonla.....	4	.....	4
Hysterical mania.....	.....	1	1
Confusional insanity.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	252	164	416

TABLE NO. X.

SHOWING NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED IN THE TWO YEARS.

Attacks.	Male....	Female...	Total.....
First attack.....	188	108	288
Second attack.....	33	24	57
Third attack.....	13	13	26
Fourth attack.....	6	3	9
Fifth attack.....	4	8	12
Sixth attack.....	1	1	2
Seventh attack.....	1	.....	1
Fourteenth attack.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	13	6	19
Totals.....	252	164	416

TABLE NO. XI.

SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED IN TWO YEARS.

Duration of insanity.	Male...	Female.	Total...
Less than one month.....	63	38	101
From one to three months.....	57	34	91
From three to six months.....	37	20	57
From six to nine months.....	18	9	27
From nine to twelve months.....	15	5	20
From one to two years.....	9	13	22
From two to five years.....	21	17	38
From five to ten years.....	13	9	22
From ten to twenty years.....	9	8	17
From twenty to thirty years.....	1	3	4
From thirty to forty years.....	1	1	2
Over forty years.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	7	7	14
Totals.....	252	164	416

TABLE NO. XII.

SHOWING DURATION OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL OF THOSE WHO RECOVERED DURING TWO YEARS.

Duration of treatment.	Male...	Female.	Total...
From one to two months.....	17	6	23
From two to four months.....	24	20	44
From four to six months.....	17	16	33
From six to twelve months.....	37	18	55
From one to two years.....	9	3	12
From two to three years.....	1	1	2
From three to five years.....	1	1	2
From five to ten years.....	3	1	4
Totals.....	109	65	174

TABLE NO. XIII.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE WHO RECOVERED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Ages.	Male...	Female.	Total ..
Under 15 years.....	1	2	3
From 15 to 19 years.....	9	4	13
From 20 to 29 years.....	35	22	57
From 30 to 39 years.....	25	15	40
From 40 to 49 years.....	15	14	29
From 50 to 59 years.....	19	4	23
From 60 to 69 years.....	4	4	8
From 70 to 79 years.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	109	65	174

TABLE NO. XIV.

SHOWING THE ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Cause of Insanity.	Male...	Female.	Total ..
Domestic trouble.....	2	5	7
Heredity.....	79	67	146
Puerperal state.....		7	7
Alcoholism.....	19		19
Grief.....	9	3	12
Fright.....	1		1
Financial trouble.....	8		8
Epilepsy.....	16	5	21
Injury to head.....	8	1	9
Masturbation.....	10		10
Hemiplegia.....	1		1
Ill health.....	31	33	64
Senility.....	2	2	4
Religious excitement.....	8	3	11
Menopause.....		3	3
Overwork.....	1	1	2
Syphilis.....	4		4
Congenital deficiency.....	4	1	5
Overheat.....	7		7
Excitement.....	1		1
Unknown.....	41	33	74
Totals.....	252	164	416

TABLE NO. XVII.

SHOWING HEREDITARY TENDENCY TO MENTAL DISEASE IN CASES ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

	Male...	Female	Total...
Paternal branch.....	32	22	54
Maternal branch.....	24	32	56
Paternal and maternal.....	9	6	15
Brother or sister insane.....	19	10	29
Uncertain.....	25	6	31
Heredity not acknowledged in.....	143	88	231
Totals.....	252	164	416

MATRON'S REPORT.

FRUITS CANNED, PRESERVED, PICKLED, ETC., FOR THE YEARS 1895-6.

CANNED.	Gallons.	JELLIES.	Gallons.
Blackberries.....	87	Currant.....	
Cherries.....	45	Crab.....	12
Gooseberries.....	68	Grapes.....	13
Raspberries.....	40	Blackberry.....	59
Tomatoes.....	450	Plum.....	10
		Strawberry.....	13
PRESERVES.			9
Blackberries.....	37	PICKLES.	
Cherries.....	44	Sweet pickle.....	
Damsons.....	30	Chopped tomato.....	
Peaches.....	40	Cucumber.....	50
Plums.....	18		400
Raspberries.....	25		550
Strawberries.....	50		
Pears.....	38		

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, ETC., MADE AND MENDED IN SEWING-ROOM DURING THE YEARS 1895-6.

Bonnets.....	157	Bolster-slips.....	36
Aprons.....	632	Bed-spreads, hemmed.....	210
Chemise.....	601	Shirt-waists.....	8
Drawers.....	1,489	Pants.....	2
Dresses.....	1,132	Pillow-ticks.....	58
Gowns.....	318	Napkins.....	116
Shirts.....	1,176	Duck dresses.....	12
Skirts.....	475	Duck waists.....	6
Sheets.....	2,155	Kitchen caps.....	49
Bed-sacks.....	467	Rugs.....	16
Pillow-slips.....	1,690	Body suits.....	14
Towels.....	2,147		
Cook aprons.....	268	Total.....	13,612
Bibs.....	6		
Table-cloths.....	130	Articles amended.....	1,030
Bed-ticks.....	72		
Curtains.....	170		

TABLE NO. XV.

SHOWING THE FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE WHO DIED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Form of insanity.	Male.....	Female...	Total...
Mania, acute.....	11	3	14
Mania, chronic.....	17	11	28
Epileptic insanity.....	7	3	10
Melancholia, acute.....	3	2	5
Melancholia, chronic.....	13	6	18
Dementia, secondary.....	6	1	7
Dementia, senile.....	2	2	4
Paresis.....	4	2	6
Totals.....	63	30	93

TABLE NO. XVI.

SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED DURING TWO YEARS.

Cause of death.	Male.....	Female...	Total...
Maniacal exhaustion.....	10	.....	10
Tuberculosis.....	4	4	8
Epilepsy.....	6	2	8
Senile debility.....	10	3	13
Remittent fever.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2	1	3
Measles.....	1	1	2
Inanition.....	1	3	4
Organic heart lesion.....	2	2	4
Bronchitis.....	1	1	2
Asthma.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	.....	3
Suicide.....	1	1	2
Paralysis.....	2	1	3
General debility.....	9	1	10
Peritonitis.....	1	.....	1
Gastritis.....	1	.....	1
Marasmus.....	.....	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	.....	1	1
Heart clot.....	.....	1	1
Cancer.....	.....	1	1
Interstitial nephritis.....	1	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	.....	2	2
Intestinal perforation.....	.....	1	1
Accidental injury.....	1	.....	1
Erysipelas.....	.....	1	1
Paresis.....	4	2	6
Multiple neuritis.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	63	30	93

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum No. 1:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report of the expenditures of this institution for the biennial period, ending December 31, 1896.

The monthly abstract shows the total expenditures for each item for each month, and for the whole period; also total expenditures for each month and for the entire two years.

I also submit statement of the operation of the farm, garden and dairy, showing amount and value of products, cost of production, and excess of value above cost.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. F. LOYD, Steward.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEARS 1895-96.

Articles.	1895.			1896.		
	No.	Price...	Total...	No.	Price...	Total...
Onions .....bushels	175	50	\$87 50	311	50	\$155 50
Greens.....	355	30	106 50	862	30	258 60
Lettuce.....	81	40	32 40	128	40	51 20
Rhubarb.....	70	\$1 00	70 00	59	\$1 00	59 00
Butterbeans.....	183	50	91 50	212	50	106 00
Beans, snap.....	252	50	126 00	344	50	172 00
Tomatoes.....	397	50	198 50	503	60	181 80
Peas in pod.....	200	50	100 00	152	50	76 00
Beets.....	218	35	76 30	92	35	32 20
Squashes.....	133	30	39 90	164	30	49 20
Horseraddish.....	10	1 00	10 00	5	1 00	5 00
Cucumbers.....	21	60	12 60	29	60	17 40
Salsify.....	45	60	27 00	65	60	39 00
Onion sets.....	5	2 50	12 50	12	2 50	30 00
Asparagus.....	27	1 00	27 00	78	1 00	78 00
Pears.....	8	1 00	8 00	4	1 00	4 00
Apples.....	980	30	294 00	393	30	117 90
Potatoes, Irish.....	2,852	30	855 60	1,288	35	450 80
Potatoes, sweet.....	91	60	54 60	180	60	108 00
Turnips.....	350	20	70 00	900	20	180 00
Parsnips.....	120	50	60 00	65	50	32 50
Corn.....	510	22	112 20	522	22	114 84
Oats.....	574	20	114 80	390	20	78 00
Radishes.....	30	40	8 00	47	40	18 80
Cucumber pickles.....gallons	70	15	10 50	100	15	15 00
Strawberries.....	278	40	111 20	116	40	46 40
Gooseberries.....	98	20	19 60	.....	.....	.....
Cherries.....	88	20	7 60	.....	.....	.....
Raspberries.....	72	30	21 60	70	30	21 00
Currants.....	25	30	7 50	12	30	3 60
Plums.....	9	15	1 35	10	15	1 50

PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN—Continued.

Articles.	1895.			1896.		
	No.....	Price...	Total...	No.....	Price...	Total...
Okra..... gallons	118	20	\$23 60	181	20	\$36 20
Pepper..... "	24	30	7 20	22	30	6 60
Cabbage, early..... heads	11,246	03	337 88	11,562	03	346 86
Cauliflower..... "	1,649	05	82 45	266	05	13 30
Celery..... "	3,260	03	96 00	2,617	03	78 51
Cabbage, winter..... "	2,360	05	118 00	1,165	07	81 55
Grapes..... pounds	3,593	03	107 79	5,890	03	176 70
Mustard seed..... "	19	25	2 50	15	25	3 75
Turnip seed..... "	3	40	1 20			
Hay..... tons	133	\$7 00	931 00	153	\$7 00	1,071 00
Muskmelon..... dozen	58	90	52 20	67	90	60 30
Watermelon..... "				33	60	19 80
Fodder..... shocks	186	08	14 88	195	08	15 60
Pumpkins..... dozen	26	50	13 00			
Fence posts..... "	150	08	12 00	225	08	18 00
Pork, net..... pounds	20,175	045	907 87	2,800	045	126 00
Fat hogs..... head	20		189 32	138		865 27
Pasture rent..... "			5 00			7 00
Plants sold..... "			9 75			7 10
Calves..... "	38		185 10	31		149 35
Horses..... "	2		35 00	3		92 50
Mules..... "				2		80 00
Beeves..... pounds	6,650	260	172 90	5,575	2 60	144 95
Totals.....			6,078 39			5,903 58

DAIRY.

1895—37,431 gallons of milk, 18c.....	\$6,737 58
1896—37,525 " 18c.....	6,754 50
Total.....	13,492 08

SUMMARY.

Value of farm and garden products, 1895.....	\$6,078 39
" " 1896.....	5,903 58
Value of dairy products, 1895.....	6,737 58
" " 1896.....	6,754 50
Total.....	25,474 05
EXPENSES.	
For farm and garden.....	\$2,216 04
provender.....	3,284 46
live-stock.....	1,534 00
farm labor.....	740 00
garden labor.....	947 00
dairy labor.....	720 00
	9,441 50
Profit farm, garden and dairy.....	16,032 55

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Callaway.)

W. F. Loyd, being duly sworn, on his oath, states that the statements made in the foregoing report are true and correct according to his best knowledge and belief.

W. F. LOYD.

subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, A. D. 1897. Witness my hand, notarial seal at my office in Fulton, Mo. My term expires November 15, 1900.

My term expires November 15, 1900.

J. R. PENN, Notary Public.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum No. 1:

GENTLEMEN: I present herewith my report of the financial transactions of State Lunatic Asylum No. 1, from January 1, 1895, to December 31, 1896:

RECEIPTS.

To amount of appropriation.....	\$20,000 00
amount received from counties.....	135,918 90
amount received from individuals.....	38,720 83
amount received from steward.....	3,738 05
Total.....	\$198,377 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

By amount paid on warrants by requisition.....	187,800 41
Balance in State treasury.....	10,577 37

SPECIAL FUNDS.

SALARY.

Amount of appropriation.....	18,000 09
Amount received and expended	17,903 76
Balance in State treasury.....	96 24

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR.

Amount of appropriation.....	15,000 00
Amount received and expended.....	15,000 00

LAUNDRY AND HEATER.

Amount of appropriation.....	2,000 00
Amount received and expended.....	2,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. DUNAVANT, Treasurer.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
County of Callaway. }

E. W. Duñavant, being duly sworn, on his oath, states that the statements made in the foregoing report are true and correct according to his best knowledge and belief.

E. W. DUNAVANT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, A. D. 1897. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

JAMES R. PENN, Notary Public.

My term expires Nov. 15, 1900.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF SUPPLIES FOR

Articles.	January.	February	March.	April.
Butter.....	\$310 20	\$257 70	\$292 35	\$299 70
Buttermilk.....	20 82	33 65	35 50	35 05
Eggs.....	39 27	11 90	94 79	48 88
Coffee.....	205 20	255 17	247 00	231 08
Tea.....	46 06		48 56	28 00
Sugar.....	137 93	134 16	122 54	153 80
Syrups.....	81 18	47 64	62 60	54 50
Salt.....	10 92	2 48	3 72	4 88
Cheese.....	3 75		4 35	
Fruits—green, dried and canned.....	94 14	217 86	171 89	209 88
Baking powder and soda.....	5 04	10 00	4 48	10 00
Bread stuffs.....	174 12	174 17	216 48	178 92
Farinaceous goods.....	36 73	41 85	19 00	57 32
Spices and extracts.....	75	3 75	11 60	5 30
Poultry.....	86 92	26 70	7 50	
Oysters and fish.....	16 06	28 84	8 34	21 00
Mutton.....				
Bacon.....			51 97	44 07
Beef.....	827 35	708 10	865 29	941 00
Lard.....	54 36	52 01	51 45	
Farm, garden and grounds.....	48 35	40 35	35 87	94 00
Provender.....	176 22	317 22	275 55	176 23
House furnishings and furniture.....	166 35	105 35	147 19	84 65
Clothing.....	400 25	456 20	302 56	510 05
Dry goods.....	204 66	110 89	153 21	147 11
Laundry supplies.....	76 39		89 80	
Lights and oils.....	12 75		5 95	
Telephone and telegrams.....	14 50		25	
Coal.....	1,227 33	1,134 68	831 34	550 43
Machinery.....	246 20	21 20	17 39	21 30
Ordinary repairs.....	173 70	72 50	70 73	130 43
Lumber.....	33 10	15 20	64 28	92 95
Freight and express.....	29 00		43 95	
Printing, postage and stationery.....	128 66	77 65	31 14	33 50
Medicine and medical supplies.....	93 38	138 03	119 46	121 64
Traveling exp's discharged and escaped patients.....	4 50		55 50	
Burial expenses.....	7 50	13 00		10 70
Ministers.....				
Tobacco.....	72 25	55 88	51 61	58 63
Amusements.....	12 00	28 60	12 00	
Traveling expenses and salary of Board.....	59 00	170 58	28 90	31 20
Salary of officers.....	749 97	749 97	749 97	749 96
Wages of employes.....	2,638 75	2,537 80	2,631 90	2,491 80
Payments refunded.....	62 95	32 55	43 65	107 00
Not classified.....	7 15		6 50	
Crackers.....	2 63	4 13	5 62	4 84
Soap and sapollo.....	27 24	31 24	41 04	3 00
Restraints.....	36 50			
Vinegar.....		9 36		9 00
Vegetables.....			8 00	14 00
Live stock.....			47 00	
Improvement and repair fund.....			40 00	55 00
Hops.....				
Laundry and heater fund.....				
Pickles and sauer kraut.....				
Fruit, candy and nuts.....				
Dentistry.....				
Ice.....				
Hack.....				
Totals.....	8,862 08	8,128 36	8,249 87	7,820 78

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895.

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December
\$296 40	\$228 27	\$351 68	\$334 84	\$256 56	\$325 49	\$304 28	\$292 14
35 95	29 12	30 59	29 82	29 69	30 75	28 28	22 99
17 82	45 23	38 47	26 15	20 77	36 52	36 59	44 79
256 75	256 75	228 15	228 15	202 80	190 00	197 60	214 02
131 36	120 30	172 90	168 89	16 50	41 71	56 44	66 36
53 90	30 00	42 65	43 97	131 57	163 15	76 88	143 90
4 06	7 32	13 78	16 41	116 18	40 75	28 25	28 25
10 70	3 75			7 96	8 00	13 60	6 40
223 47	54 85	14 35	10 05	3 38	7 32	5 27	10 17
5 04	14 43		14 79	35 33	29 81	382 84	201 59
188 36	225 46	217 26	266 85	264 85	235 00	195 91	232 83
39 22	32 90	5 00	4 50	11 70	55 24	62 07	52 21
3 75	8 90	7 35	3 30	8 00	9 70	21 03	3 05
6 00	32 16	40 55	20 06	37 78	22 42	87 26	49 68
	11 00	11 85	32 83	8 85	8 70	8 70	8 70
149 32	181 05	89 20	133 34	94 24	96 22	82 36	64 83
742 25	782 25	915 36	721 16	759 42		1,705 73	706 34
72 25	55 17	50 61	48 27	84 74	47 50	20 75	43 95
25 32	80 95	83 03	45 35	29 07	143 30	63 38	83 87
79 30	118 38	186 07	48 00	143 18	61 60	184 05	190 21
222 65	194 74	408 14	264 30	247 65	209 77	622 79	523 72
193 92	232 18	486 96	129 30	228 74	627 42	519 75	511 13
141 32	150 63	160 35	139 03	142 59	155 34	232 15	171 32
11 85		86 70	27 15	63 79	2 50	9 34	119 49
	48 80			61 55	7 95	22 22	
	10 00	10 00				9 00	
391 42	221 78	433 74	146 17	293 23	641 07	743 30	826 65
	49 88	50 82			3 09	88 28	128 51
45 26	23 64	87 60	97 47	225 09	86 03	127 00	74 72
129 05	66 01	84 48	20 22	10 55	94 90	7 05	
	10 45	80 95	44 63	77 72		61 20	
5 70	64 00	49 20	11 90	65 90	24 30	58 35	32 45
80 43	95 21	133 03	242 42	111 91	135 60	150 88	93 61
	66 50	59 60		50 00		53 70	
104 00	6 00			42 00	32 00	36 50	
	100 00		12 50				100 00
64 16	54 50	60 50	57 80	55 30	51 43	52 22	47 64
12 00	15 00	12 00	32 80	12 00	12 00	26 75	12 00
168 80	7 70	7 90	129 15	45 90	46 15	129 70	71 15
749 96	749 97	749 97	749 97	749 97	749 97	749 97	749 97
2,484 25	2,649 95	2,601 80	2,511 75	2,572 53	2,504 05	2,586 35	2,509 65
29 20	36 65	34 10	10 68	25 75	27 90	58 75	
7 25	2 00	19 50		7 03	1 15	17 05	
3 68	3 68	6 87	4 64	5 32		3 29	3 18
33 36	30 80	30 99	29 16	26 81	29 87	31 75	30 25
	7 65	16 92			15 98	8 00	
	125 80	51 00			167 00	166 00	1 65
796 55	3,568 08	2,082 95	1,988 80	2,318 05	1,314 22	1,289 98	62 25
8 00							715 27
475 00	688 93	185 74	55 10		13 96		
						31 00	7 75
							64 17
8,498 53	11,498 82	10,491 06	8,901 67	9,702 15	8,511 31	11,425 30	9,341 77

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF SUPPLIES FOR

Articles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Butter.....	\$296 69	\$237 63	\$240 27	\$278 35	\$287 77
Buttermilk.....	29 21	25 34	26 24	27 03	53 25
Eggs.....	13 78	51 04	56 09	44 43	64 58
Coffee.....	249 75	240 00	218 81	216 36	231 48
Tea.....				39 62	19 12
Sugar.....	183 49	116 34	207 75	187 79	199 13
Syrups.....	43 45	47 65	51 50	48 18	28 15
Salt.....	14 25	11 40	4 80	13 35	9 60
Cheese.....			4 12	16 93	1 33
Fruits—green, dried and canned.....	119 65	223 15	207 43	282 52	136 67
Baking powder and soda.....	25		14 48		4 92
Bread stuffs.....	246 40	195 94	244 94	252 61	236 64
Farinaceous goods.....	112 02	64 58	34 74	14 95	11 10
Spices and extracts.....	16 77	75	9 10	4 30	2 10
Poultry.....	26 35	5 36	6 12	10 75	41 14
Oysters and fish.....	20 54	13 39	34 54	14 57	12 32
Mutton.....					
Bacon.....		76 24	36 96	75 06	59 97
Beef.....	1,036 42	865 40	1,094 70	837 23	900 48
Lard.....		43 00	40 22	41 06	
Farm, garden and grounds.....	46 45	36 25	25 65	103 71	52 04
Provender.....	217 15	47 20	51 20	61 20	58 55
House furnishings and furniture.....	184 54	143 26	376 18	854 81	1,166 21
Clothing.....	319 74	242 36	208 41	304 31	469 01
Dry goods.....	157 84	192 90	180 60	186 52	263 98
Laundry supplies.....		1 75	66 17	6 00	29 41
Lights and oils.....	68 21		25 17	70 10	
Telephone and telegrams.....	55		19 50		
Coal.....	981 62	758 64	858 83	408 23	249 79
Machinery.....	52 33	118 62	16 60	61 01	205 57
Ordinary repairs.....	108 35	43 40	140 34	124 72	80 93
Lumber.....	121 27	27 64	57 56	106 94	59 95
Freight and express.....	60 94		30 86	8 65	
Printing, postage and stationery.....	94 90	5 90	61 30	104 05	38 06
Medicine and medical supplies.....	101 85	186 82	133 62	52 32	278 20
Trav. exp. disch'd and esc. patients.....	17 00		43 00	37 95	
Burial expenses.....		10 00	7 50	11 00	12 00
Ministers.....					
Tobacco.....	52 10	55 77	61 15	44 64	44 48
Amusements.....	20 00	12 00	27 00	12 00	12 00
Traveling expenses and salary of Board.....	29 90	170 90	52 45	34 95	203 95
Salary of officers.....	749 97	749 97	676 64	661 10	758 31
Wages of employes.....	2,603 15	2,483 95	2,575 57	2,640 25	2,581 15
Payments refunded.....	45 05	45 75	68 30	60 40	29 15
Not classified.....	17 50	28 50	2 25	11 40	134 00
Crackers.....	7 19	4 37	6 60		5 27
Soap and sapollo.....	25 25	29 25	40 50	36 25	69 15
Restraints.....					
Vinegar.....				8 16	
Vegetables.....	53 82	1 70	40 40	11 00	26 25
Live stock.....	80 00	128 00			
Improvement and repair fund.....	179 50	46 00	40 00	67 94	65 35
Hops.....	5 25				
Laundry and heater fund.....					
Pickles and sauer kraut.....	10 25	3 75	14 75		11 82
Fruit, candy and nuts.....					
Dentistry.....				12 00	
Ice.....					47 92
Hack.....					
Totals.....	8,823 69	7,791 86	8,440 41	8,506 70	9,261 25

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
\$272 24	\$337 99	\$272 47	\$306 04	\$297 66	\$262 44	\$297 18	\$6,936 34
101 64	77 31	45 85	46 76	51 79	59 85	50 82	957 50
46 08	39 29	47 03	46 52	74 60	54 38	72 49	1,073 99
229 68	240 98	179 40	192 68	87 85	164 71	190 11	5,154 48
.....	.....	44 72	47 04	.....	17 71	40 32	455 72
40 18	191 60	207 44	272 22	.....	229 67	100 36	3,572 91
59 51	42 58	82 09	108 56	54 17	51 28	63 91	1,379 53
12 00	14 95	12 35	13 60	14 05	.....	17 28	236 06
.....	7 56	3 48	7 20	16 02	15 34	8 54	129 21
121 99	104 72	16 85	18 84	276 37	374 08	177 24	3,705 57
10 48	10 00	4 48	.....	5 04	14 48	10 00	160 40
207 06	227 74	183 80	223 50	249 65	190 20	239 63	5,278 32
9 00	8 25	4 25	18 75	55 88	66 31	30 40	847 97
1 60	.....	5 50	19 33	1 05	3 70	6 75	158 03
32 40	42 86	47 92	49 68	37 61	135 70	144 83	991 55
12 32	.....	6 70	7 05	24 23	30 60	4 08	351 21
88 60	75 50	36 55	138 50	72 64	18 40	.....	430 19
.....	64 79	52 80	55 74	93 43	242 85	7 65	1,702 09
1,251 65	685 70	646 55	676 54	710 31	680 93	868 28	19,878 44
21 63	68 79	.....	.....	49 08	33 16	14 50	892 50
32 05	48 78	65 93	274 77	42 30	507 69	207 58	2,216 04
70 55	77 72	57 00	93 15	104 96	266 72	223 05	3,284 46
399 57	1,726 33	245 31	836 11	1,165 80	233 68	684 03	11,213 13
463 79	325 03	417 61	568 32	547 99	375 19	188 18	9,028 38
233 39	266 20	229 32	255 17	307 29	183 48	314 67	4,679 96
.....	.....	87 53	.....	.....	138 90	.....	816 77
75 19	61 68	25 25	40 52	11 05	.....	7 70	544 09
.....	.....	.....	18 90	.....	65	5 09	88 44
227 47	239 86	293 18	418 83	659 32	958 46	866 53	14,361 95
481 53	558 77	580 48	88 95	358 96	544 64	88 86	3,783 09
84 47	187 42	199 43	86 48	72 50	43 30	70 82	2,456 33
54 52	86 47	102 21	17 68	134 76	75 77	210 60	1,673 16
3 80	68 75	35 50	41 27	102 95	9 30	30 47	739 89
84 20	37 03	30 50	74 00	26 55	103 01	66 10	1,262 35
47 82	160 61	19 36	251 88	17 40	207 19	50 27	3,022 44
69 15	13 50	.....	32 90	44 00	33 80	39 75	620 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292 20
100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 50	400 00
53 05	44 45	81 90	26 10	45 30	48 88	44 80	1,284 54
12 00	96 82	12 00	32 37	20 35	.....	10 85	454 54
48 55	52 95	135 95	29 05	34 05	135 10	127 95	1,951 88
758 29	758 31	758 31	758 31	758 31	758 31	758 31	17,903 76
2,747 63	2,841 33	2,625 60	2,793 85	2,896 60	2,876 55	2,973 55	63,359 76
95 75	83 90	23 20	47 10	47 70	59 85	33 50	1,108 83
7 40	3 10	.....	11 00	90	14 55	.....	298 23
5 04	4 98	.....	4 88	.....	5 40	.....	91 61
29 95	30 90	94 02	9 75	39 70	33 63	34 45	818 31
.....	46 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 50
4 00	.....	.....	16 30	9 01	13 21	.....	117 59
50 20	12 00	6 90	46 34	28 44	3 00	14 75	318 45
350 65	76 30	90 00	.....	.....	190 00	.....	1,534 00
45 95	92 89	27 24	141 40	.....	46 21	78 62	15,000 00
.....	.....	6 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 80
.....	.....	581 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
.....	14 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	105 93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 17
.....	.....	.....	2 50	20 00	.....	.....	34 50
98 94	114 36	133 34	99 00	75 20	60 72	41 96	671 44
.....	.....	307 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	307 50
9,206 96	10,371 66	9,172 62	9,364 93	9,742 82	10,572 98	9,616 31	222,303 98

Eleventh Biennial Report

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM

(NO. 2)

AT

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI,

TO THE

THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

James W. Heddens, President.....	St. Joseph, Mo
Hon. J. W. Alexander.....	Gallatin, Mo.
Hon. J. S. Rust.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Hon. W. C. Ellison.....	Maryville, Mo.
Judge Richard L. Waller.....	Platte City, Mo.
F. W. Morse.....	Secretary
C. H. Wallace.....	Treasurer

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. R. Woodson, M. D.....	Superintendent
A. P. Busey, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician
J. T. Field, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician
Chas. O'Ferrall, M. D.	Third Assistant Physician and Pathologist
M. L. Spencer	Steward
Mrs. Effie Evans.....	Matron

REPORT.

*To His Excellency, Lon. V. Stephens, Governor of the State of Missouri,
and to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:*

The Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum No. 2, in compliance with sections 5682 and 5689, Revised Statutes, 1889, have the honor to submit for your consideration their biennial report for the eleventh biennial period ending December 31, 1896, accompanied by the reports of the superintendent, steward, treasurer and matron, containing a classified statement of all the actual expenditures of said institution, and showing particularly the disbursement of all funds appropriated by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, or received from other sources for the maintenance of said institution, together with a statement of all moneys used for repairs and buildings and other improvements.

The Board feels very much gratified at the showing of these reports, and we feel free to speak in terms of highest commendation of the work of this institution during the time covered by them, for the reason that the credit is due to Dr. C. R. Woodson and his legal corps of assistants rather than to the Board.

We submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the years 1895 and 1896:

RECEIPTS.

Received from county patients	168,211 54
Received from private patients	38,887 27
Received from sales of merchandise	2,260 57
Total	209,359 38
Transmitted to State Treasurer	209,359 38
Received from State Treasurer	259,030 22
Outstanding warrants, January 1, 1895	49 68
Total	259,079 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

For support.....	\$203,056 26
Officers' salaries.....	19,499 97
*Refunded to patients.....	2,210 44
Improvement and repairs.....	5,224 42
Piping.....	24 89
Fire-proofing elevator.....	996 82
Employees' building.....	3,993 69
Land purchase.....	21,000 00
Painting.....	2,000 00
Green-house.....	979 28
Overdrawn on requisition.....	27 85
Outstanding warrants, January 1, 1897.....	66 28
Total.....	259,097 90

*This represents amounts due payor when patients were removed or discharged from the institution.

RESOURCES.

Private patients, Dr	\$138 47
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APPROPRIATIONS.

For support.....	\$5,000 00	
officers' salaries.....	19,500 00	
land purchase.....	21,000 00	
improvement and repairs.....	5,000 00	
employees' building.....	4,000 00	
painting.....	2,000 00	
fire-proofing elevators.....	1,000 00	
green-house.....	1,000 00	
Total.....		\$58,500 00

EXPENDED.

For support.....	\$2,383 49	
officers' salaries.....	19,500 00	
land purchase.....	21,000 00	
improvement and repairs.....	5,000 00	
employees' building.....	4,000 00	
painting.....	2,000 00	
fire-proofing elevators.....	1,000 00	
green-house.....	1,000 00	
Total.....		55,883 49
Balance unexpended.....		2,616 51
As follows:		
For support.....		2,616 51

Of the \$5,000 appropriated for support only \$2,383.49 has been expended, leaving a balance of \$2,616.51 to revert to general revenue fund of the State.

For the years 1897 and 1898 we ask the following appropriations:

For officers' salaries.....	\$20,000 00
improvement and repairs.....	5,000 00
painting.....	2,000 00
enlarging steam and return pipes.....	1,500 00
addition to boiler-house.....	1,000 00
new boilers.....	2,500 00
horse barn.....	1,500 00
tiling closets and bath rooms.....	2,500 00
porches to new building.....	1,500 00
making brick.....	6,000 00
electric light plant.....	10,000 00
improving and beautifying grounds.....	2,500 00
new building.....	150,000 00
galvanized iron plenums.....	750 00
Total.....	206,750 00

You will observe that no appropriation for support fund is requested. This for the reason that we believe by careful and economic management we can get along without it.

The Board ask for \$5,000 for improvements and repairs, and \$2,000 for painting, and we cannot get along with any less sum and make necessary improvements and keep the buildings and appurtenances in good repair. It is the part of wisdom to keep State's property in first-class condition all the time. It will cost less in the long run, and will not be burdensome to the tax-payers of the State.

The appropriation for enlarging steam and return pipes, addition to boiler-house and horse barn are very greatly needed for the reasons stated in the Superintendent's report; while the tiling of the water-closets and bath-rooms will make it much easier to keep them neat and clean. As these closets and bath-rooms adjoin the wards, the necessity of keeping them in the best sanitary condition can be readily understood.

A new building, with capacity to comfortably care for seventy patients, has been erected out of improvement and repair fund appropriated by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, at a small cost to the State. The brick were made on the asylum ground and we were enabled to make this improvement at so small a cost for this reason, and others stated in the Superintendent's report. We ask for \$1,500 to erect porches around said building, as they are needed for the comfort and convenience of the occupants.

That it would be wise to make the appropriation of \$6,000 for brick-making is apparent from a perusal of what the Superintendent has to say on this subject. The State has already reaped a large profit from what we did along this line in 1896.

We cannot too strongly urge that the appropriation be made for an electric light plant.

It has been a source of regret to the Board that we could not keep the Asylum grounds in a more attractive condition, but as all appropriations under the statute must be made for specific purposes, and as the Board are prohibited, under penalty, from diverting any funds (although there may be a surplus) from the purpose for which it is appropriated, we would ask you to carefully consider and grant an appropriation of \$2,500, to be used in beautifying the Asylum grounds. By a small outlay of money each year, and the utilization of the labor under our control, we could make the grounds very attractive and beautiful.

With reference to appropriation for a new building, we have noth-

ing to add to what the Superintendent has stated so clearly and forcibly, except to give it our unqualified approval.

It gives us pleasure to state that the sanitary condition of the Asylum is good; that in all its departments it is in excellent condition; that the patients are well cared for and humanely treated.

The bounty of the State to her insane in the past have been generous, and we feel assured that the present General Assembly will carefully investigate the needs of Asylum No. 2 for the ensuing biennial period and grant all the appropriations asked for, or such of them as they believe will be wise and expedient.

We again commend the able management of Dr. C. R. Woodson, as Superintendent, and commend him and his assistants for their fidelity to the interest of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HEDDENS,

J. W. ALEXANDER,

JOSEPH S. RUST,

W. C. ELLISON,

R. L. WALLER,

Board of Managers.

We, J. W. Heddens, Joshua Rust, William C. Ellison, Richard L. Waller and J. W. Alexander, the Board of Managers of Asylum No. 2, being duly sworn, upon our oaths, state that the foregoing report is true, as we verily believe.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, by J. W. Heddens, this 13th day of January, 1897.
My commission expires November 9, 1898.

[SEAL]

FRANK W. MORSE, Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, by Joseph S. Rust, this 11th day of January, 1897.
Commission expires August 26, 1899.

[SEAL]

LEANDER W. BYRAM, Notary Public, Jackson Co., Mo.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, by William C. Ellison, this 8th day of January, 1897.
Commission expires February 17, 1900.

[SEAL]

EDWIN C. CUREMAN, Notary Public, Nodaway Co., Mo.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, by Richard L. Waller, this 9th day of January, 1897.

[SEAL]

B. F. MURDOCK, County Clerk, Platte Co., Mo.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, by J. W. Alexander, this 12th day of January, 1897.
Commission expires January 14, 1899.

[SEAL]

I. D. STEPHENS, Notary Public.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, Lon. V. Stephens, Governor, and the 39th General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

In accordance with sections 5682 and 5690, Revised Statutes of 1889, I have the honor of transmitting to you, through the honorable Board of Managers for Asylum No. 2, the eleventh biennial report of this institution.

There were in this institution the 31st day of December, 1894, 358 males, 311 females; total, 669.

Number admitted during the years 1895-6, 314 males, 203 females; total, 517.

Number treated during the two years, males, 672; females, 514; total 1,186.

Number discharged recovered, males, 115; females, 77; total, 192.

Number discharged improved, males, 28; females, 35; total, 63.

Number discharged unimproved, males, 21; females, 8; total, 29.

Number died during the two years, males, 63; females, 36; total, 99.

Number not insane, males, 2.

Total number discharged, males, 230; females, 155; total 385.

Number remaining in the institution December 31, 1896, males, 442; females, 359; total, 801.

Daily average attendance for the year 1895, males, 381; females, 324; total, 705.

For the year 1896, males, 431; females, 352; total, 783.

Daily average attendance for this biennial period, males, 406; females, 339; total, 745. Highest number during biennial period, 840; per diem per capita, forty-one and one-ninth cents; per capita per annum per biennial period, \$150.10.

It is becoming quite popular to send to institutions very old and helpless persons, who have become mentally enfeebled from old age. While they may be, or doubtless are, a great care to their friends or relatives, this custom is to be deprecated. They are seldom benefited,

and feel as though their friends had forsaken them. This class of patients lessens the percentage of recoveries and greatly increases the death rate.

The health of the institution has never been better than during the past biennial period. We have been entirely free from epidemics of every character. We have had a few patients brought to us in a very feeble and exhausted condition, who died soon after admission. Quite a number died of tuberculosis. There is always a large number of tuberculous patients in institutions of this character, which is in part due to our inability to thoroughly isolate tuberculous patients. Also to institution life, which necessarily causes inmates to remain indoors more than where insanity or restrictions do not exist. It has been settled beyond doubt that tuberculosis is a highly infectious disease, and we invariably isolate all patients with advanced tuberculosis, and use every precaution to destroy the tubercle bacilli. Our crowded condition will not permit us to isolate as we should.

We had one case of typhoid fever during the biennial period. Were unable to ascertain the source of infection, however. I am satisfied the infection was purely accidental, as we had no other case. We had but one case of erysipelas. We have had no diphtheretic or other infectious disease.

Our sewerage system is very complete, and we repeatedly use very large amounts of hot water, scalding out all closets, bath tubs, sinks, urinals, etc., thereby thoroughly flushing the entire sewerage system with very hot water. This we regard as indispensable in maintaining a strictly sanitary condition of such institutions.

Our ventilation is most excellent, and atmosphere very pure, the institution being entirely free from hospital and medicine odors.

The enactment of laws by the last General Assembly prohibiting county courts sending county patients to alms or poor-houses, has increased the number of admissions in all State institutions, and has necessarily added largely to incurable lists. We received quite a number of patients from poor-houses during the biennial period that have been insane many years, many of whom are congenital imbeciles or otherwise congenitally defective. While our percentage of recoveries is diminished by the admission of such classes of patients, our law-makers are entitled to great praise and commendation for providing better homes for this most unfortunate of all classes.

A few counties have taken advantage of section 5, page 185, Session Acts of 1893, by refusing to pay for support of county indigent insane. I believe the part so far as alludes to counties is concerned, should be repealed, as section 484, Revised Statutes of 1889, provides

that they shall pay, semi-annually, in advance, and also authorize the several county courts to discount or sell warrants issued in such behalf whenever it becomes necessary to raise such money so provided for. I think the aforesaid section, so far as it relates to private patients, a most excellent law.

The appropriations made by the Thirty-eight General Assembly were as follows:

For support.....	\$5,000 00	
the purchase of land.....	21,000 00	
officers' salaries.....	19,500 00	
improvement and repairs.....	5,000 00	
painting.....	2,000 00	
building for employes.....	4,000 00	
green-house.....	1,000 00	
fire-proofing elevator shafts.....	1,000 00	
Total.....		\$58,500 00
The following amounts have been expended of the above appropriations:		
For support.....	\$2,383 49	
the purchase of land.....	21,000 00	
officers' salaries.....	19,500 00	
improvement and repairs.....	5,000 00	
painting.....	2,000 00	
employes' building and store-room.....	4,000 00	
green-house.....	1,000 00	
fire-proofing elevator shafts.....	1,000 00	
		55,883 49
Balance.....		2,616 51

EXPLANATORY.

The Steward's report is an epitome of the business of the institution for the years 1895-6, while the Treasurer's report embraces the receipts and disbursements of 1895-6. The Treasurer disbursed in January, 1895, \$10,492.72 for the payment of December, 1894, bills. The Steward's report includes warrants drawn for the payment of December, 1896, bills. Unpaid bills January 1, 1897, \$11,371.66. The Steward's report shows amount expended, \$257,602.30, and refunded to patients discharged, \$2,356.54; total, \$259,958.84.

The Treasurer's report shows amount disbursed and cash on hand \$259,079.90. This amount plus warrants drawn in 1896, unpaid January 1, 1897, \$11,371.66, less warrants of 1894 paid in January, 1895, \$10,492.72, equals total amount shown by Steward's report, \$259,958.84.

The Thirty-ninth General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for the support of this institution. Of this amount, \$2,383.49 has been used, \$2,616.51 reverting to the treasury.

Twenty-one thousand dollars was appropriated to purchase land. Our Board purchased 110 acres of land adjoining the site of said asylum on the north side. It has proven to be a very wise expenditure. All of said land has been placed under a most excellent state of cultivation, and an unusually large amount of vegetables raised thereon. In

addition to that we cut about 500 cord of wood, a part of which was sold, a part used in burning brick. We also cut about 26,000 feet of good native lumber off of said land. Timber and vegetables obtained from said tract of land during the past two years, at a very low figure, were worth at least \$10,000.

Of the \$19,500 appropriated for officers' salaries the entire amount has been expended.

For improvement and repairs \$5,000 was appropriated. From this fund the institution has been kept in a most excellent state of repair.

By the use of 500,000 brick, made by the institution at a very nominal cost, also from the lumber heretofore referred to, we have been enabled to erect a building 86x76 feet, two stories high, with a capacity for seventy patients, at a cost of \$1,800 to the State. This building is well worth \$10,000. This has greatly relieved our overcrowded condition.

Also made one large cistern, 15,000 barrel capacity.

Two thousand dollars was aspropriated for painting. The entire interior of the main and infirmary buildings have been painted, which adds very greatly to the looks, comfort and healthfulness of all the halls, dormitories and rooms.

Four thousand dollars was appropriated for building employes' building and store-room. We constructed a building 76x28 feet, three stories high; the lower story being used for dining-room for employes and store-room, the second story for employes' assemblage and billiard halls, the third story for employes' sleeping-rooms. This is a very substantial, complete, comfortable and greatly needed building.

One thousand dollars was appropriated for green-house. By using brick made by the institution we were enabled to erect a green-house 28x100 feet, all wood work, consisting of best quality of Louisiana cypress and red cedar. Said building has been provided with all modern equipments, and is a very pretty and substantial structure and will prove to be a very valuable acquisition to the institution, as a green-house and conservatory is almost indispensable to institutions of this character. Flowers are as charming to the insane as to the sane, and the benefits to be derived from flowers cannot be overestimated. It will also be valuable in propagating early plants and vegetables. A number of the inmates have made application for positions in conservatory.

One thousand dollars was appropriated for fire proofing elevator shafts. With this amount ten fire-proof brick shafts were made in lieu of the ten very combustible wood elevator shafts. All shafts commenced in the basement, and, where practicable, carried through the roof of the building and capped. Where not practicable to extend

through roof, the shaft was carried into the attic a safe distance and capped with iron, coated on both sides with mill plate asbestos.

As formerly constructed, fires in the region of elevators would have extended to roof in a very short time, as the shaft was nothing but a hard pine flue from basement to attic. With present construction the only way fire could extend from one story to another would be by ascending partitions (and there are but few that are not fire-proof) or window or door casings. Nothing has been added that has given the protection of said improvement.

NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS.

Officers' salaries.....	\$20,000 00
Improvement and repairs.....	5,000 00
Painting.....	2,000 00
Enlarging steam and return pipe.....	1,500 00
Addition to boiler-house.....	1,000 00
New boilers.....	2,500 00
Horse barn.....	1,500 00
Tiling closets and bath rooms.....	2,500 00
Porches to new building.....	1,500 00
Making brick.....	6,000 00
Electric light plant.....	10,000 00
Improving and beautifying grounds.....	2,500 00
New building.....	150,000 00
Galvanized iron plenums.....	750 00
Total.....	206,750 00

NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ENSUING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

Officers' salaries, \$20,000.

Improvement and repairs, \$5,000. It will be necessary to have \$5,000 to keep the institution in proper condition for a period of two years. A large institution and a great many people necessarily calls for many repairs that cannot be enumerated.

For painting, \$2,000. The building is in a fair state of preservation. The exterior should have one coat of paint, not alone to make it presentable, but for the preservation of the building. There are also many parts of the interior that need repainting.

One thousand five hundred dollars for enlarging steam and return pipes. The present steam and return pipes are entirely too small, as the ones now in use at connection with the steam plant and central system are the same that were in use when the institution was one of six wards, and a capacity for three hundred patients. Now there are twenty-nine wards, and an institution with a capacity for nine hundred and seventy-five persons. In many places the steam pipe is weakened, and small leaks are occurring from time to time, which renders this appropriation indispensable.

One thousand dollars for addition to boiler-house. The boiler-house is also inadequate, and should be enlarged. For this purpose we ask for \$1,000.

Twenty-five hundred dollars for new boilers. It will be necessary to have two or three new boilers. Two of the boilers in use are very small, and are quite old. They should be replaced by two larger and new ones. This will make the building much easier to heat, and will be a decided saving of fuel, as the present boiler plant has been taxed beyond its capacity.

Twenty-five hundred dollars for tiling closets and bath-rooms. It will require \$2,500 to tile 29 ward closets and bath-rooms. It is impossible to keep these presentable and in first-class sanitary condition without tiling floors, and they are not in keeping with other parts of the institution.

Fifteen hundred dollars for porches to new building. At a nominal cost we made the brick and erected a new building 86x76 feet, two stories high, with a capacity for seventy patients. We now ask an appropriation of \$1,500 for building two long porches on the north and two on the south and east sides, which will make this a very complete building. The porches will add very greatly to comfort and durability.

Six thousand dollars for making brick. Brick-making was never tried on the institution grounds until the spring and summer of 1896. We opened the yard and established a small plant at a trifling cost, and manufactured about 750,000, at a cost of less than one dollar per thousand. As there is a great demand for brick at institutions of this character, we have used all but 160,000 or 170,000. With the appropriation of the amount asked for we can make several million brick, out of which we can get a sufficient number of paving brick to make the necessary paving through and around grounds, which will enable us to have our patients in the open air fully a hundred days more every year than we are enabled to do at present, on account of inclement weather and no suitable walks. The greater part will be used in many needed improvements.

Ten thousand dollars for electric light plant. Again we feel it our duty to call your attention to the benefits of a light plant. During the last twelve years the institution has paid for gas and gas mains over \$10,000. Economy alone is not to be considered in this case. However, an electric light plant will be much cheaper than gas. The electric light will be far safer, and much more satisfactory. \$10,000 will build and thoroughly equip a first-class light plant, and will prove to be a profitable investment for the State.

In establishing a light plant it will be necessary to have appropriation sufficiently large to include the building for dynamos and engine, also boiler-house and boiler. The cost of wiring and properly insulating a building after completion will be greater than if done while the

building is being constructed. On account of destructiveness of patients, it also requires more caution and protection in wiring and insulating an asylum than an ordinary building.

With the appropriation asked for this will establish a plant sufficiently large that there will be no occasion for future appropriations. It is far better to have a plant properly constructed than to attempt to make alterations or additions, which are always troublesome and usually quite expensive.

On account of the disturbed condition of patients of homicidal tendencies, we cannot use gas in patient's sleeping apartments. We find this to be a very great inconvenience when the sleeping apartments have to be visited during the night, either on account of sickness or anything else requiring the services of physicians or night nurses.

Again, if we had electric light we would be enabled to throw open the doors of the sleeping apartments and permit the patients to have as free access to the closets as they have in the day time.

In the event of fire, gas in an institution of this kind would be very dangerous, and would necessitate the cutting off of all gas from the building. To this there would be very serious objections, as we have no other means of lighting the building, and to care for a large number of people in darkness, would be jeopardizing the patients. One who has given this subject but little thought, has but a slight conception of the danger associated with the light of this character. The only way we have of lighting the sleeping apartments at present, is by the use of a kerosene lantern, which, to say the least, is highly dangerous, especially so, should a nurse be attacked by a violent patient.

One thousand five hundred dollars for horse barn. The present barn is inadequate, very greatly dilapidated and becoming unsafe; is not worth repairing. We have on hand 150,000 brick made by the institution, and sufficient quantity of sand for making mortar. With the appropriation of \$1,500 we can erect a good, substantial barn, well worth \$3,500 or \$4,000.

Two thousand five hundred dollars for improving and beautifying grounds. Nature did a great deal for our grounds, though they have never been improved as they should have been. We ask you for an appropriation of \$2,500 that we may improve and beautify the same. We should have walks, drive-ways, fountains, statues, open pavilions, and many other things that will act as a diversion to those mentally afflicted. Much more good is obtained from diversion than from medicine in the treatment of the insane.

Seven hundred and fifty dollars for putting in galvanized iron plenums in attic connecting ventilating shafts with cupolas. At present there is a large wooden plenum, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size, extending from the central to the rear wards in both divisions, connecting the various ventilating shafts with the cupolas. In the event of fire this would be a large amount of very combustible material to feed a fire, and at the most inaccessible point; in fact, it would be almost impossible to extinguish a fire should it occur in the attic with this large amount of fuel to feed it. This should be removed and replaced with galvanized iron.

At last session of the Legislature your honorable body appropriated \$5,000 for the support of this institution. Of this amount \$2,616.51 is unused, which remains in the hands of the Treasurer and reverts to the general fund. We feel very much gratified to state that it will not be necessary for the State to make any appropriation for support of Asylum No. 2 during this biennial period. Would have returned entire amount of last appropriation had not our losses from hog cholera been so great. We paid more for hogs, bacon, hams and lard than we used of State fund for support.

It has been a few years since the Legislature was called upon and appropriated \$50,000 at every biennial period for each of the three asylums for the insane, and I think fully as much for the institution at St. Louis. It has been the custom of this institution to provide an abundance of everything and squander nothing. The State has been magnanimous in providing for its eleemosynary institutions, and we feel that its interests should be guarded.

The cardinal principle of the institution has been to look to the interests of the patient first, the interests of the State next. We have spared no effort to restore and render comfortable in every way possible those entrusted to our care. The wards have been greatly improved and rendered more cheerful and comfortable by painting, decorating and furnishing. We have placed more furniture in the institution during this biennial period than at any time during the history of the institution, and the furniture being of a very much better quality. It was almost wholly furnished with iron beds. In the division used for females we are now using in their stead a well finished hard maple bedsteads, which is more home-like, and helps very much to deprive the institution of the prison aspect. Rockers and easy chairs have been provided for all patients.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for new building. As all of the State institutions for the care and treatment of the insane in this State are at present taxed to their capacity, it will be necessary to

build a new institution or enlarge one or more of the present. There are many reasons why we should have this institution enlarged.

We are situated in one of the most fertile parts of the State, a part of the State that has never had a complete failure of crops. It is highly important that institutions of this character be provided with a bountiful supply of fruits and vegetables. This we always have. All vegetables have been produced without cost to the State.

We are very accessible to other parts of the State, on account of being a railroad center.

Being a jobbing city, we can always make purchases at a good advantage.

The cost of adding to this plant would be much less than the establishment of a new plant. The site alone is no little cost.

Our sewer system is complete and extends to the Missouri river. The attached building could be connected with the present system of sewerage at a cost not to exceed two or three hundred dollars. The administration building would not have to be one-half as large as in a new plant.

The other advantages of this over a new plant are, there would be no occasion for bakershop, laundry, amusement hall, chapel, and many other innumerable and expensive things.

With one hundred and fifty thousand dollars we can erect a modern building, five hundred patient capacity, and the cost of operating will be lessened and aid in making proper classification of insane. To establish a new plant of this magnitude it cannot be done for less than two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand dollars.

We believe a thorough scrutiny of the records of this institution, as regard condition, cost of maintenance, results obtained, and management will compare favorably with the institutions of this and other states.

We continue to rent land for dairy pasture and other farming purposes. Yield of corn and hay exceptionally good in 1896. Will furnish abundance of feed for all stock, horses, hogs and dairy herd. This is the first year we have raised sufficient corn for all purposes. The chops and other feed for cows has heretofore been quite an expense. Now we are chopping corn with institution mill, which takes provender supply out of purchase column, thereby reducing expenses \$250 or \$300 per month for six or seven months, or during the feeding season.

Loss of hogs during summer of 1895. The hogs were affected with cholera and we lost about 230 head of very fine stockers and brood sows. They were removed from one lot to another many times.

We tried many things to relieve them. Quick lime used by wagon loads by being thrown over the feed lots. Hogs burned as soon as they died. Special water pipes extended to lots and clean troughs provided, but nothing stopped its ravages until the greater part of them had died. Actual loss, \$2,000. To the State much more, as it was unsafe to buy more and bring them on the premises for nearly a year, causing large loss by not using slops and offal.

The purchase of the 110 acres of land has been a valuable acquisition, thereby giving us sufficient land in close proximity to the institution for gardening purposes, and the yield of vegetables was never better than in 1895-6. The new land exceeded our expectations, as the yield of potatoes was from 250 to 350 bushels per acre. The entire yield of potatoes in 1895, near 8,000 bushels; in 1896, near 10,000 bushels. Sweet potatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, turnips, parsnips, beets, carrots, beans, peas, water and musk melons and all other kinds of vegetables in proportion.

For exact amount of vegetables, corn, hay and other provender, see steward's report.

Many of the patients have been employed, and profitably so, during the biennial period. No one is made to work unless he or she so desires. When patients will take part in the various working departments, and of their own volition, we find the employment to be highly beneficial. They are much more easily controlled, eat and sleep better, less violent, less disturbed and practice fewer vices. As the pentup forces are given off they are less impulsive, less homicidal and suicidal. Employment is one of the best modes of diversion. All asylum physicians agree that employment conduces largely to the cure of patients, and, in the incurable, retards the progress into dementia. Idleness among the insane is as objectionable and as much to be deplored as in the sane. When practicable we permit the patient to choose the kind of employment he or she desires. The greater part of the farm and garden work is done by patients. The vineyard and berry patches are looked after by them. They also gather the berries, fruits and vegetables.

Our employes have been very faithful in discharging the various duties devolving upon them. Those who care for patients have been very thoughtful, industrious, kind and zealous. As a result of their attention and vigilance we have had no accidents or suicides to chronicle. When patients enter the institution many of them are morbidly suspicious, or have delusion of persecution. To properly care for such persons it requires candor, kindness, unceasing vigilance and great

patience. The success obtained is largely due to those who care for the patients.

The engineer, druggist, supervisors, gardener, mechanics and all other employes have discharged their duties in a very acceptable manner, and have looked well to and guarded the State's interests. For all of which I feel very grateful.

I am not unmindful of the medical staff, Drs. A. P. Busey, J. T. Field and Chas. O'Ferrall, who have placed me under lasting obligations for the assistance rendered by their hearty support, zealous work and untiring vigilance.

Of M. L. Spencer, our vigilant and efficient steward. Good judgment has characterized all purchases, all of which were in strict conformity with the law.

Of Dr. C. H. Wallace, our treasurer, who has proven to be a good collector, efficient treasurer and safe custodian. A glance at the uncollected bills will verify my statement.

Of Mr. F. W. Morse, the book-keeper and secretary of the Board of Managers, who has rendered very satisfactory service in his department.

Of Mrs. Effie Evans, the matron, who has taken great interest in the work devolving upon her, all of which has been systematic and highly satisfactory.

In conclusion, it affords me great pleasure to say to the Honorable Board of Managers have faithfully, honestly and impartially fulfilled the trust transmitted to them, and at no little sacrifice and inconvenience, always willing to assume and share the responsibilities of conducting the affairs of the institution. Their supervising counsel and wisdom have been a source of much aid in managing its various departments. Their actions have been characterized by conservatism and liberality. Never unmindful of the unfortunate patient, at the same time conscientiously guarding the interest of the State.

To you, gentlemen, I am unable to express my appreciation for the fairness, justice and kind treatment shown me and all others connected with the institution.

Respectfully,

C. R. WOODSON, M. D.,

Superintendent.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mrs. E. E. Richmond, papers and magazines.

Mrs. C. F. Cochran, magazines and periodicals.

Christian Science Association, kindness of Mrs. E. L. Loose, St. Joseph, Mo., Christian Science Text-book and Journals.

St. Joseph Daily Gazette, exchange papers.

St. Joseph Daily Herald, exchange papers.

St. Joseph Daily News, exchange papers.

Richmond Conservator, two papers regularly.

J. C. Wright and family, Aurora, Ind., Alpha and Omega and other religious tracts.

Mrs. Capt. Dowe, magazines and periodicals.

Macon City Democrat, one copy of paper regularly.

Deaf Mute Record, Fulton, Mo.

The Nodaway Democrat.

Ravenwood Gazette.

Tarkio Avalanche.

The Barnard Rustler.

Dearborn Democrat.

Skidmore Standard.

TABLE SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Male...	Female	Total...
Number remaining under treatment last biennial report.....	358	311	669
Number of admissions during the last two years.....	314	203	517
Number treated during the two years.....	672	514	1,186
Of this number there have been discharged recovered.....	115	74	192
Improved.....	28	29	56
Unimproved.....	22	16	38
Died.....	63	36	99
Not insane.....	2	.....	.....
Total.....	230	155	385
Remaining January 1, 1897..	442	359	801

There is a difference of opinion in regard to recoveries and the duration persons should remain well before being placed in the recovery list. Unless the patient becomes its former self it should not enter said list.

We have discharged as recovered 192 persons. This list does not contain any one of the 15 readmissions during this biennial period, as shown in the table of readmissions.

You will observe in table of duration of insanity 234 persons admitted where duration was unknown, or between one and forty years.

This alone makes an unfavorable class for recoveries. Rendering it much more unfavorable we have of this number, as shown in table of forms of insanity of those admitted, all of which are incurable as follows:

Mania, epileptic.....	24
Melancholia, epileptic.....	5
Dementia, epileptic.....	5
General, paresis.....	14
Dementia, terminal.....	23
Dementia, senile.....	11
Imbecility, congenital.....	6
Imbecility, eclamptic.....	2
Paranoia.....	10
Total.....	100

All of the above list may be said to be hopelessly insane at time of admission. The 63 discharged as improved, as shown in table of discharges are persons who have gone home in greatly improved condition. The major part remain at home one or more years, though they cannot be said to be their former selves mentally.

RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED AND HOW SUPPORTED.

Counties.	Male	Female	Total	County	Private.....
Atchison.....	10	5	15	12	3
Andrew.....	7	6	13	3	10
Buchanan.....	58	53	111	80	81
Bates.....	1	1	1	1	1
Carroll.....	6	6	12	10	2
Caldwell.....	9	3	12	7	5
Clay.....	7	5	12	7	5
Clark.....	4	2	6	5	1
Clinton.....	8	4	12	6	6
Chariton.....	5	6	11	7	4
Davies.....	12	5	17	12	5
DeKalb.....	10	3	13	11	2
Grundy.....	5	2	7	6	1
Gentry.....	7	4	11	6	5
Harrison.....	10	5	15	14	1
Holt.....	4	4	8	5	3
Henry.....	2	2	2	2	2
Jackson.....	31	23	54	30	24
Jasper.....	1	1	2	2	2
Knox.....	8	2	10	7	3
Linn.....	15	3	18	14	4
Livingston.....	12	4	16	13	3
Lewis.....	2	3	3	3	1
Lafayette.....	2	3	5	4	1
Marion.....	11	6	17	14	3
Mercer.....	4	8	12	9	3
Monroe.....	2	1	3	2	1
Macon.....	1	1	1	1	1
Nodaway.....	23	11	34	24	10
Putnam.....	3	3	3	3	3
Platte.....	10	10	10	7	3
Pettis.....	3	3	3	3	3
Ray.....	10	7	17	12	5
Saline.....	3	1	4	4	4
Shelby.....	5	6	11	8	3
Sullivan.....	6	4	10	6	4
Worth.....	2	4	6	2	4
Totals.....	314	203	517	357	160

AGES WHEN ADMITTED.

	Male...	Female...	Total..
One to five years.....	1	...	1
Five to ten years.....	2	1	3
Ten to fifteen years.....	3	5	8
Fifteen to twenty years.....	14	15	29
Twenty to thirty years.....	74	48	122
Thirty to forty years.....	70	42	112
Forty to fifty years.....	55	35	90
Fifty to sixty years.....	36	26	62
Sixty to seventy years.....	27	10	37
Seventy to eighty years.....	11	5	16
Eighty to ninety years.....	2	1	3
Unknown.....	19	15	34
Totals.....	314	203	517

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Married.....	141	98	239
Single.....	141	63	204
Widowed.....	23	41	64
Unknown.....	9	1	10
Totals.....	314	203	517

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Farmers.....	103	...	103
Farmers' sons.....	17	...	17
Farmers' daughters.....	...	5	5
Domestics.....	...	14	14
Laborers.....	92	...	92
Housewives.....	...	121	121
Merchants.....	14	...	14
Florists.....	2	1	3
Teachers.....	...	2	2
Cooks.....	1	1	2
Dressmakers.....	...	4	4
Merchants' daughters.....	...	1	1
Clerks.....	2	1	3
Artists.....	...	1	1
Shirt-makers.....	...	1	1
Laundress.....	...	2	2
Milliner.....	...	1	1
No occupation.....	17	48	65
Hotel keepers.....	2	...	2
News agents.....	1	...	1
Piano-makers.....	1	...	1
Railroad conductors.....	2	...	2
Printers.....	1	...	1
Physicians.....	3	...	3
Real estate agents.....	1	...	1
Students.....	2	...	2
Gamblers.....	1	...	1
Saloon keepers.....	2	...	2
Preachers.....	4	...	4
Manufacturers.....	2	...	2
Bookkeepers.....	2	...	2
Painters.....	2	...	2
Machinists.....	1	...	1
Bartenders.....	3	...	3
Butchers.....	2	...	2
Salesmen.....	3	...	3
Bridge builders.....	1	...	1
Police men.....	1	...	1
Tailors.....	2	...	2
Carpenters.....	3	...	3
Stockmen.....	2	...	2
Stenographers.....	1	...	1
Commission merchants.....	3	...	3
Engineers.....	1	...	1

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED--Continued.

	Male...	Female	Total...
Druggists.....	2	.....	2
Teamsters.....	2	.....	2
Brickmasons.....	1	.....	1
Miners.....	1	.....	1
Nightwatch.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	7	.....	7
Blacksmiths.....	3	.....	3
Totals.....	314	203	517

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Missouri.....	138	93	231
Kentucky.....	13	9	22
Illinois.....	13	6	19
Ohio.....	15	10	25
New York.....	17	4	21
Pennsylvania.....	11	7	18
North Carolina.....	2	1	3
Iowa.....	8	8	16
Kansas.....	5	2	7
West Virginia.....	1	.....	1
Indiana.....	13	8	21
Wisconsin.....	3	2	5
Virginia.....	6	5	11
Maryland.....	4	.....	4
Louisiana.....	1	.....	1
South Carolina.....	1	.....	1
Tennessee.....	4	5	9
Texas.....	2	.....	2
Michigan.....	1	1	2
Nebraska.....	1	.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1	.....	1
France.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	1	3	4
Russia.....	1	.....	1
Austria.....	1	1	2
Germany.....	17	4	21
England.....	2	2	4
Ireland.....	5	7	12
Switzerland.....	3	2	5
Unknown.....	23	15	38
Connecticut.....	.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	.....	3	3
Minnesota.....	.....	1	1
Mississippi.....	.....	1	1
Sweden.....	.....	2	2
Totals.....	314	203	517

DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

One month or less.....	63	60	123
One to three months.....	54	30	84
Three to six months.....	21	11	32
Six to 12 months.....	33	13	46
One to two years.....	31	20	51
Two to three years.....	15	7	22
Three to five years.....	11	4	15
Five to ten years.....	8	8	16
Ten to twenty years.....	11	5	16
Twenty to thirty years.....	5	3	8
Thirty to forty years.....	1	1	2
Unknown years.....	61	41	102
Totals.....	314	203	517

NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.....	Female..	Total....
From			
First.....	216	151	367
Second.....	38	38	76
Third.....	10	6	16
Fourth.....	4	3	7
Fifth.....	1	1	2
Sixth.....	1	1	2
Seventh.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	43	3	46
Totals.....	314	203	517

FORMS OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Mania, simple acute.....	35	17	52
Mania, simple chronic.....	4	4	8
Mania, acute.....	13	25	38
Mania, chronic.....	27	10	37
Mania, delusional acute.....	6	8	14
Mania, delusional chronic.....	5	5	10
Mania, epileptic.....	19	5	24
Mania, recurrent.....	6	4	10
Mania, homicidal.....	2	2	4
Mania, transitory.....	1	1	2
Mania-a-potu.....	2	1	3
Morphomania.....	3	2	5
Mania, puerperal.....	1	1	2
Confusional, insanity.....	1	1	2
Melancholia, simple acute.....	80	44	124
Melancholia, simple chronic.....	5	5	10
Melancholia, acute.....	11	17	28
Melancholia, chronic.....	15	26	41
Melancholia, delusional acute.....	2	2	4
Melancholia, delusional chronic.....	4	7	11
Melancholia, hypochondriacal.....	5	1	6
Melancholia, suicidal.....	1	1	2
Melancholia, recurrent.....	1	4	5
Melancholia, epileptic.....	3	2	5
Melancholia, agitated.....	1	3	4
Melancholia, resistive.....	1	1	2
Melancholia, stuporous.....	2	2	4
Melancholia, puerperal.....	1	1	2
General paresis.....	14	14	28
Dementia, terminal.....	11	12	23
Dementia, senile.....	11	11	22
Dementia, epileptica.....	3	2	5
Imbecility congenital.....	3	3	6
Imbecility eclamptic.....	1	1	2
Organic mania.....	3	3	6
Organic melancholia.....	5	2	7
Organic insanity.....	1	1	2
Paranoia.....	8	2	10
Not insane.....	2	2	4
Totals.....	314	203	517

READMISSIONS.

Readmitted once.....	8	6	14
Readmitted twice.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	9	6	15

CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

	Male...	Female...	Total.....
Recovered.....	115	77	192
Improved.....	28	85	63
Unimproved.....	21	8	29
Not insane.....	2		2
Totals.....	166	120	286

DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED.

One to four weeks.....		2	2
One to three months.....	13	4	17
Three to six months.....	28	13	41
Six to twelve months.....	40	27	67
One to two years.....	13	13	26
Two to three years.....	5	7	12
Three to five years.....	3	3	6
Seven to fifteen years.....	1	2	3
Unknown years.....	12	6	18
	115	77	192

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

One to four weeks.....		2	2
One to three months.....	29	15	44
Three to six months.....	39	17	56
Six to twelve months.....	31	28	59
One to two years.....	7	10	17
Two to three years.....	3	4	7
Three to five years.....	2		2
Five to seven years.....		1	1
Seven to ten years.....	2		2
Unknown.....	2		2
	115	77	192

FORMS OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED.

Mania, simple acute.....	9	8	17
Mania, acute.....	15	14	29
Mania, chronic.....	7	3	10
Mania, organic.....	1		1
Mania, transitory.....	1		1
Mania, recurrent.....	3	2	5
Mania, homicidal.....	1		1
Mania, delusional acute.....	5	1	6
Mania, delusional chronic.....	1		1
Mania-a-potu.....	2	1	3
Dipsomania.....	1		1
Mania, epileptic.....	1		1
Mania, puerperal.....		1	1
Melancholia, simple acute.....	31	12	43
Melancholia acute.....	29	21	50
Melancholia chronic.....	3	4	7
Melancholia, recurrent.....	3	3	6
Melancholia, stuporous.....	1	1	2
Melancholia, delusional.....		3	3
Morphomania.....	3	2	5
Totals.....	116	77	192

AGES AT DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED.

From	Male...	Female...	Total...
Ten to fifteen years.....	1	.....	1
Fifteen to twenty years.....	2	.....	2
Twenty to thirty years.....	5	.....	12
Thirty to forty years.....	12	5	17
Forty to fifty years.....	8	4	12
Fifty to sixty years.....	6	6	12
Sixty to seventy years.....	10	6	16
Seventy to eighty years.....	5	1	6
Eighty to ninety years.....	3	.....	3
Unknown years.....	11	7	18
	63	36	99

FORMS OF INSANITY OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Mania, acute.....	2	4	6
Mania, chronic.....	9	2	11
Mania, epileptic.....	1	3	4
Mania, delusional chronic.....	2	4	6
Mania, delusional acute.....	1	.....	1
Mania, organic.....	2	.....	2
Melancholia, puerperal.....	.....	1	1
Melancholia, acute.....	2	8	10
Melancholia, chronic.....	4	6	10
Melancholia, simple acute.....	1	.....	1
Melancholia, simple chronic.....	2	1	3
Melancholia, suicidal.....	1	.....	1
Melancholia, organic.....	4	.....	4
Melancholia, epileptic.....	.....	2	2
General paresis.....	15	1	16
Dementia.....	3	.....	3
Dementia, senile.....	8	1	9
Dementia, terminal.....	4	1	5
Delusional insanity.....	1	1	2
Imbecility, epileptic.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	63	36	99

CAUSE OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED.

	Male....	Female..	Total..
Abscess of brain.....	3		3
Meningitis, lepto purulent.....	1		1
Hemorrhage, cerebral.....	12	3	15
Exhaustion, gluteal sloughs.....	1		1
Mitral, insufficiency.....	2	4	6
Bronchitis.....	1	1	2
Pulmonary edema.....	1		1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7	5	12
Exhaustion of paresis.....	7		7
Endocarditis.....	1	1	2
Carcinoma of the stomach.....	1		1
Asthma.....	2		2
Exhaustion from epileptic convulsions.....	1	2	3
Exhaustion, maniacal.....	6	3	9
Cystitis.....	1		1
Perforation of colon.....	1		1
Exhaustion, senile.....	2		2
Cerebral clot.....	1		1
Pericarditis.....	1		1
Peritonitis, tubercular.....	1		1
Convulsions, epileptic.....	1		1
Cerebral embolism.....	1		1
Meningitis, tubercular.....	1		1
Typhoid fever.....	1		1
Convulsions of general paresis.....	1		1
Heart clot.....	1		1
Gangrene, senile.....	1		1
Congestion of lungs.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....	1		1
Exhaustion.....	1	5	6
Erysipelas.....		1	1
Scarlet fever.....		1	1
Pulmonary abscess.....		1	1
Strangulated hernia.....		1	1
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....		2	2
Aneurism of carotid.....		1	1
Gastritis.....		1	1
Myelitis, chronic.....		2	2
Abscess of liver.....		1	1
Totals.....	63	36	99

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report as Treasurer of State Lunatic Asylum No. 2 for the biennial period, ending December 31, 1896.

RECEIPTS.	
Received from State Treasurer.....	\$259,080 22
Remitted to State Treasurer	213,224 22
Balance received from State Treasurer.....	45,806 00
Balance January 1, 1895.....	3,864 84
Cash, January 1, 1895	49 68
Received from county patients.....	168,211 54
Received from private patients.....	88,887 27
Received from merchandise sales.....	2,260 57
Total.....	259,079 90
DISBURSEMENTS.	
For support.....	203,056 26
officers' salaries.....	19,499 97
refund to patients.....	2,210 44
improvement and repairs.....	5,224 42
pipng.....	24 89
fire-proofing elevators.....	996 82
employees' building	3,993 69
land purchase.....	21,000 00
painting.....	2,000 00
green-house.....	979 28
Balance on hand January 1, 1897	94 13
Total.....	259,079 90
RESOURCES.	
Private patients, debtor.....	138 47

Respectfully

C. H. WALLACE, Treasurer.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report as Steward of State Lunatic Asylum No. 2 for the biennial period ending December 31, 1896, showing the actual expenses of the institution, also the amount expended for improvements and repairs and the various other funds, for which appropriations were made by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly.

Yours respectfully,

M. L. SPENCER.

The appropriations made by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly were:

Support.....	\$5,000 00	
Officers' salaries.....	19,500 00	
Land purchase.....	21,000 00	
Improvement and repairs.....	5,000 00	
Employes' building.....	4,000 00	
Painting.....	2,000 00	
Fire-proofing elevators.....	1,000 00	
Green-house.....	1,000 00	
Total		\$58,500 00

There has been expended of the above appropriations:

Support.....	\$2,383 49	
Officers' salaries.....	19,500 00	
Land purchase.....	21,000 00	
Improvement and repairs	5,000 00	
Employes' building.....	4,000 00	
Painting	2,000 00	
Fire-proof elevators	1,000 00	
Total		\$55,883 49
Balance unexpended.....		2,616 51
As follows:		
For support.....		2,616 51

SUPPORT FUND.

Amount of appropriations.....	\$5,000 00
Amount unexpended	2,616 51
Amount expended.....	2,383 49
Amount received from other sources.....	201,718 81
Total	204,102 80

HOW EXPENDED.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Apples.....		\$395 86
Apricots, lbs.	1,202	92 80
Apricots, canned		15 00
Allspice, lbs.	20	1 56
Artics, pairs	24	26 88
Amusements.....		13 00
Aprons.....		70
Advertisements		5 65
Axes and axe handles.....		8 10
Asphaltum		1 50
Baking powder, lbs.....	735	248 40
Butter, lbs.....	57,489	10,794 84
Beef, lbs.	359,238	20,614 38
Buckwheat, lbs	800	22 25
Beans, lbs.....	3,817	131 39
Bacon, lbs	3,239	150 15
Brooms, dozen.....	142	344 94
Buckets, dozen		98 50
Brushes, floor.....		9 81
Blankets		1,164 38
Barber supplies.....		91 85
Brushes, hair		4 63
Brushes, blacking.....		7 15
Blacking		5 55
Beeswax, lbs	25	8 80
Baskets		25 11
Brushes, counter		1 15
Bed springs.....		249 25
Buttons.....		86 96
Bedsteads		911 32
Bobonette.....		55 68
Barn supplies		5 26
Bran, lbs	83,760	476 74
Beer, bottles	3	75
Board managers.....		1,187 60
Boots, pairs.....	6	15 00
Bluing, lbs.....	15	65 00
Bandages		5 72
Bronze		8 25
Bananas		3 80
Bread		70
Brushes, paint.....		50
Beef tongue	10	5 00
Barley		4 31
Burlaps.....		16 25
Bluegrass seed.....		3 75
Billiard cue tips		1 00
Barrels, apples		195 90
Broom handles.....		1 50
Buds.....	1	30 00
Bridle.....	1	2 00
Buggy.....	1	90 00
Brail		7 25
Crackers	164	152 50
Candy, lbs	6	1 00
Corn, canned, cases	30	143 60
Cinnamon, lbs	65	9 25
Cocoanut, lbs	51	12 16
Celery seed.....		1 83
Currants.....	90	5 96
Ceralline, cases.....	5	15 00
Celery, bunches.....	60	30 20
Chocolate, lbs.....	55	17 20
Coffee, lbs	26,255	4,861 20
Cheese, lbs.....	2,905	283 46
Cloves, lbs.....	20	2 47
Codfish		1 80
Chickens.....		1,328 73
Cranberries, barrels	10	59 40
Citron, lbs.....	30	3 16
Caps, men's		4 00
Calico, yards.....	2,894	173 15
Corsets.....	311	25 85
Corn, bushels	731	303 95
Chairs		533 62
Cotton batting.....		8 44
Cards, playing, dozens.....	9	8 48
Chambers	360	143 00
Combs, dressing.....		12 63
Cassia		33
Cradle.....	1	1 10
Castings		50

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Cuspidors.....	144	\$60 00
Combs, fine.....	8	8 00
Carpets.....		442 45
Curtain fixtures.....	5	5 68
Crash.....	8,831	706 22
Coke, bushels.....	1,994	133 62
Chair seats.....		3 60
Charcoal.....		3 75
Coal, bushels.....	139,666	14,996 24
Chandeliers.....		13 15
Chip soap, lbs.....	4,283	197 63
Couches.....	9	100 00
Collars, men's.....		8 36
Cotton, knitting.....		7 33
Coats and vests.....		2,620 80
Cambric, yards.....	232	16 13
Cheviot, yards.....	1,850	123 91
Celery plants.....		3 00
Chopped feed.....	40,330	352 62
Cistern cover.....	1	4 50
Creton.....	94	6 74
Corset laces.....		40
Chalk line.....		50
Carts.....		30 75
Chamois.....	4	3 00
Cows.....	17	596 50
Chaplain's services.....		450 00
Clippers repaired.....		2 50
Cement.....		107 90
Cottonade.....		5 10
Cotton thread.....		18 57
Crochet cotton.....		65
Castors.....		35
Clothing.....		108 50
Coffee cans.....		21 00
Coal oil, gallons.....	259	28 83
Carpet sweeper.....	11	9 95
Cheese cloths.....		9 63
Collar buttons.....		9 87
Canton flannel.....	1,909	157 67
Cob pipes.....		9 80
Coffins.....		115 00
Chloride lime, barrel.....		7 17
Chemise.....		3 98
Dusters, dozens.....	11	32 83
Damask.....	485	112 41
Dressing cases.....	2	17 40
Ducking.....	1,495	133 54
Drawers, pairs.....	1,076	380 07
Darning cottons.....		31
Drillink, yards.....	68	6 88
Dish pans.....		6 00
Drip pans.....		31 65
Dates.....		60
Dresses, making.....		16 00
Dress shields.....		60
Dress goods.....		175 65
Dress stays.....		2 85
Drapery, yards.....	258	16 82
Eggs, dozen.....	11,012	1,392 09
Expense returning patients.....		75 15
Expenses, home.....		406 90
Flour.....	434,400	7,127 91
Fresh fish.....		29 80
Fruit trees.....		38 15
Feathers, pounds.....	207	93 75
Fruit cans.....		162 50
Fruit jars.....		20 00
Flannel.....	273	58 22
Fans.....		1 44
Flowers.....		88 94
Freight and express.....		528 52
Farm land rental.....		2,005 30
Fire clay.....		2 00
Furniture repairs.....		42 15
Furniture.....		3 25
Fusees, cases.....	8	80 00
Fine combs.....		2 25
Fiber basins.....		1 20
Fly paper.....		35
Figs.....		15
Feeding tubes.....		6 00

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Farming implements.....		\$225 53
Fire brick.....		8 10
Fringe, carpet.....		32
Ginger, lbs.....	90	10 10
Game.....		7 00
Gelatine.....		7 70
Gas.....		4,888 05
Gasoline, gal.....	40	3 85
Gingham.....	12,699	694 14
Gloves, pairs.....	110	85 14
Garden seeds.....		165 23
Glue.....		60
Grapes.....		47 60
Graham flour, lbs.....	1,050	16 18
Guitar repairs.....		75
Gowns.....		1 50
Gazette (newspaper).....		5 20
Hominy, barrels.....	28	96 85
Hams, lbs.....	1,074	67 99
Hardware.....		789 75
Hose, fire.....		16 75
Horse-power.....		30 00
Hose, men's and women's.....		353 38
Hooks and eyes.....		73
Hair pins.....		8 61
Hats.....		210 20
Handkerchiefs.....		8 84
Hoods.....		25 38
Horseshoeing and shoes.....		49 62
Harness.....		114 75
Harness repairs.....		8 75
Horse collars.....		5 00
Hogs.....		798 24
Harrow.....	1	28 00
Hay, lbs.....	101,220	398 00
Horses.....		245 00
Hair brushes, doz.....	6	14 45
Horlicks' food.....		10 00
Hair, plasterers.....		8 20
Ink, writing, quarts.....	17	10 00
Indelible ink, pints.....	9	94 50
Ice tools.....		51 50
Ice.....		733 73
Indexes.....		30
Ink stands.....		2 50
Iron beds.....		185 25
Indestructable blankets.....	100	475 00
Jewelry repairs.....		4 25
Knitting cotton.....		13 51
Kill doors.....		22 50
Kitchen furniture.....		234 92
Lemons.....		31 47
Livers, beef.....	1,802	253 22
Lemon extract, pints.....	36	24 28
Lard.....	7,688	460 98
Lanterns.....		13 58
Laundry blankets.....		11 39
Laundry nets.....		36 00
Laundry stove repairs.....		14 65
Linoleum.....	85	55 68
Lace.....		3 47
Lawn mower.....	1	100 80
Linen thread.....		14 69
Lounge covers.....		15 00
Lintel.....		30 50
Legal services.....		75 00
Locks.....		65 35
Lime, barrels.....	621	174 28
Laundry machine repairs.....		386 09
Lumber.....		333 55
Ladies' vests.....		49 10
Ladies' hair switches.....		5 00
Laundry wringer.....		16 85
Linseed oil, gallons.....	156	69 27
Lamp fixtures.....		3 20
Lambs.....		62 19
Machine oil, gallons.....	50	10 80
Mackerel, barrels.....	3	20 70
Macaroni.....	175	14 07
Mustard.....	165	40 04
Mustard seed.....		1 65
Mace.....		7 85

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Molasses.....	322	\$54 29
Musical instruments.....		500 00
Moss, pounds.....	9,186	614 67
Mosquito bar.....		16 89
Mantels.....		150 00
Muslin.....	11,702	883 87
Mules.....	4	320 00
Medical supplies.....		1,805 41
Medical journals.....		84 50
Meal corn, pounds.....	15,400	116 98
Music.....		25 00
Mop-handles, dozens.....	41	30 40
Meat roaster.....		60 00
Milk.....		7 30
Meat block.....		9 50
Mud wheel wheel, repairs.....		5 75
Millet seed.....		3 30
Moulding (pictures).....		1 50
Maple syrup, gallons.....	67	60 40
Nutmegs.....		7 00
Nippers.....		1 25
Needles.....		15 50
Napkins.....		22 37
Nuts.....		30
Neckties.....		75
Nails.....		43 03
Oysters.....		202 80
Olives.....		2 55
Rolled oats, barrels.....	49	147 55
Oranges.....		60 05
Oil cloth rolls.....	72	101 69
Opaque.....	2,430	293 76
Overalls, pairs.....	138	77 12
Oats, bushels.....	569	124 05
Oil, machine.....	108	49 38
Over, remitted by Marion county.....		72 20
Over jackets.....		47 78
Oil-cans.....		25
Peaches.....		26 10
Peaches, canned, cases.....	59	182 00
Pumpkins, canned, cases.....	1	3 00
Peas, canned, cans.....	26	4 90
Pepper, lbs.....	605	45 50
Pickles, gallons.....	4	1 00
Prunes.....		55
Potatoes, bushels.....	988	658 25
Peaches, evaporated.....		25 71
Pears, cases.....	2	6 00
Potash, cases.....	199	357 40
Pens, boxes.....	27	13 43
Pictures.....	1	2 00
Paraffine, lbs.....	625	50 00
Pencils, dozen.....	120	14 58
Pins, packages.....	160	17 19
Penholders.....		1 83
Pine apples.....		1 50
Paper sacks.....		1 16
Percale, yards.....	220	11 90
Pruning trees.....		8 00
Pears.....		3 75
Patterns.....		25
Pants, men's, pairs.....	1,101	1,071 18
Pruning hook.....		40
Pasturage.....		1,262 25
Postage.....		658 14
Painter supplies.....		100 95
Putty.....		17 75
Photographs.....		15 00
Pick handles.....		1 25
Plumbers' and steam fitting supplies.....		541 97
Potatoe hooks.....	6	3 25
Parsley.....		5
Queensware.....		594 18
Quilts, dozen.....	29	322 84
Rice, barrels.....	55	462 41
Raisins.....		26 05
Rockers.....	110	329 40
Rugs.....	3	10 06
Rope.....		3 65

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.	Cost.
Rubber blankets.....	365	\$396 50
Restraints.....		24 30
Ribbon, bolts.....	143	68 51
Rubber carpet, yards.....	436	598 17
Rakes.....		17 00
Rubber boots.....		6 00
Rubber tubing.....		50
Rent baker shop.....		23 80
Radiators.....	2	45 76
Returning escaped patients.....		100 60
Repairs to telephone.....		12 55
Repairs to teeth.....		1 50
Ruching.....		2 18
Repairing farm implements.....		29 55
Rent telephone.....		51 00
Refrigerator.....	1	10 20
Recording deeds.....		1 00
Roofing material.....		88 32
Sugar, lbs.....	75,605	3,605 10
Syrup, gal.....	6,389	1,009 28
Salt, barrels.....	122	133 86
Strawberries.....		10 58
Soda, cases.....	9	29 27
Starch.....	3,105	202 81
Soap.....		1,019 10
Sewing machine repairs.....		5 00
Sapolo.....	201	445 15
Sal soda.....	5	17 56
Scrub brushes, doz.....	40	27 70
Stove repairs.....		46 96
Scrim, yards.....	3,093	207 65
Sheeting.....	4,247	592 09
Suspenders, doz.....	45	88 71
Suits clothing.....	355	2,386 50
Splints.....		3 50
Stay bindings.....		42
Spectacles and repairing.....		52 30
Sateen, yards.....	1,080	100 50
Shirts.....	1,982	929 71
Safety pins.....		2 95
Shoe laces.....		23 81
Shoes, pairs.....	1,095	1,340 80
Slippers, pairs.....	542	466 80
Shoemaker supplies.....		130 15
Straw, loads.....	5	5 00
Swiss, yards.....	129	8 87
Stenell.....		3 50
Sorghum seed.....		2 00
Sewing-machine.....		40 00
Shorts, pounds.....	37,310	157 55
Sanitas, gallons.....	253	322 59
Stationery and printing.....		737 29
Sprinkler.....		65
Sand screen.....		75
Sandpaper.....		20
Sand.....		63 65
Sash cord.....		11 43
Stove polish.....		6 10
Sash weights.....		28 54
Storage on trunk.....		25
Silkaline, yards.....	400	24 18
Salmon, cases.....	1	4 00
Shawls.....		77 86
Sacks.....		11 61
Scale repairs.....		2 45
Scrub brushes.....		4 50
Saddle.....	1	6 40
Spangles.....		3 40
Silesta, yards.....	286	18 22
Steam cooker.....		140 00
Solder.....		90
Saratoga flakes.....		2 30
Tea, pounds.....	2,243	652 89
Tumeric.....		1 00
Turkeys.....	5,097	369 19
Tobacco.....	3,504	844 90
Table legs.....		8 95
Tubs, wash.....		4 85
Toothpicks.....		4 52
Ticking, yards.....	7,170	569 27
Thread.....		158 67
Twine, mattress, pounds.....	110	59 60

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Tape measures.....		\$1 20
Tables.....		108 47
Tracing paper.....		80
Tooth brushes.....		1 95
Trunks.....		7 50
Thermometers.....		10 50
Turpentine, gals.....	368	184 57
Telephone service.....		259 66
Telegrams.....		33 20
Traveling expenses.....		221 85
Towels, doz.....	18	46 19
Thimbles, gross.....	8	3 38
Tarleton, yards.....	32	3 01
Tapers.....		29 50
Threads, linen.....		22 60
Tiling.....		77 45
Timothy seed.....		9 00
Typewriter supplies.....		11 35
Tomatoes.....		7 20
Tar.....		60
Tissue paper.....		4 80
Tuning piano.....		4 00
Table covers.....		2 82
Trusses.....	3	9 00
Tripoli.....		1 50
Underwear.....		206 89
Violin strings.....		50
Vinegar, gals.....	2,161	205 43
Vanilla, pints.....	46	64 72
Varnish.....		12 95
Velveteen facing.....		79
Ventilating apparatus.....		34 72
Vell.....		45
Water.....		7,461 81
Wine.....		48 75
Wash basins.....		3 48
Wheelbarrows.....		22 50
Window-shades.....		22 62
Wire mats.....		13 33
Whisk brooms.....		4 22
Water-proof tick.....		2 50
Wash-boards.....		5 93
Wardrobes.....	15	114 00
Water-cooler.....		3 00
Wash-stands.....		5 50
Wagon repairs.....		19 88
Whip.....		1 00
Weighing.....		1 50
Window glass.....		41 33
Wages.....		68,109 48
Wagons.....		415 00
White lead.....		8 07
Waists.....		2 74
Water closets.....		364 55
Window sills.....		10 95
Webbing.....		15 44
Whisky.....	197	492 28
Water-proof sheets.....		14 45
Window rollers.....		15 13
Wire screens.....		3 60
Yeast.....		64 47
Yarn.....		2 64
Zephyrs.....		40
Total.....		204,102 30
Expense for support.....		204,102 30
Salaries of officers.....		19,500 00
Net actual expense.....		223,602 30
Daily average number of patients.....		745
Average annual cost per patient.....		\$150 10
Average daily cost per patient.....		41 19

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR FUND.

Amount of appropriation		\$5,000 00
Expended as follows:		
Aluminite.....	\$39 46	
Brick.....	186 23	
Building paper.....	87	
Cement.....	77 65	
Drayage.....	1 75	
Fire clay.....	15 00	
Glue.....	1 10	
Gravel.....	2 10	
Hose racks.....	40 45	
Hose valves.....	9 00	
Hydrant.....	2 75	
Hose, fire.....	183 50	
Hose couplings.....	6 00	
Iron.....	63 45	
Iron pipe.....	157 45	
Iron doors, frames and grates.....	54 30	
Japan.....	4 00	
Lumber.....	993 67	
Line.....	199 16	
Laths.....	21 10	
Locks.....	16 18	
Lawn washers.....	5 25	
Lintel.....	8 00	
Moulding.....	1 00	
Mud wheel.....	25 00	
Nails.....	21 65	
Oil shellac.....	2 50	
Plaster.....	72 98	
Plaster hair.....	40	
Plumbing supplies.....	8 69	
Putty.....	4 50	
Pipe machine.....	166 25	
Plumbing.....	64 00	
Repairing bake oven.....	69 18	
Repairs kitchen furniture.....	17 15	
Roofing material.....	94 45	
Sand.....	81 40	
Solder.....	1 80	
Steam fitters' supplies.....	213 90	
Slate roofing.....	120 59	
Stairway.....	60 00	
Sash weights.....	17 50	
Sand paper.....	50	
Sawing lumber.....	127 95	
Tin.....	11 40	
Transom guards.....	14 00	
Varnish.....	7 00	
White lead.....	24 30	
Wall paper.....	16 22	
Wages.....	1,149 15	
Window glass.....	29 76	
Weather strips.....	42 00	
Whiting.....	05	
Windows and doors.....	486 31	
Total.....		5,000 00

EMPLOYES' BUILDING.

Amount of appropriation		\$4,000 00
Expended as follows:		
Brick work per contract	\$1,732 10	
Carpenter work per contract	100 00	
Glue.....	1 00	
Hardware.....	2 00	
Iron pipe.....	21 48	
Lime.....	44 82	
Laths.....	15 75	
Lumber, doors and windows.....	981 04	
Mantels.....	112 50	
Nails.....	24 70	
Paints brushes.....	3 25	
Plaster hair.....	4 10	
Plaster.....	22 00	
Plans and specifications.....	50 00	
Slate roof.....	299 58	
Steamfitting supplies.....	195 06	
Stairway.....	115 00	
Sash locks.....	1 67	
Stone.....	45 67	
Tin.....	6 31	
Wages.....	271 97	
Total		4,000 00

FIRE PROOFING ELEVATOR FUND.

Amount of appropriation		\$1,000 00
Expended as follows:		
Brick.....	\$336 00	
Cement.....	5 55	
Drayage.....	1 00	
Iron.....	20 15	
Iron work.....	170 00	
Lime.....	14 07	
Nails.....	40	
Tin.....	3 18	
Wages.....	449 65	
Total		1,000 00

PAINTING FUND.

Amount of appropriations.....		\$2,000 00
Expended as follows:		
Cherry stain.....	25	
Drop black.....	40	
Japan.....	\$17 05	
Linseed oil.....	121 31	
Lamp black.....	90	
Oak stain.....	50	
Persian blue.....	3 50	
Paint brushes.....	30 30	
Putty knife.....	20	
Putty.....	2 65	
Paint in oil.....	3 30	
Shellac.....	11 30	
Senna.....	4 65	
Sand paper.....	40	
Turpentine.....	38 36	
Varnish.....	165 20	
Venitian red.....	2 00	
Wages.....	1,109 83	
White lead.....	466 60	
Yellow ochre.....	21 30	
Total		2,000 00
Land purchase fund		\$21,000 00

GREEN-HOUSE.

Amount of appropriation.....		\$1,000 00
Expended as follows:		
Cement.....	\$5 25	
Frame.....	250 98	
Glass.....	213 53	
Lime.....	37 42	
Sand.....	69 85	
T'ln.....	20 72	
Wages.....	402 25	
Total.....		1,000 00

SALARY FUND.

Amount of appropriation.....		\$19,500 00
Superintendent.....	\$6,000 00	
First assistant.....	3,000 00	
Second assistant.....	3,000 00	
Third assistant.....	2,500 00	
Steward.....	2,400 00	
Treasurer.....	1,200 00	
Matron.....	1,400 00	
Total.....		19,500 00

REFUNDED PAYMENTS.

Amount refunded patients, 1895 and 1896.....	\$2,356 54
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SUMMARY.

For support.....		\$204,102 30
Improvement and repairs.....	5,000 00	
officers' salaries.....	19,500 00	
employees' building.....	4,000 00	
fire-proofing elevators.....	1,000 00	
painting fund.....	2,000 00	
land purchase.....	21,000 00	
green-house.....	1,000 00	
Refunded to patients.....	2,356 54	
Total.....		259,958 84

The sales of merchandise and unserviceable property for 1895 and 1896 amounted to \$2,260.57.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

	1895.	1896.	Total.
Apples, bu.....	620	800	1,420
Apples, crab, bu.....	6	10	16
Asparagus, doz. bunches.....	80	94	174
Beans, green, bu.....	600	680	1,280
Beans, lima, bu.....	20	38	58
Beans, navy, bu.....	170	.....	170
Beets, bu.....	250	190	440
Blackberries, crates.....	283	100	383
Cabbage, heads.....	4,200	4,100	8,300
Carrots, bu.....	80	150	230
Cauliflowers, heads.....	2,400	1,800	4,200
Corn, sugar, doz.....	6,000	6,900	12,900
Corn, field, bu.....	3,000	4,900	7,900
Corn-fodder, shocks.....	700	180	880
Cucumbers.....	12,000	14,000	26,000
Cherries, bu.....	8	12	20
Currants, crates.....	3	.....	3
Chickens.....	200	500	700
Eggs, doz.....	170	270	440
Egg plant.....	180	75	255
Grapes, lbs.....	3,850	5,240	9,090
Gooseberries, crates.....	6	.....	6
Hay, tons.....	120	286	366
Hogs, lbs.....	16,085	26,430	42,515
Hogs sold, lbs.....	9,060	.....	9,060
Hogs died.....	162	.....	162
Lettuce, bu.....	600	850	1,450
Lumber, feet.....	.....	2,700	2,700
Kohlrabi, bu.....	125	95	220
Melons, musk.....	1,200	2,300	3,500
Melons, water.....	9,000	8,000	17,000
Mustard, bu.....	550	990	1,540
Okra, bu.....	4	8	12
Onions, doz. bunches.....	9,500	14,400	23,900
Onions, dry, bu.....	470	415	885
Onion sets, bu.....	21	17	38
Peas, bu.....	170	240	410
Peas, winter, bu.....	.....	58	58
Pepper, bu.....	7	6	13
Oyster plant, bu.....	45	58	103
Potatoes, Irish, bu.....	8,000	9,000	17,000
Potatoes, sweet, bu.....	1,700	1,100	2,800
Pumpkins.....	2,140	.....	2,140
Posts.....	160	470	630
Radishes, doz. bunches.....	1,500	1,840	3,340
Rhubarb, doz. bunches.....	1,520	2,360	3,880
Spinach, bu.....	180	230	410
Squashes.....	3,500	2,100	5,600
Strawberries, crates.....	15	36	51
Tomatoes, bu.....	1,530	1,080	2,610
Turnips, bu.....	2,000	1,600	3,600
Plums, bu.....	32	21	53
Turkeys.....	.....	11	11
Raspberries, crates.....	15	42	57

PRODUCT OF DAIRY.

	1895.	1896.	Total.
Milk, gals.....	33,779	31,032	64,811
Butter, lbs.....	1,768	16,012	17,780

MATRON'S REPORT.

EXHIBIT SHOWING AMOUNT OF FRUIT CANNED, PICKLED AND PRESERVED.

Articles.	1895	1896	Total.
Apple preserves, gallons.....		60	60
Blackberries, canned, gallons.....	132	169	01
Blackberry preserves, gallons.....	23	9	332
Blackberry jelly, gallons.....	44	10	54
Cherry preserves, gallons.....	25	37	62
Crab apple sweet pickles, gallons.....	10		10
Crab apple preverses, gallons.....	30		30
Crab apple butter, gallons.....		10	10
Current jelly, glasses.....	54		54
Sweet corn, dried, bushels.....	42		42
Gooseberry preserves, gallons.....	26		26
Grape jam, gallons.....	48	28	76
Grape jelly, gallons.....	68	97	165
Grape jelly, glasses.....		76	76
Grape butter, gallons.....		26	26
Grape sweet pickles, gallons.....		10	10
Grapes, canned, gallons.....	96	275	371
Melons, sweet pickles, gallons.....	30		30
Melons, chopped, gallons.....	193		193
Plum butter, gallons.....	116	19	135
Plum jelly, gallons.....	47	9	56
Plum jelly, glasses.....		20	20
Plum preserves, gallons.....	149	4	153
Raspberries, canned, gallons.....	20	13	33
Raspberry preserves, gallons.....	12		12
Raspberry jelly, glasses.....	152		152
Raspberry jam, gallons.....	10 ³⁴		10 ³⁴
Tomatoes, canned, gallons.....	2,200	500	2,700
Tomato preserves, gallons.....		25	25
Tomato Chili sauce, gallons.....	32		32
Tomato sliced pickles, gallons.....		140	140
Tomato chopped pickles, gallons.....	150	18	168
Pickles, cucumber, barrels.....	26	12	38
Kraut, barrels.....	18	5	23

EXHIBIT SHOWING NUMBER OF ARTICLES REPAIRED IN SEWING ROOM.

Articles.	1895	1896	Total.
Aprons	785	1,005	1,790
Bonnets	43	84	127
Blankets	165	182	347
Blouses, men	56	60	116
Curtains, cambric	37	.....	37
Comforts	3	2	5
Counterpanes	104	127	231
Scrim curtains	21	30	51
Chemise	1,722	1,820	3,542
Coats	220	273	493
Clothes sacks	445	462	907
Carpets	5	4	9
Cloaks	6	3	9
Corset covers	3	5	8
Dresses	6,590	6,616	13,206
Drawers for men	1,516	1,708	3,224
Drawers for women	2,882	2,057	4,939
Gowns	1,738	2,507	4,245
Hoods	10	30	40
Mattings	3	5	8
Mangle covers	8	5	13
Napkins, table	26	34	60
Pillow cases	399	402	801
Pants	866	886	1,752
Pillow ticks	64	73	137
Straight jackets	13	16	29
Stockings	3,487	3,523	7,010
Socks	2,415	2,862	5,277
Sheets	690	867	1,557
Sheets, sham	2	4	6
Skirts	267	2,332	2,599
Shirts	1,522	2,705	4,227
Shawls	14	115	129
Table covers	4	11	15
Table cloths	59	102	161
Towels	213	840	1,053
Vests for ladies	280	436	716
Vests for men	81	201	282
Waists, C. F.	967	1,003	1,970

EXHIBIT SHOWING NUMBER OF ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING ROOM.

Articles.	1895	1896	Total.
Aprons, ward.....	661	430	1,091
Aprons, kitchen.....	588	610	1,198
Aprons, duck.....	31	12	43
Aprons, muslin.....	106	304	410
Awning.....	3	8	11
Bonnets.....	70	78	148
Bandages, rolls.....	1,363	1,106	2,469
Basques.....	5	3	8
Bibs.....	113	120	233
Bolster cases.....	3	4	7
Blouse waists.....	3	4	7
Boys' pants.....	.....	14	14
Counterpanes, hemmed.....	122	157	279
Curtains, cambric.....	369	286	655
Curtains, scrim.....	291	403	694
Curtains, calico.....	12	15	27
Corset covers.....	2	3	5
Chemise.....	285	217	502
Clothes sacks.....	123	178	301
Dress waists.....	1	2	3
Dresses, gingham.....	574	673	1,247
Dresses, calico.....	70	90	160
Dresses, cheviot.....	52	108	160
Dresses, satteen.....	64	24	88
Dresses, woolen.....	5	7	12
Dresses, pongee.....	9	7	16
Wrappers, dresses.....	8	6	14
Drawers, C. F.....	157	149	306
Drawers, muslin.....	187	209	396
Drawers, boys.....	.....	2	2
Gowns.....	266	547	813
Holders, iron.....	1,705	593	2,298
Holders, pans.....	41	349	390
Jackets, straight.....	10	4	14
Laundry bags.....	24	10	34
Meat covers.....	19	13	32
Mangle covers.....	20	18	38
Mittens, pairs.....	7	12	19
Mattresses.....	1,358	1,478	2,836
Matt sacks.....	3	.....	3
Napkins, table, hemmed.....	32	166	198
Napkins, toilet.....	32	78	110
Night shirts.....	56	69	125
Pillow cases, officers'.....	56	69	125
Pillow cases, ward.....	685	810	1,495
Pillow ticks.....	13	26	39
Pillows, made.....	14	92	106
Pillows, made over.....	11	5	16
Pillow shams.....	2	3	5
Sheets, ward.....	860	1,042	1,902
Sheets, officers'.....	24	43	67
Sheets, employes'.....	44	89	133
Sheets, shams.....	1	.....	1
Skirts, muslin.....	173	120	293
Skirts, canton flannel.....	152	120	272
Skirts, flannel.....	25	39	64
Shrouds.....	11	9	20
Slide-board covers.....	6	.....	6
Suspenders, pairs.....	24	28	52
Table covers, linen.....	25	20	45
Table cloths, employes'.....	66	56	122
Table cloths, officers'.....	22	16	38
Table cloths, wards.....	7	64	71
Towels, roller.....	799	1,047	1,846
Towels, hand.....	167	4,961	5,128
Towels, dish.....	481	442	923
Towels, bath.....	48	221	269
Tagged articles.....	2,531	2,406	4,937
Tidies.....	57	98	155
Throws for pictures.....	58	96	154
Waists, canton flannel.....	124	83	217
Waists for boys.....	6	4	10

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM
(NO. 3)
AT
NEVADA, MISSOURI,
FOR THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY, LON V. STEPHENS,
Governor of the State of Missouri,
AND THE
39th GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1897.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

W. H. Jopes, M. D., President, Greenfield, Mo., term expires.....	February, 1899
T. B. Love, Springfield, Mo., term expires.....	February, 1897
J. L. George, Nevada, Mo., term expires.....	February, 1897
D. F. Brown, M. D., Dresden, Mo., term expires.....	February, 1899
C. R. Creasey, Odessa, Mo., term expires.....	February, 1897
G. B. Carstarphen, Accountant and Secretary of Board.	

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

J. F. Robinson, M. D., M. S.....	Superintendent
G. P. True, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician
S. A. Johnson, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician
J. S. Grosshart.....	Steward
Joseph Harper.....	Treasurer
Hannah Fitzgerald.....	Matron

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

W. H. Richardson.....	Engineer
C. W. Griffin.....	Supervisor
Mrs. Dora W. Allen.....	Supervisress
J. Thornton Warth.....	Stenographer
F. H. Howard.....	Druggist

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Honorable, the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, we beg leave to present herewith our report for the biennial period, from January 1, 1895, to December 31, 1896. During said period we have had at our disposal for use in the support of the institution sums as follows, viz:

SUPPORT.

Amount appropriated for support fund, 1895-6.....	\$20,000 00
received from county patients	120,867 88
received from private patients.	27,422 01
received from steward, merchandise sales.....	3,198 50
Total.....	171,488 39
Warrants paid (including bills for December, 1896, audited, but not paid).....	159,190 37
Amount of appropriation turned back to State Treasurer unused.....	12,298 02
Total.....	171,488 39

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Amount of appropriation, 1895-6.....	\$16,600 00
Expended for salaries for 1895-6, including salary for December, 1896, audited but not paid.	16,062 44
Amount in hands of State Treasurer unexpended.....	537 56
Total.....	16,600 00

The unexpended balance in this fund is caused by the fact that for one month succeeding the resignation of Dr. J. L. Warden the position of first assistant physician was vacant, and also to the fact that the salary of the treasurer was reduced by the Board of Managers during this period.

REPAIRS.

Appropriation.....	\$7,000 00
Amount expended	7,000 00

This appropriation has been inadequate to cover the necessary repairs of the institution.

We recommend that the General Assembly make the following appropriations for the ensuing biennial period, viz :

Support	\$20,000 00
Officers' salaries	16,800 00
General repairs	5,000 00
Painting	5,000 00
Electric light plant	5,000 00
Fire escapes	2,000 00
Replacing disintegrated stone in main building and wards	3,000 00
Green-house	1,000 00
Carpenter shop	750 00
Hot-water heater	800 00

Appended hereto we submit the biennial reports of our superintendent, steward, treasurer and matron, all of which have been fully considered by us, and we fully concur in all suggestions and recommendations which they contain.

The appropriations asked for are absolutely necessary to the proper conduct of the institution and are as small as the Board of Managers can justify itself in asking.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. JOPES,

J. L. GEORGE,

D. F. BROWN,

CHAS. R. CREASEY,

T. B. LOVE,

Board of Managers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1897.

My commission expires July 22, 1899.

[SEAL]

EDWIN HARRISON, Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1897.

My commission expires September 16, 1899.

[SEAL]

G. B. CARSTARPHEN, Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1897.

J. M. GLASSCOCK, J. P.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1897.

Term expires November 13, 1898.

[SEAL]

W. T. ANDERSON, Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1897.

My commission as notary expires February 1, 1897.

[SEAL]

W. S. BROTHERTON, Notary Public.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

NEVADA, Mo., January 1, 1897.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum No. 3 :

GENTLEMEN—I herewith beg to submit for your consideration the fifth biennial report of this institution, commencing January 1, 1895, and ending December 31, 1896.

The following tables will show the movement of the patients for the past two years :

MOVEMENTS OF PATIENTS—FISCAL YEAR, 1895.

	Male...	Female	Total...
Enrollment December 31, 1894.....	251	206	457
Admitted.....	122	114	236
Discharged restored.....	56	50	106
Discharged improved.....	7	10	17
Discharged stationary.....	4	8	12
Died.....	31	14	45

FISCAL YEAR, 1896.

	Male...	Female...	Total...
Enrolled December 31, 1895.....	280	242	522
Admitted.....	163	106	269
Discharged restored.....	64	49	113
Discharged improved.....	13	1	14
Discharged stationary.....	7	6	13
Died.....	41	24	65
Leaving in the institute at this date.....	313	264	577
Daily average attendance for 1895.....			489.55
Daily average attendance for 1896.....			557.40

The history of the institution, together with the above tables, show that the longer the institution has run the greater the increase of admissions per year, showing very conclusively that before another biennial period has passed we will have used all of the available space to accommodate patients.

Since opening the hospital, October 1, 1887, there have been admitted 2,038 patients—1,163 males and 875 females. Of this number there were discharged improved 172, restored 762, stationary 187, died 329, escaped 6, not insane 5.

Percentage of recoveries based on number received during the past two years 43.36. Percentage of recoveries based on the whole number received since the institution opened 37.38.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Owing to the law made by the last General Assembly requiring the county courts to send their insane to asylums instead of county poor-houses, our number has been increased until the capacity originally intended has been crowded so that it became necessary to fit up rooms not intended for that purpose when the building was erected. In order to meet this demand we have plastered and fitted up in complete order, an upper basement, entirely above the ground, with the same capacity as the other wards, at a cost of about \$1,000. We have also fitted up one of our basements in the middle pavilion for a congregate dining-room for men, which can be reached at either end by continuous stairways from above. This will enable us to use the dining-rooms of five male wards for sleeping-rooms, which will give further accommodation for about forty patients, or a greater capacity than one ward. The cost of this improvement will not exceed \$1,000, being done by our own help, with the exception of one extra man to plaster. By utilizing room not intended for the purpose we have increased our capacity seventy patients, with a per capita expense of \$28.57, while the original per capita expense, as estimated by the building commissioners, was \$602.

A large stone coal building near the boiler house which originally cost \$2,000 has been converted into a cold storage which will hold three hundred tons of ice with ample space for all perishable supplies, and a room for smoking and storing bacon. This cost us \$777 outside of our own labor. To supply the place of the stone coal-house we have erected a large coal shed covered with corrugated iron that holds more coal than the original building, and at a cost not exceeding \$150. Thus you will see by an expenditure of less than \$1,000 we have converted the coal-house into an invaluable cold storage which would otherwise have cost the State \$3,000.

These last improvements in utilizing space not intended for that purpose have been a direct saving to the State of \$41,363.

In addition to the new male ward, we have also opened one ward for females and are now moving into the last female ward, which is

much needed at this time on account of the crowded condition of the other wards.

We have also built one tunnel 194 feet long, 104 feet of which is 4 feet high and 4 feet wide, and the other, 90 feet, is 3 feet high and 3 wide. This tunnel was made to connect the steam pipes of the west wing and the boiler-house. We have also rebuilt the slaughter-house, cleared and put in cultivation about 50 acres of timber land, planted quite a number of ornamental and shade trees in the campus and fruit trees in the orchard.

HOSPITAL WARDS.

The original plan of this plant was for 4 pavillions on each side of the administration building, each pavillion having 3 wards, each ward having a capacity for 30 patients. The appropriation, however, having giving out before 6 pavillions were completed, the Board of Managers had to finish out of the support fund, before they could be occupied, the remaining 2 pavillions never having been built, thus making a capacity for only 540 patients when the building was opened. The improvements within the past two years have increased our capacity to 610 patients.

At the present, having 577 patients, and in view of our crowded condition in the near future, long before the expiration of another biennial period, and realizing the importance of isolating our feeble and helpless sick from the other patients, I would suggest that we use every reasonable means to secure an appropriation sufficient to build a pavillion on each wing, three stories high for females, and on account of the slope of the land, four stories high on the male wing, thus making seven wards sufficiently large for each to accommodate fifty patients.

These seven wards can be built and fitted up ready to receive three hundred and fifty patients at a cost of \$75,000; a per capita of \$214, about one-third the original per capita cost. This addition to our already complete plant, can be made without additional expense for officers and outside employes; in fact, the per capita reduction for expenses caused by a larger number of patients located at one place, would almost compensate for the additional help required to care for them.

APPROPRIATIONS REFUNDED.

Providence having smiled upon us in sending refreshing showers during the season of 1895, we raised a bountiful supply of fruit, cereals and vegetables, and with a fair supply raised during the season of 1896,

together with a judicious and economical management of our support fund, we are enabled to return, unused, to the State treasurer \$12,298.02. Also by the reduction of the treasurer's salary, coupled with a saving of one month's salary of assistant physician, \$537.56.

The general repair and painting fund has all been expended, and was inadequate to meet the demand for which it was intended. Twice the amount could have been judiciously expended for necessary repairs.

APPROPRIATIONS NECESSARY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD OF 1897 AND 1898.

Support	\$20,000 00
Officers' salaries.....	16,800 00
General repairs	5,000 00
Painting.....	5,000 00
Electric light plant	5,000 00
Fire escapes	2,000 00
Repairing disintegrated stone in main building and wards	3,000 00
Green-house	1,000 00
Carpenter shop.....	750 00
Hot water heater	800 00
Total.....	\$58,350 00

While, during the past two years, we have managed by economy to return a large portion of the amount appropriated for support, during the next two years we may not be so fortunate in having good crops, and in this event we would unquestionably need all of the amount asked for, and, if granted, will use the same, if not greater, economy to return the amount not necessary to be used.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

Considering the time our plant has been in use, the necessary wear will require at a low estimate all and probably more than asked for.

PAINTING.

Many of our wards and all of the buildings are very much in need of paint to preserve as well as beautify them, and will require the amount specified.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

The long distance from the gas-works and the poor quality of gas with which our institution is supplied, to say nothing of the danger of fire among insane people and the great expense, render our present system of lighting the building very unsatisfactory. It is not an infrequent occurrence that the light is insufficient to read by in the center building, and on account of the low pressure and poor quality of gas, the light becomes entirely extinguished on the wards, leaving our patients in total darkness, the burners being open to allow the gas to escape when the pressure is restored, a very dangerous state of affairs

among insane people. As a matter of economy, safety and comfort to our people, I earnestly request an appropriation sufficient to secure an electric light plant.

FIRE ESCAPES.

In completing the extreme wings of the building, east and west, which constitute seven wards, there is only one outside iron door to enter each ward. The other end of each ward has no outlet whatever. In the event of a fire with the class of locks on our doors and only one outlet, it would be almost impossible to remove our patients in safety. On this account I would request a fire escape to be placed at the extreme end of each pavillion.

REPAIRING DISINTEGRATED STONE IN MAIN BUILDING AND WARDS.

Quite an amount of our last appropriation for repairs was necessarily used for this purpose in repairing the worst places, and the amount I ask for is the lowest estimate, and will not be sufficient to repair the stone already giving away.

GREEN-HOUSE.

In the last two biennial reports my predecessor and I asked for an appropriation to build a green-house, which was rejected. I fully concurred with him then and now urgently ask our legislators to again consider this matter well, as no hospital is complete without a building of this kind. We can have at small expense after this building has been erected, for five dreary months, all the fragrant and beautiful flowers that are needed to make our wards look bright and cheerful. Besides this building could be utilized to a great advantage and profit in growing young plants for an early garden. A small appropriation for this purpose would be of great value and supply luxuries that our other State institutions now enjoy.

CARPENTER SHOP.

At this time we have no store-room for our dry goods and groceries and are using for that purpose four small rooms intended for sleeping rooms. A large room connected with the laundry and bakery, now used for a carpenter shop, is well located and adapted for a store-room, which, if used for that purpose, will necessitate building a carpenter shop.

HOT WATER HEATER.

The small hot water heater now in use is inadequate to meet the demands of furnishing hot water to all the apartments since the wards have all been opened.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH NON-PAYING PATIENTS ?

Every asylum has non-paying patients fall on its hands who are unsafe to be turned at large. In the matter of Charles Blessing, an insane convict sent to this asylum from our State penitentiary by an order from Governor Stone as a Pettis county charge, Pettis county refusing to pay for Blessing's maintenance on the ground of his not being a resident of Pettis county at the time he was sent to the penitentiary. The circuit court having sustained Pettis county in a suit instituted by Joseph Harper, treasurer of the asylum, we have not only lost the amount due us from him for maintenance and the expense of the suit, but we still have him, a very violent patient, on our hands, with no prospect of getting rid of him or any pay for keeping him here.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The many friends of the institution are entitled to our lasting gratitude for many kind acts of sympathy and encouragement. Thanks are especially due to the teachers of Mrs. Elliott's seminary, assisted by Miss Jennie Rice, for a most interesting entertainment given in the chapel for our patients. For donations of flowers given by the Epworth League by Miss Effie Gordon ; and for magazines from Mesdames J. M. Jones, S. V. Warth, Harry Moore, John T. Birdseye, C. G. Burton, R. B. Speed, Chas. Ingels, and to the editors of the Southwest Mail, Weekly Post, Columbia Herald, Lexington Weekly Intelligencer, Bates County Record, Neosho Times, Fulton Sun, Springfield Daily Democrat, Richmond Democrat, Missouri Deaf Mute Record, Clarence Courier, Paris Mercury, Monroe County Appeal, Lamar Democrat, Tipton Times, Windsor Review, Windsor-Times Democrat, Cass County Democrat, Clarksville Sentinel, Christian Advocate, Central Baptist, Mexico Ledger, Mexico Intelligencer, and to E. H. Stettmund for St. Louis dailies. For religious services every Sunday afternoon, we are indebted to Revs. Rogers, Taylor, Conelison and Elder Hiram Van Kirk.

EMPLOYEES.

Our employes are selected with a view of their adaptability for the positions applied for, and we have been enabled to secure industrious, intelligent and in many cases educated young people, active and energetic, who have proven themselves very efficient in service, always ready to comply with any duties required of them. From these we have an excellent orchestra and choir, without additional expense to the State.

OFFICERS.

To the officers of this asylum I desire to express my thanks for their uniform and respectful efforts in assisting me in this work, and whatever of success has been attained, and good accomplished, is largely due to their untiring efforts and skill. During the present biennial period there has been several changes in the staff. Dr. J. L. Warden, first assistant physician, having resigned to accept the position as superintendent of the Fulton asylum; Dr. G. P. True having been promoted to fill his place, and Dr. S. A. Johnson, of Springfield, Mo., being elected second assistant physician. Hon. F. P. Anderson's time having expired as steward, Hon. J. S. Grosshart, of Odessa, Mo., was elected to fill his place.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I am especially grateful for your able and judicious counsel and untiring interest in assisting me in the discharge of the important work you have entrusted to me.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. I.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

	Male...	Female	Total...
Number remaing under treatment at date of last biennial report	251	206	457
Number of admissions during the last two years.....	285	220	505
Number treated during the two years.....	536	426	962
Of this number there have been discharged:			
Recovered.....	120	99	219
Improved.....	20	11	31
Stationary.....	11	14	25
Died.....	72	38	110
Total discharged	223	162	385.
Remaining January 1, 1897.....	313	264	577

TABLE NO. II.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, INCLUDING DEATHS, SINCE ASYLUM OPENED, OCTOBER 1, 1887.

	Male...	Female.	Total ..
ADMISSIONS.			
Number admitted.....	1,163	875	2,038
DISCHARGES.			
Number discharged, recovered.....	431	331	762
Number discharged, improved.....	107	65	172
Number discharged, stationary.....	93	94	187
Number died.....	208	121	329
Number escaped.....	6		6
Number not insane.....	5		5
Totals.....	850	611	1,461

TABLE NO. III.

CIVIL RELATIONS.

	Male...	Female.	Total...
Married.....	119	107	226
Single.....	102	64	166
Widowed.....	31	46	77
Unknown.....	33	3	36
Total number of admissions.....	285	220	505

TABLE NO. IV.

RESIDENCE AND HOW SUPPORTED.

County.	Male....	Female...	Private..	County..	Total....
Adair.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Boone.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Barry.....	3	4	1	6	7
Barton.....	15	5	12	8	20
Bates.....	13	5	4	14	18
Benton.....	5	4	1	8	9
Butler.....	3	.....	.....	3	3
Cole.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cass.,.....	12	6	10	8	18
Cedar.....	2	4	.....	6	6
Christian.....	2	2	1	3	4
Cooper.....	9	11	6	14	20
Dade.....	7	4	2	9	11
Dallas.....	2	.....	1	1	2
Douglas.....	3	3	2	4	6
Gasconade.....	3	2	.....	5	5
Greene.....	5	7	9	3	12
Henry.....	12	4	6	10	16
Hickory.....	3	1	1	3	4
Howell.....	2	3	1	4	5
Howard.....	.....	3	3	.....	3
Jasper.....	22	22	16	29	44
Johnson.....	11	12	8	15	23
Jackson.....	22	22	20	24	44
Laclede.....	5	1	.....	6	6
Lafayette.....	7	9	7	9	16
Lewis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Lawrence.....	16	6	10	12	22
McDonald.....	4	3	5	2	7
Marles.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Marion.....	2	2	.....	4	4
Moniteau.....	3	1	2	2	4
Monroe.....	2	.....	1	1	2
Morgan.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
Newton.....	13	6	3	16	19
Oregon.....	4	4	.....	8	8
Osage.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Perry.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Pettis.....	17	12	1	28	29
Phelps.....	3	3	1	5	6
Polk.....	2	4	2	4	6
Pulaski.....	3	5	.....	8	8
Ripley.....	1	2	.....	3	3
Saline.....	4	9	4	9	13
Shelby.....	3	3	5	1	6
Scott.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
St. Clair.....	2	5	1	6	7
Taney.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
Texas.....	3	1	.....	4	4
Vernon.....	8	12	19	31	31
Webster.....	4	3	4	3	7
Wright.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
City of St. Louis.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Total admissions.....	285	220	172	333	505

TABLE NO. V.
NUMBER OF ATTACKS.

	Male....	Female...	Total.....
First attack.....	83	133	216
Second attack.....	53	44	97
Third attack.....	10	9	19
Fourth attack.....	5	4	9
Fifth attack.....	3	3	6
Sixth attack or more.....	2	5	7
Unknown.....	129	22	151
Total number of admissions.....	285	220	505

TABLE NO. VI.
DURATION OF ATTACK BEFORE ADMISSION.

	Male.....	Female...	Total.....
Less than 1 month.....	65	24	89
1 to 3 months.....	42	45	87
3 to 6 months.....	22	16	38
6 to 9 months.....	5	9	14
9 to 12 months.....	25	20	45
1 to 2 years.....	17	17	34
2 to 3 years.....	6	7	13
3 to 4 years.....	3	9	12
4 to 5 years.....	2	3	5
5 to 6 years.....	3	5	8
6 to 7 years.....	1	3	4
7 to 8 years.....	2	3	5
8 years and over.....	7	18	25
Unknown.....	85	41	126
Total admissions.....	285	220	505

TABLE NO. VII.
AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

	Male....	Female..	Total....
15 years and under.....	2	2	4
15 to 20 years.....	15	10	25
20 to 30 years.....	60	55	115
30 to 40 years.....	75	65	140
40 to 50 years.....	51	37	88
50 to 60 years.....	30	25	55
60 to 70 years.....	27	15	42
70 years and over.....	12	4	16
Unknown.....	13	6	19
Total admissions.....	285	220	505

TABLE NO. VIII.

AGES OF THOSE RECOVERED.

	Male.....	Female..	Total.....
15 to 20 years	8	8	16
20 to 30 years.....	29	28	57
30 to 40 years	27	30	57
40 to 50 years.....	26	15	41
50 to 70 years.....	26	12	38
70 years and over.....	2	2	4
Unknown.....	2	4	6
Total number restored.....	120	99	219

TABLE NO. IX.

AGES OF THOSE DISCHARGED IMPROVED OR STATIONARY.

	Male....	Female..	Total...
Under 20 years.....	2	3	5
20 to 30 years	6	5	11
30 to 40 years	8	6	14
40 to 50 years.....	5	7	12
50 to 60 years.....	5	1	6
60 to 80 years.....	5	2	7
Unknown.....	1	1	1
Total.....	31	25	56

TABLE NO. X.

AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

	Male....	Female..	Total...
20 to 30 years	8	8	16
30 to 40 years	21	10	31
40 to 50 years.....	16	3	19
50 to 60 years.....	10	9	19
60 to 70 years.....	5	3	8
70 to 80 years.....	9	2	11
80 years and older.....	1	2	3
Unknown.....	1	2	3
Total number of deaths.....	72	38	110

TABLE NO. XI.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS.

	Male...	Female.	Total...
January, 1895.....	8	4	12
February.....	13	9	22
March.....	8	4	12
April.....	14	12	26
May.....	11	8	19
June.....	14	10	24
July.....	10	16	26
August.....	14	19	33
September.....	9	7	16
October.....	7	7	14
November.....	8	10	18
December.....	12	11	23
January, 1896.....	18	9	27
February.....	14	7	21
March.....	11	5	16
April.....	14	13	27
May.....	20	9	29
June.....	17	10	27
July.....	9	9	18
August.....	11	10	21
September.....	15	8	23
October.....	8	8	16
November.....	12	10	22
December.....	8	5	13
Total admissions.....	285	220	505

TABLE NO. XII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

	Male...	Female...	Total...
1 to 2 months.....	24	2	26
2 to 3 months.....	25	16	41
3 to 4 months.....	17	20	37
4 to 5 months.....	16	12	28
5 to 6 months.....	11	9	20
6 to 7 months.....	10	5	15
7 to 8 months.....	3	8	11
8 to 9 months.....	...	7	7
9 to 10 months.....	2	5	7
10 to 11 months.....	2	3	5
11 to 12 months.....	2	1	3
1 to 2 years.....	5	9	14
2 years and longer.....	...	2	2
Total number recovered in two years.....	120	99	219

TABLE NO. XIII.

EDUCATION.

	Male.....	Female...	Total....
No.	18	10	28
Read and write	19	16	35
Common school	168	160	328
Collegiate.....	33	21	54
Unknown	47	13	60
Total admissions.....	285	220	505

TABLE NO. XIV.

ALLEGED PREDISPOSING CAUSE OF INSANITY.

	Male.....	Female...	Total....
Childbirth.....	5	5	10
Domestic trouble.....	7	6	13
Disappointment in love	1	2	3
Epilepsy.....	10	8	18
Financial trouble.....	17	5	22
Heredity.....	14	44	58
Ill health.....	30	35	65
Inebriety.....	5	5	10
La grippe.....	6	3	9
Masturbation.....	5	2	7
Menopause.....	7	6	13
Mental anxiety and grief	7	13	20
Morphine habit	3	4	7
Miscarriage	2	2	4
Overwork	5	3	8
Puerperal fever	5	5	10
Religious excitement.....	8	4	12
Spinal meningitis.....	3	1	4
Senility.....	4	4	8
Sunstroke	4	2	6
Surgical operation.....	1	1	2
Syphilis.....	3	2	5
Shock	2	2	4
Tobacco habit	3	3	6
Traumatism.....	14	1	15
Uterine disease.....	4	4	8
Uraemia.....	2	2	4
Unknown.....	136	58	194
Totals.	285	220	505

TABLE NO. XV.

ALLEGED EXCITING CAUSE OF INSANITY.

	Male...	Female...	Total...
Acute fevers		6	6
Childbirth		9	9
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2		2
Domestic trouble.....	4	9	13
Domestic grief.....	5	16	21
Epilepsy.....	6	9	15
Financial trouble.....	19	8	27
Fright.....	1	3	4
Heredity.....		1	1
Insomnia.....		1	1
Ill health.....	14	47	61
Intemperance.....	7	1	8
La grippe.....	3	3	6
Masturbation.....	6	3	9
Menopause.....		8	8
Morphine habit.....	7	3	10
Mental anxiety.....	6	1	7
Miscarriage.....		3	3
Overwork.....	2	4	6
Puerperal state.....		3	3
Religious excitement.....	7	5	12
Serility.....	6		6
Surgical operation.....		1	1
Sunstroke and overheat.....	4	3	7
Traumatism.....	7		7
Syphilis.....	3		3
Uterine trouble.....		3	3
Unrequited affections.....	2	3	5
Unknown.....	174	67	241
Totals	285	220	505

TABLE NO. XVI.

FORMS OF INSANITY OF THOSE DISCHARGED REGOVERED.

	Male...	Female...	Total...
Mania, acute.....	33	14	47
Mania, sub-acute.....	12	11	23
Mania, recurrent.....	18	18	36
Mania, puerperal.....		4	4
Mania, chronic.....	6	16	22
Melancholia, acute.....	30	5	35
Melancholia, sub-acute.....	1	2	3
Melancholia, recurrent.....	9	6	15
Melancholia, chronic.....	4	16	20
Morphomania.....	3		3
Alcoholic insanity.....	1		1
Confusional insanity.....	1		1
Mania, acute, delirious.....	1		1
Hypochondriacal insanity.....	1	6	7
Melancholia, puerperal.....		1	1
Totals	120	99	219

TABLE NO. XVII.

FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male...	Female	Total...
Confusional insanity.....	1	.....	1
Dipsomania.....	7	.....	7
Dementia, primary.....	1	.....	1
Dementia, secondary.....	6	.....	6
Dementia, senile.....	11	2	13
Dementia, epileptic.....	2	2	4
Dementia, paralytic.....	4	.....	4
General paresis.....	12	.....	12
Imbecility.....	5	3	8
Mania, acute.....	52	15	67
Mania, sub-acute.....	18	23	41
Mania, acute, delirious.....	2	.....	2
Mania, recurrent.....	35	39	74
Mania, chronic.....	28	52	80
Mania, epileptic.....	21	12	33
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	7	7
Mania, hysterical.....	.....	8	8
Morphomania.....	3	.....	3
Melancholia, acute.....	42	10	52
Melancholia, sub-acute.....	1	4	5
Melancholia, recurrent.....	13	11	24
Melancholia, chronic.....	15	31	46
Melancholia, puerperal.....	.....	1	1
Paranoia.....	1	.....	1
Syphilitic paresis.....	5	.....	5
Total admissions.....	285	220	505

TABLE NO. XVIII.

FORMS OF INSANITY OF THOSE WHO DIED.

	Male...	Female	Total...
Mania, acute.....	7	.....	7
Mania, sub-acute.....	.....	1	1
Mania, chronic.....	7	9	16
Mania, recurrent.....	2	6	8
Mania, hysterical.....	.....	1	1
Mania puerperal.....	.....	1	1
Melancholia, acute.....	9	1	10
Melancholia, recurrent.....	1	3	4
Melancholia, chronic.....	3	2	5
Dementia, primary.....	1	.....	1
Dementia, secondary.....	5	.....	5
Dementia, senile.....	5	2	7
Dementia, epileptic.....	3	2	5
Dementia, paretic.....	3	.....	3
General paresis.....	17	1	18
Mania, epileptic.....	3	6	9
Acute delirious mania.....	.....	1	1
Puerperal melancholia.....	.....	1	1
Idiocy.....	3	1	4
Dipsomania.....	1	.....	1
Paranoia.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral softening.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	72	38	110

TABLE NO. XIX.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Male...	Female.	Total...
Addison's disease.....	1	.....	1
Acute peritonitis.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral embolus.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral apoplexy.....	5	1	6
Cerebral softening.....	1	3	4
Chronic dysentery.....	1	1	2
Cystitis.....	1	.....	1
Convulsions.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	.....	3	3
Exhaustion from recurrent mania.....	.....	3	3
Exhaustion from phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	.....	2
Exhaustion from chronic melancholia.....	2	.....	2
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion from paresis.....	3	.....	3
Exhaustion from epileptic dementia.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion from insanity.....	13	1	14
Exhaustion from malarial fever.....	1	.....	1
Epileptic convulsions.....	3	4	7
General paralysis of the insane.....	11	1	12
Heart disease.....	.....	1	1
Hepatic cirrhosis.....	1	.....	1
Nervous exhaustion.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2	.....	2
Paresis.....	2	.....	2
Peritonitis.....	2	.....	2
Phthisis, pulmonalis.....	5	17	22
Rheumatism.....	1	.....	1
Septicaemia.....	1	.....	1
Suicides by hangings and fall.....	3	1	4
Senile dementia.....	2	.....	2
Senile exhaustion.....	1	.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	2	1	3
Totals.....	72	38	110

TABLE NO. XX.

OCCUPATION.

	Male.....	Female...	Total.....
Artists.....	1	.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	.....	2
Butchers.....	1	.....	1
Cigarmakers.....	1	.....	1
Carpenters.....	6	.....	6
Clerks.....	4	.....	4
Carpenters' daughters.....	.....	4	4
Domestics.....	.....	20	20
Farmers' daughters.....	.....	15	15
Dressmakers.....	.....	7	7
Farmers.....	145	.....	145
Druggists.....	1	.....	1
Housewives.....	.....	111	111
Housekeepers.....	.....	12	12
Hotelkeepers.....	1	.....	1
Jewelers.....	1	.....	1
Laborers.....	12	.....	12
Millers.....	1	.....	1
Ministers.....	2	.....	2
Mechanics.....	6	.....	6
Miners.....	2	.....	2
Merchants.....	8	.....	8
Plumbers.....	1	.....	1
Publishers.....	2	.....	2
Policemen.....	1	.....	1
Physicians.....	3	.....	3
Printers.....	1	.....	1
Painters.....	2	.....	2
Postal service.....	1	.....	1
Real estate agents.....	1	.....	1
Railroad employes.....	4	.....	4
Students.....	1	.....	1
Stenographers.....	.....	2	2
Speculators.....	1	.....	1
Traveling agents.....	5	.....	5
Trappers.....	1	.....	1
Teachers.....	2	10	12
Tailors.....	3	.....	3
No occupation.....	9	14	23
Unknown.....	53	25	78
Totals.....	285	220	505

TABLE NO. XXI.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED IN 1895-6 AND READMITTED IN 1895-6.

	Male...	Female...	Total...
Readmitted once.....	17	13	30
Readmitted twice.....	.....	1	1
Readmitted three times.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	18	14	32

TABLE NO. XXII.

SUMMARY.

Number patients in asylum December 31, 1896	577
Number treated since institution opened	2,038
Number treated in 1895 and 1896.	962
Number recovered since institution opened	762
Number recovered in 1895 and 1896.....	219
Number of deaths since institution opened	329
Number of deaths in 1895 and 1896	110
Percentage of recoveries since October 1, 1887.....	37.38
Percentage of recoveries based on number received this biennial period.....	43.36
Percentage of deaths since October 1, 1887.....	16.14
Percentage of deaths during past two years to whole number treated.....	11.43
Average daily cost per patient, 1895.....	46.8
Average daily cost per patient, 1896.....	45.2
Average daily cost per patient for this biennial period.....	46

This includes all expenditures from support and salaries of officers, but not expenditures from repair fund.

Daily average attendance for this biennial period.....	523.47
Average annual cost per patient for clothing.....	\$12.85

TREASURER'S REPORT.

JANUARY 1, 1897.

Honorable Board of Managers State Lunatic Asylum No. 3, Nevada,
Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report as treasurer of State
Luatic Asylum No. 3 for the biennial period ending December 31,
1896:

Received from county patients.....	\$120,867 88
Received from private patients.....	27,422 01
Received from steward, merchandise sales.....	3,198 50
Total.....	151,488 39
Amount remitted to State Treasurer.....	151,488 39

SUPPORT FUND.

Received from State Auditor for bills 1893-4.....	\$9,267 32
Received from State Auditor for bills 1895-6.....	151,435 72
Total.....	160,703 04
Disbursed on warrants for December bills, 1894.....	9,267 32
Disbursed on warrants, bills of 1895-6 to December 1, 1896.....	151,435 72
Total.....	160,703 04

OFFICERS' SALARIES FUND.

Received from State Auditor, appropriation of 1893-4.....	\$691 80
Received from State Auditor, appropriation of 1895-6.....	15,362 44
Total.....	16,054 24
Disbursed on warrants.....	16,054 24

REPAIR FUND.

Received from State Auditor, appropriation of 1893-4.....	\$352 33
Received from State Auditor, appropriation of 1895-6.....	7,000 00
Total.....	7,352 33
Disbursed on warrants.....	7,352 33

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH HARPER, Treasurer.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of Lunatic Asylum No. 3:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the law I herewith present to you the fifth biennial report of the Steward's department for the period commencing January 1, 1895, and ending December 31, 1896:

CASH RECEIPTS OF STEWARD AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE SAME.

Received on account hogs sold.....	\$1,217 65	
hides and tallow sold.....	1,653 71	
rags sold.....	38 80	
board at asylum.....	56 03	
board of horses at asylum.....	63 75	
potatoes sold.....	49 15	
wood sold.....	22 25	
old iron sold.....	50	
old barrels sold.....	14 20	
service, bull.....	1 00	
collected for gas.....	2 90	
rebate of freight.....	4 71	
oats and rye sold.....	4 40	
calves sold.....	40 00	
garden vegetables sold.....	6 25	
bills receivable for cow sold.....	23 20	
Total receipts.....	3,198 50	
Amount paid Joseph Harper, treasurer.....		\$3,198 50

EXHIBIT OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN, ORCHARD AND DAIRY.

Corn, 3,324 bushels at 20c.....	\$664 80	
Corn, green, 2,864 dozen at 5c.....	112 60	
Oats, 135 bushels at 20c.....	27 00	
Rye, 126 bushels at 40c.....	48 00	
Potatoes, Irish, 3,684 bushels at 40c.....	1,473 90	
Potatoes, sweet, 947 bushels at 40c.....	378 80	
Hogs sold, 36,299 pounds at 2½ to 3¼c.....	1,288 38	
Beef, net 2,783 pounds at 5c.....	139 15	
Hay, 185 tons at \$5.....	925 00	
Milk, 49,275 gallons at 15c.....	7,391 25	
Corn fodder, 1,517 shock at 10c.....	151 70	
Straw, 1 stack.....	10 00	
Eggs, 652 dozen at 10c.....	65 20	
Chickens, 21 dozen at \$3.....	63 00	
Turkeys, 20 head at 75c.....	15 00	
Apples, summer, 133 bushels at 20c.....	266 20	
Apples, winter, 1,690 bushels at 30c.....	507 00	
Berries, straw, 1,314 gallons at 40c.....	525 60	
Berries, black, 1,724 gallons at 30c.....	517 20	
Berries, rasp, 1,089 gallons at 40c.....	435 60	
Cherries, 25 gallons at 40c.....	10 00	
Grapes, 29,203 pounds at 5c.....	867 09	
Peaches, 202 bushels at 70c.....	141 40	
Plums, 582 bushels at 50c.....	291 00	
Vinegar, 500 gallons at 15c.....	75 00	
Cllder, 1,555 gallons at 10c.....	155 50	
Wine, 120 gallons at \$1.....	120 00	
Asparagus, 4,725 dozen at 5c.....	236 25	
Beans, 300 bushels at 60c.....	180 00	
Beets, 280 bushels at 75c.....	210 00	

EXHIBITS OF THE PRODUCTS—Continued.

Cabbage, early, 713 dozen at 30c.....	\$213 95	
Cabbage, late, 805 dozen at 60c.....	483 20	
Celery, 7,000 bunches at 5c.....	350 00	
Cucumbers, 41½ bushels at 75c.....	30 90	
Egg plant, 20 dozen at 50c.....	10 00	
Horseradish, 3,000 pounds at 3c.....	90 00	
Lettuce, 3,015 pounds at 2½c.....	75 37	
Mustard, 102 pounds at 50c.....	51 00	
Onions, green, 16,583 dozen at 2½c.....	414 57	
Onions, 204 bushels at 50c.....	102 00	
Onion setts, 68 bushels at \$1.....	68 00	
Oyster plant, 60 bushels at \$1.....	60 00	
Peas, 96 bushels at \$1.....	96 00	
Parsnips, 175 bushels at 75c.....	131 25	
Radishes, 10,856 dozen at 3c.....	322 66	
Rhubarb, 2,745 pounds at 5c.....	137 25	
Squash, 690 at 5c.....	34 50	
Turnips, 1,780 bushels at 20c.....	356 00	
Tomatoes, ripe, 805 bushels at 50c.....	402 50	
Tomatoes, green, 119 bushels at 25c.....	29 75	
Melons, water, 447 at 5c.....	22 35	
Melons, musk, 314 at 3c.....	9 42	
Butter beans, 58 bushels at 75c.....	43 50	
Pumpkins, 200 at 5c.....	10 00	
Sage, 50 pounds at 15c.....	7 50	
Total estimated value of all products.....		\$21,266 82
COST OF PRODUCTION.		
Paid for live-stock.....	960 89	
Paid for labor.....	3,023 77	
Paid for provender.....	1,518 77	
Paid for implements, material, seeds and repairs.....	1,524 69	
Hay raised and consumed on farm.....	1,122 00	
Corn raised and consumed on farm.....	743 80	
Corn fodder raised and consumed on farm.....	100 00	
Total cost of production.....		8,993 42
Value in excess of cost of production.....		12,273 40
PROVENDER ON HAND.		
Corn, 1,545 bushels at 20c.....	309 09	
Hay, 95 tons at \$5.....	475 00	
Corn fodder, 510 shocks at 10c.....	51 00	
		835 00

Herewith attached you will find tables giving itemized statements of all disbursements from the different appropriations made for this institution for the years of 1895 and 1896.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. GROSSHART, Steward.

REPAIR FUND.

Amount of appropriation.....	\$7,000 00
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EXPENDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Asbestos packing, pounds.....	9	\$8 75
Axle	1	2 00
Asphaltum, gallons.....	24	18 50
Asbestos pipe covering, feet.....	255	48 98
Brick.....	81,195	202 84
Brick, fire	600	18 00
Bolts	43	80
Burner cocks.....	12	2 34
Brushes, paint.....	85	39 95
Boiler feed pump	1	95 00
Bushings, unions and nipples.....	76	3 41
Bath tub chains.....	12	1 25
Bronze, gold, packages.....	6	55
Boring cylinders.....		29 70
Cylinder cocks	9	3 64
Conductor strainers.....	4	84
Cement, lime and plaster per estimate.....		16 15
Castings, bed	62	53 10
Castings, stove, pounds.....	867	55 37
Carriage paint		5 00
Cement, barrels.....	96	328 95
Doors.....	4	5 95
Expert estimate on repairs.....		10 00
Ellis and unions, cast iron	104	11 46
Emery wheel.....	1	2 80
Fuller bibbs.....	12	5 40
Fuller balls.....	150	6 62
Folding wash basin.....	1	24 00
Grate bar shakers.....	8	9 20
Grate, bars.....	35	135 65
Governors, engine.....	1	20 63
Governors, engine, Fisher's.....		32 50
Gaskets	9	6 62
Gravel, yards.....	11	22 20
Hinges, pairs	28	5 03
Hair, bushels.....	7	2 10
Iron, window screens.....	17	44 75
Iron guards and oak sash.....	47	239 00
Iron, blacksmith, pounds.....	822	20 75
Lubricator.....	1	3 40
Lath	52, 50	16 05
Lime, barrels.....	74	76 20
Lumber, feet.....	30,655	755 33
Labor, work on cold storage, hours.....	1,189	342 00
Labor, work on boilers, days	8	29 50
Labor, work on furnaces		7 15
Labor, work putting up soil pipe.....		26 41
Locks	36	18 60
Locks, for wards.....	16	45 53
Moulding, feet.....	370	8 97
Nails, pounds.....	560	16 70
Nipples.....	56	6 42
Oil, linseed, boiled, gallons.....	270	135 13
Pump springs.....	24	3 60
Piston rods and valves.....	2	6 70
Packing, pounds.....	4	3 95
Pipe, cast-iron, feet.....	2,616	192 29
Pump rods.....	2	11 50
Phæton repairs		24 50
Pipes and fixtures for ward No. 19, as per contract.....		182 95
Pipe fittings, 2 lots.....		75 27
Paints, white lead, pounds.....	4,500	263 49
Paints, whitening, pounds.....	1,840	23 49
Paints, colors, pounds.....	180	27 93
Paints, mixed, gallons.....	133 1/2	128 95
Paints, shellac, gallons.....	2	3 50
Plastering ward 19.....		487 60
Plaster, barrel.....		2 00
Plaster, sacks.....	127	88 20
Planing-mill work.....		6 50
Repairs on two pumps		39 22
Rope, clips	8	1 50
Rivets, pounds.....	11	1 10
Repairs on roofs, gutters, downspouts and all tinware on contract		811 82

REPAIR FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Slide keys.....	6	\$3 00
Steel, sheets and plates, pounds.....	63	5 94
Singletrees, pairs.....	2	3 00
Shafts, pair.....	1	5 00
Settee seats.....	48	39 00
Sink, galvanized.....	1	7 00
Sand, bushels.....	600	60 00
Sand, car-load.....	1	21 60
Sand, white, bushels.....	10	3 00
Sash weights, pounds.....	1,251	20 36
Sash cord, feet.....	800	6 75
Staircase grating, iron.....	1	30 00
Stonework, steps, feet.....	19½	11 70
Balustrades.....	2	122 65
Water table in laundry building.....		46 43
Limestones for vestibule and ward buildings as per contract.....		700 00
Shingles.....	19,550	57 25
Turpentine, gallons.....	105	50 50
Tees, cast-iron.....	38	3 73
Tiling, feet.....	162	26 70
Tongs and wrenches.....	2	8 25
Urinal tanks.....	4	22 35
Valve, tees, long bends and 51 feet soil pipe.....		53 50
Valve checks.....	8	5 32
Valves, globe and angle.....	11	21 30
Varnish, coach, gallons.....	55	59 25
Window glass.....	7	7 00
Windows.....	6	9 95
Ward elevator.....	1	13 90
Wagon and plow repairs.....		42 60
Wire rope, pounds.....	100	4 25
Wire fabric for iron bed.....	88	82 20
Washstand, galvanized.....	1	17 75
3 pounds coperas, 1 cesspool outlet, 2 hose couplings, 1 tongs handle, 6 glass cutters, 2 painter's dusters, 3 packages zincs, 1 flue cleaner, 5 pounds strap hinges, 3 putty knives, 5 pounds calomine, 12 stoppers, 4 pounds nuts, 4 gross screws, 6 pounds washers and 10 pounds resin.....		15 29
Total cost.....		7,000 00

SUPPORT FUND.

Amount of goods purchased in this fund.....	\$159,190 37
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EXPENDITURES AS FOLLOWS:

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Amusements—		
Billiard table supplies.....		\$32 20
Base ball park tickets.....		10 00
Bunting and flags.....		4 46
Circus tickets.....		28 95
Fair tickets.....		11 00
Music, band instruments, etc.....		92 19
Playing cards.....		37 65
Butter—		
Creamery butter, pounds.....	33,081	6,752 13
Butterine, pounds.....	2,160	322 00
Beef—		
Beef on foot, pounds.....	492,283	14,902 78
Beef, dressed, pounds.....	1,600	92 00
Beef, dried, pounds.....	133	15 22
Bacon—		
Hogson foot, pounds.....	80,065	2,536 08
Breakfast bacon, pounds.....	3,050	219 29
Hams, pounds.....	148	17 13
Pigs feet, barrels.....	7	52 85
Salt, side, pounds.....	2,209	119 42
Sausage, pounds.....	850	45 35
Board of Managers—		
Salaries and traveling expenses.....		2,145 34

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Burial expenses—		
Digging graves.....		\$14 00
Coffins.....	53	489 00
Head stones.....	152	152 00
Coal—		
Coal, bushels.....	134,665	10,067 60
Clothing—		
Boots, pairs.....	26	66 90
Coats and vests.....	358	1,309 85
Coats, rubber.....	8	18 00
Collars and cuffs.....	81	8 08
Corsets.....	158	91 38
Drawers, pairs.....	1,231	538 06
Duck coats and vests.....	140	239 30
Gloves, pairs.....	79	30 50
Handkerchiefs, dozen.....	92	34 57
Hats.....	375	293 10
Hose, dozen.....	346	413 94
Jumpers.....	4	1 80
Overalls, pairs.....	174	95 80
Overcoats.....	55	208 00
Pants, pairs.....	683	774 55
Shoes, pairs.....	1,268	1,561 53
Slippers, pairs.....	401	405 04
Shoe laces, gross.....	29	18 50
Shoe repairs.....		35 15
Shawls.....	70	189 73
Suspenders, dozen.....	43	113 07
Suits.....	12	70 50
Shirts.....	2,037	892 50
Ties.....	13	75
Vests.....	12	9 15
Valises.....	48	24 00
Undershirts.....	708	267 18
Special clothing for private patients..		41 35
Dry goods—		
Buttons, dozen.....	4,984	94 89
Crash, yards.....	3,922	313 66
Dress lining, yards.....	874	46 88
Dress goods, yards.....	17,924	1,228 21
Ducking, yards.....	1,027	119 38
Flannels and cotton flannels, yards.....	1,778	298 17
Combs.....	408	29 11
Jeans, yards.....	45	10 55
Oil cloth, yards.....	315	55 42
Muslins and sheetings, yards.....	26,019	1,998 76
Table linen and napkins.....		581 59
Towels, dozen.....	65	134 26
Tickling, yards.....	1,928	210 92
Thread, cotton and silk, dozen.....	409	168 30
Dry goods sundries.....		162 79
Eggs—		
Dozen.....	6,839	771 24
Escaped patients—		
Expense of returning same.....		83 05
Flour and meal—		
Flour, pounds.....	298,786	5,205 02
Meal, bushels.....	236	95 05
Freights—		
Railroad and express charges.....		752 85
Furniture—		
Bed springs.....	76	179 50
Chairs.....	204	91 65
Mattresses.....	263	799 50
Mirrors.....	9	8 60
Moss, pounds.....	671	61 48
Rockers.....	113	329 55
Tables.....	2	5 00
Wooden bedsteads.....	61	397 45
Wardrobes.....	2	16 00
Furniture repairs and material.....		60 15
Farm, garden and dairy—		
Axes.....	13	9 75
Axe and other handles.....		9 80
Baskets, feed.....	12	3 75
Barrels, M. T.....	21	26 15
Berry crates and boxes.....	550	8 75
Bolts.....	421	4 10
Blacksmithing and general repairs and small items.....		78 53
Buggy lines, pairs.....	1	5 00
Blacksmith coal, pounds.....	550	4 00
Curry combs and brushes.....		13 25

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Farm, garden and dairy—Continued—		
Carriage tongues.....	2	\$4 75
Cultivators.....	2	26 50
Cradles, grain.....	2	5 00
Cylinder oil and castor oil.....		3 70
Corn knives.....	14	3 05
Clover seed, bushels.....	6	32 85
Cane seed, bushels.....	10	3 80
Fence wire, pounds.....	885	25 07
Fruit trees.....	304	31 33
Forks and hay rakes.....	7	3 45
Grass hook and harrow teeth.....		75
Garden seed.....		322 03
Grindstone.....	1	1 67
Hog cholera medicine.....		14 00
Hose, feet.....	110	8 95
Hoes, garden.....	25	10 40
Horseshoes, pounds.....	262	12 05
Horseshoe nails, pounds.....	20	8 90
Harrows.....	2	39 00
Harness and harness repairs.....		67 65
Hay fork, large.....	1	22 85
Labor, killing hogs.....		9 25
Labor, haying.....		69 84
Millet seed, bushels.....	43	27 45
Manure.....		230 00
Mower.....	1	45 00
Nails, pounds.....	1,394	47 23
Planter, corn.....	1	38 00
Pasture.....		26 88
Plows.....	6	19 00
Rope, feet.....	76	5 65
Sprinklers.....	4	4 45
Scoops, shovels and spades.....	19	14 70
Shucking pegs and sheep shears.....		1 60
Sieves.....	3	4 60
Scythes.....	4	6 40
Fence staples.....		7 80
Seed corn, bushels.....	33	9 90
Seed rye, bushels.....	1	6 75
Saws and saw-blades.....	24	10 15
Timothy seed, bushels.....	17	24 48
Stove.....	1	4 65
Trimming-knife.....	1	2 00
Tilling.....		156 60
Thumb nuts and nuts.....		15 65
Veterinary services.....		5 50
Wire-stretcher.....	1	1 00
Wagons.....	2	91 50
Washers.....		2 20
Wheelbarrows.....	4	8 75
Fruits, green and dried—		
Apricots, evaporated, pounds.....	2,436	233 83
Apricots, green, quarts.....	27	2 25
Peaches, evaporated, pounds.....	2,853	189 23
Peaches, green, bushels.....	2½	1 25
Prunes, pounds.....	5,007	340 47
Cherries, gallons.....	29	5 80
Cherries, dried, pounds.....	5	75
Plums, gallons.....	48	7 20
Melons, dozen.....	2	50
Bananas, bunches.....	9	9 40
Oranges, boxes.....	8	38 80
Citron, pounds.....	25	4 10
Currants, dried, pounds.....	213	12 39
Raisins, pounds.....	324	20 92
Lemons, boxes.....	27	137 95
Apples, evaporated, pounds.....	1,500	116 05
Nectarines, pounds.....	256	18 53
Quinces, bushels.....	¾	75
Groceries—		
Apple butter, pounds.....	2,375	118 75
Almonds, pounds.....	4	90
Baking powder, pounds.....	1,207	812 01
Beans, pounds.....	17,706	628 73
Buckwheat, pounds.....	78	3 35
Coffee, pounds.....	17,102	3,392 40
Candy, pounds.....	475	32 81
Corn starch, pounds.....	180	8 15
Codfish, pounds.....	50	4 80
Cranberries, barrels.....	9	65 20
Cheese, pounds.....	1,927	203 99

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Groceries—Continued.		
Crackers, pounds.....	2,174	\$129 49
Celery seed, pounds.....	10	3 20
Cocoonut, pounds.....	23	5 52
Cider.....		24 49
Canned vegetables, cases.....	167	299 15
Canned fruits, cases.....	58	190 47
Corn grits and pearl barley, pounds.....	96	3 91
Gelatine, packages.....	60	7 30
Hominy, barrels.....	23	61 80
Honey, pounds.....	174	26 41
Maple sugar, pounds.....	105	10 84
Mackerel, barrels.....	8	171 40
Molasses, sorghum, gallons.....	2,525	548 16
Onions.....		32 13
Olives, cases.....	1	2 80
Oysters, cases.....	37	118 74
Potted ham, cases.....	2	4 00
Pickles, barrels.....	13	85 10
Rice, pounds.....	5,397	290 08
Sugar, pounds.....	84,909	4,499 05
Salt, barrels.....	120	152 05
Spices, pounds.....	554	184 54
Scotch oats, cases.....	256	579 65
Scotch oats, barrels.....	15	66 20
Salmon, cases.....	8	45 00
Sardines.....		7 60
Sage, pounds.....	40	5 15
Soda, case.....	1	3 35
Tea, pounds.....	3,561	389 50
Tomatoes, gallon cans, dozen.....	75	202 50
Tapioca, pounds.....	45	2 66
Vermicelli and macaroni, pounds.....	122	6 15
Vinegar, gallons.....	1,359	115 65
Yeast.....		142 70
Fresh fish, pounds.....	994	127 05
Miscellaneous items, small.....		19 71
House furnishings—		
Apple parers.....	9	5 65
Blacking, shoe, dozen.....	11	5 65
Brushes, hair, scrubbing and others.....	313	85 99
Blankets.....	1,163	2,230 20
Bed spreads.....	474	434 25
Brooms, dozen.....	151	364 15
Bells.....	12	6 75
Bread boxes.....	6	5 09
Can tops.....	150	3 00
Carpet binding and thread, pieces.....	7	1 40
Carpets, yards.....	1,021	779 33
Clothes hampers.....	12	18 60
Cans, tin.....	24	8 40
Clippers, hair.....	5	15 21
Cups, tin, dozen.....	31	15 95
Cherry stoner.....	1	1 25
Coal hods and shovels.....	5	3 85
Can openers.....	24	1 85
Coffee pots.....	49	54 45
Cooking vessels.....	27	5 10
Chambers, dozen.....	61	326 10
Clock and clock repairs.....		29 80
Coffee mill.....	1	18 75
Dippers and dinner pails.....	37	2 60
Dust pans, dozen.....	9	9 81
Diet case.....	1	6 00
Daubers, blacking, dozen.....	1	1 35
Ewers and basins.....	18	9 95
Egg beaters.....	12	1 65
Funnels and faucets.....	3	1 85
Feather dusters.....	33	10 00
Fruit jars.....	1,082	97 92
Fly paper, boxes.....	18	7 50
Food trays, nests.....	2	8 50
Feathers, pounds.....	12	6 00
Flour sifter.....	1	12 00
Gas globes, dozen.....	14	42 00
Gas keys, dozen.....	2	11 00
Granite pitchers.....	10	15 40
Glassware for table use.....		114 49
Hatchets and hammers.....	15	11 00
Insect powder.....		35
Ink, indelible, pints.....	11	99 35
Ice cream freezer.....	1	3 00

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
House furnishings—Continued.		
Kitchen range.....	1	\$105 55
Key rings, dozen.....	6	2 45
Knives, kitchen and others, dozen.....	10	13 60
Knives and forks, dozen.....	43	27 86
Kettles, iron and granite.....	18	13 96
Lather brushes, dozen.....	3	6 01
Lanterns.....	33	18 50
Lantern globes and wicks.....	26	2 60
Lamp.....	1	50
Lamp stove and gas stove.....	2	2 25
Lace curtains.....	9	24 35
Lemon squeezers.....	2	2 35
Meal sacks.....	250	6 00
Molasses gates.....	3	1 15
Marking pens, gross.....	1	2 00
Matches, safety, cases.....	50	50 00
Mouse traps, dozen.....	7 1/2	6 45
Milk buckets.....	4	5 00
Mothine, flesh forks and gem pans.....		1 40
Marking tape, dozen.....	44	18 35
Machine needles.....		5 40
Mosquito bar, bolts.....	76	27 40
Mop handles.....	25	2 75
Paraffin, pounds.....	500	67 30
Pails, dozen.....	15	27 75
Pins, packages.....	20	8 50
Pans, sheet-iron.....	61	56 10
Pans, tin.....	172	14 50
Picture moulding, feet.....	176	9 79
Queensware, table.....		265 90
Rubbers fruit jars, gross.....	12	13 25
Radiator zincs.....	20	3 25
Razors and razor-strops.....	51	46 30
Rubber sheets.....	60	61 20
Rubber tubing.....		80
Rug.....	1	3 50
Spoons, kitchen.....	18	1 85
Soap slabs.....	3	19
Sewing machine.....	1	50 00
Steam kettle.....	1	57 50
Spoons, table, dozen.....	12	45 60
Spoons, tea, dozen.....	42	67 70
Sheets.....	24	12 45
Soap, laundry, boxes.....	40	147 25
Soap, toilet.....		159 80
Soap, shaving, pounds.....	60	17 25
Syrup, cans, dozen.....	6	24 00
Saw cutters.....	4	2 50
Safety-pins.....		60
Sugar pails, dozen.....	1	4 15
Sapallo, boxes.....	56	154 30
Steak hammers.....	6	2 97
Stove polish, dozen.....	2	1 15
Scoops, tin.....	3	2 50
Step-ladders.....	1	1 35
Sperm oil, gallon.....	1 1/2	75
Spittoons, dozen.....	24	72 90
Slop jars and pails.....	30	24 50
Stoneware, gallons.....	546	34 87
Scissors.....	29	16 90
Tobacco knife.....	1	1 25
Tubs.....	69	36 65
Toilet paper, cases.....	3	22 50
Table covers.....	21	17 80
Tapers, gas, dozen boxes.....	12 1/2	18 10
Towelings for stairway, yards.....	57	7 38
Toothpicks, cases.....	2	4 90
Twine.....		12 40
Thumbles, dozen.....	17	2 05
Wooden bowls.....	2	3 85
Water coolers.....	19	46 00
Washboards, dozen.....	1	3 25
Walters, dozen.....	6	8 65
Window-shade cloth, yards.....	676	125 68
Wash stand.....	1	6 10
Sundry small items.....		4 26
Ice—		
Saw dust.....		17 30
Labor, putting up ice.....		262 08
Ice, pounds.....	361,245	1,195 28

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Insurance—		
Premiums.....		\$309 25
Improvements—		
Alarm whistles.....	10	1 88
Brushes, paint.....	32	15 70
Bake oven repairs.....		75
Basin, iron.....	1	6 00
Cesspools and traps.....	6	5 05
Castings.....	238	14 28
Cement.....		28 00
Door springs.....	1	5 50
Elevator frame.....	1	34 50
Fire clay, barrels.....	1	2 00
Flushing tank.....	1	5 47
Fuller balls, dozen.....	4	1 80
Gas repairs and burners.....		9 75
Iron, pounds.....	579	19 17
Iron sinks.....	1	15 70
Jack screws, use of.....		5 00
Labor, plastering.....		82 60
Lumber, feet.....	4,931	91 74
Lime, barrels.....	5	6 50
Lath.....	1,000	3 00
Locks, ward.....	50	72 55
Locks.....	123	53 07
Nozzles, nipples, tees, etc.....		8 85
Paints, colors, pounds.....	20	2 85
Paints, mixed, gallons.....	92	46 80
Paints, white lead, pounds.....	1,550	88 50
Paints, whitening, barrels.....	2	8 66
Plaster, pounds.....	4,100	25 80
Planing-mill work.....		2 00
Pump repairs.....		4 60
Sash.....	6	7 95
Sash weights, pounds.....	70	1 05
Sand.....		25 35
Sash cord, bunches.....	27	8 10
Turpentine, gallons.....	15	6 75
Oil, boiled, gallons.....	102	48 25
Varnish, gallons.....	24	24 10
Valves.....	2	6 00
Work on roof and gutters.....		32 04
Sundry small items.....		4 55
Hinges.....	141	19 00
Laundry supplies—		
Bluing.....		9 75
Chloride of lime, pounds.....	160	9 75
Caustic soda, drums.....	21	392 99
Collar ironer.....	1	5 00
Glaze starch, gallons.....	5	3 75
Gum arabic, pounds.....	14	3 60
Hand dampener.....	1	75
Laundry trucks.....	2	9 50
Laundry baskets.....	6	24 00
Mangle cloth, yards.....	8	7 40
Soap, laundry, boxes.....	75	186 90
Soap chips, barrel.....	1	10 24
Sad irons.....		1 30
Paraffin, pounds.....	100	9 88
Starch, boxes.....	66	45 72
Starch, barrels.....	3	20 06
Sulphuric acid, pounds.....	189	6 70
Stove, laundry.....	1	37 87
Subscription Laundry Journal.....		1 00
Washing machines.....	2	772 84
Wringer repairs.....		2 03
Washing powder, boxes.....	2	10 75
Shirt starcher.....	1	78 59
Starch kettle.....		30 00
Legal services—		
Attorneys' fees, collections.....		30 00
Lights—		
Gas, feet.....	1,723,000	2,583 13
Electric light.....		181 85
Kerosene, gallons.....	307	43 37
Candles, pounds.....	31	3 30
Live stock—		
Goats.....	2	6 00
Jersey bull.....	1	41 50
Horse.....	1	40 00
Hogs.....	207	905 11
Lard—		
Pounds.....	2,892	187 47

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Ministers—		
Chapel services.....		\$339 50
Mutton—		
Pounds.....	13,852	521 19
Medicines and medical supplies—		
Alcohol, gallons.....	25½	67 90
Absorbent cotton, pounds.....	66	20 25
Brushes, camel hair, 5 gross.....	5	4 45
Bottles, boxes.....	16	50 75
Brandy, gallon.....	1	2 50
Corks.....		13 10
Capsules, empty.....	33,700	35 76
Cushion, rubber.....	1	2 25
Castile soap, pounds.....	6	95
Catheters.....	6	3 00
Droppers, medicine, dozen.....	20	4 85
Envelopes, drug.....	14,000	10 90
Faucet.....	1	2 00
Feeding tubes.....	8	7 00
Glasses, medicine, dozen.....	24	20 75
Ice bag.....	1	50
Jars, ointment, dozen.....	18	7 45
Lance blades.....		3 00
Mortars and graduates.....	13	5 70
Malted milk.....	25	10 00
Malt, gallons.....	100	297 00
Needle, hyperdermic.....	6	1 50
Needle holder.....	1	1 50
Prescription blanks.....	9,100	5 75
Plasters and guaze bandages.....		33 35
Pumps, breast.....	3	90
Perculator.....	1	60
Powder boxes, gross.....	1	1 00
Pill, tile.....	1	7 25
Syringes.....	38	34 20
Stomach pump.....	1	4 10
Surgical instruments.....		8 80
Scale weights, sets.....	2	1 90
Selditz powders.....		1 50
Sponges.....		60
Tubing, 1 rubber, yards.....	16	5 60
Trusses.....	2	2 50
Thermometers, fever.....	2	4 00
Splint, felt, yard.....	1	3 75
Spatula.....	1	20
Urinometer.....	1	50
Vaccine points.....	180	9 75
Whiskey, gallons.....	321	662 57
Wire, silver.....		1 25
Vials, gross.....	10½	16 75
Labels.....		1 65
Quinine, ounces.....	443	131 63
Medicines.....		1,989 52
Provender—		
Hay, tons.....	12	46 76
Hay, stacks.....	10	85 00
Mixed feed, pounds.....	219,500	1,238 69
Oats, bushels.....	638	107 57
Bran, pounds.....	14,000	73 85
Payments refunded—		
Board, payments refunded.....		1,241 40
Poultry—		
Chickens, pounds.....	3,891	268 96
Turkeys, pounds.....	2,643	171 24
Printing, postage, stationery, etc—		
Advertising bids.....		127 46
Blank books.....	101	191 75
Blanks, printed.....		53 60
Envelopes.....	2,000	6 05
Ink, bottles.....	66	15 17
Letter heads.....	23,000	103 50
Pens, pencils, penholders and tablets.....		35 40
Pencil sharpener, arm rest, etc.....		1 80
Paper, note, reams.....		36 00
Postage.....	44	502 13
Rulers, files and erasers.....		11 00
Rubber bands, musclage and electrotpe.....		13 20
Reports, biennial.....	700	78 94
Scale book and tags.....		3 60
Typewriter supplies.....		7 65
Rubber stamp.....		2 20
Traveling expenses—		
Attending convention of superintendents.....		100 00

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Travelling expenses of discharged patients—		
Expense sending patients home.....		\$620 10
Vegetables—		
Celery.....		50
Cabbage, pounds.....	9,756	163 33
Potatoes, bushels.....	1,272	529 93
Wages—		
Wages of employes.....		50,667 61
Water.....		3,250 01
Miscellaneous—		
Bibles.....	1	1 50
Bath chains and plugs.....		8 40
Belting and pulleys.....		17 40
Buttermilk, gallons.....	142	14 15
Belt punches.....	6	50
Butcher steel and cleavers.....	4	6 10
Boiler, compound, gallons.....	10	6 75
Carrying U. S. mail.....		50 25
Cockroach powder, pounds.....	14	12 50
Cylinder oil.....		104 90
Cash for private patients.....		1 50
Desk cover.....	1	4 00
Drayage and trunk storage.....		10 00
Disinfecting fluid, gallons.....	203	258 78
Dentist work for patients.....		10 50
Engineer's supplies per contract.....		151 95
Escutcheon.....	12	10 80
Evergreens.....	60	9 00
Expense buying cattle.....		9 30
Electrotypes.....	4	23 10
Fans.....	50	60
Fruit dryer.....	1	8 00
Fuller basin cocks.....	2	3 25
Flue scraper.....	1	3 38
Fire clay, barrel.....	1	2 00
Flowers and flower pots.....		75 66
Files.....	31	5 23
Glass cutter and grate bars.....		80
Gasoline, gallon.....	165	30 25
Grommets, gross.....	7	4 96
Glue, pounds.....	18	3 75
Hair pins, dozen packages.....	34	6 74
Hose, rubber, feet.....	570	53 85
Humane restraints—		
Muffs.....	8	64 00
Straps.....	9	25 50
Mitts, pairs.....	6	48 00
Hose couplings and nozzles.....		2 09
Livery.....		3 50
Lard cooler.....	1	7 50
Lard tank, rendering.....		30 00
Lard cups and ladles.....	2	2 70
Mole traps.....	2	3 50
Monkey wrench.....	1	80
Machinery repairs.....		3 95
Nail puller.....	1	1 25
Oil stove.....	1	90
Oil cans.....	13	2 27
Pipe and plyers.....		1 85
Paper bags.....	3,200	3 35
Preservaline, pounds.....	4	1 15
Packing rings.....	18	7 20
Paper fastener.....	1	2 00
Photographs of asylum.....		3 00
Rope, pounds.....	31	1 92
Road wagon.....	1	60 00
Stub bits and saw set.....	5	1 40
Scale books.....	5	2 30
Screw hooks and 1 seal.....		4 00
Scales, platform.....		18 50
Screws, gross.....	42	10 57
Saws.....	2	2 60
Shoe thread, balls.....	7	90
Surgeon's chair.....	1	65 70
Sundry articles for private patients.....		14 87
Stove castings.....		10 62
Straw, tons.....	98	345 43
Screen wire, feet.....	50	3 00
Shoe buttons and wire brads.....		88
Tobacco, chewing, pounds.....	5,462	1,163 10
Tobacco, smoking, pounds.....	265	80 10
Thermometers.....	2	50

SUPPORT FUND—Continued.

Article.	Amount.	Cost.
Telegraph and telephone service.....	.....	\$101 27
Tallow.....	.....	20
Trowels.....	8	7 40
Truck wheels.....	2	3 00
Wagonette.....	1	285 00
Sundry hardware items.....	.....	49 04
Total.....	.....	159,190 37

OFFICERS' SALARIES FUND.

Amount of appropriation.....	\$16,600 00
Expended for salaries of 1895-96, including salaries for December, 1896	16,062 44
Amount in hands of State Treasurer unexpended.....	537 56
Total.....	16,600 00

MATRONS REPORT.

Matron's report of fruits canned, preserved, etc.; also of sewing and mending done in sewing-room and wards for the years 1895-96.

Fruits canned—			Drawers, ladies.....		500
Apples, gallons.....	554		Duck mittens, pairs		3
Blackberries, gallons.....	121		Gowns.....		500
Cherries, gallons.....	13		Napkins.....		120
Grapes, gallons.....	42		Pillows, feather.....		14
Plums, gallons.....	220		Pillow cases.....		1,613
Peaches, gallons.....	125		Pillow ticks.....		176
Raspberries, gallons.....	25		Quilts, pieced		10
Rhubarb, gallons.....	160		Suits, night.....		20
Tomatoes, gallons.....	300		Sheets.....		1,652
Jelly—			Sheets, ironing room.....		77
Apple, glasses.....	60		Sleeves, pairs.....		20
Apple, crab, glasses.....	40		Sunbonnets.....		89
Blackberry, glasses.....	124		Skirts, muslin.....		455
Grape, glasses.....	360		Skirts, flannel.....		229
Gooseberry, glasses.....	20		Skirts, C. F.....		20
Plum, glasses.....	270		Straight waists.....		38
Preserves—			Shirt waists.....		13
Cherries, gallons.....	10		Towels, roller.....		950
Grapes, gallons.....	10		Towels, dish.....		900
Plums, gallons.....	304		Table cloths.....		202
Peaches, gallons.....	57		Union suits.....		20
Quince, gallons.....	3		Mending done in sewing-room—		
Strawberries, gallons.....	45		Aprons.....		525
Tomatoes, gallons.....	170		Awnings.....		12
Jam—			Bed ticks.....		207
Blackberry, gallons.....	160		Bed spreads.....		100
Grape, gallons.....	496		Coats.....		354
Raspberry, gallons.....	205		Clothes sacks.....		9
Fruit butter—			Curtains.....		75
Apple, gallons.....	528		Comforts.....		2
Apple, crab, gallons.....	8		Dresses, duck.....		24
Peach, gallons.....	88		Drawers, men's.....		1,197
Plum, gallons.....	43		Duck suits, men's.....		26
Grape, marmalade, gallons.....	71		Hose, tagged, pairs.....		868
Pickles, etc—			Half hose, tagged, pairs.....		2,510
Apple, gallons.....	10		Half hose mended, pairs.....		540
Apple, crab, gallons.....	6		Holders, iron.....		200
Cucumber, gallons.....	80		Mittens, pairs.....		16
Chow chow, gallons.....	414		Overcoats.....		100
Cherkins, gallons.....	32		Pillow cases.....		50
Plums, gallons.....	2		Pants.....		824
Peach, gallons.....	55		Rugs.....		85
Tomato, gallons.....	150		Shirts.....		1,082
Tomato catsup.....	95		Straight waists.....		65
Sauer kraut, barrels.....	14		Shirts.....		50
Sewing-room—articles made—			Sunbonnets.....		20
Awnings.....	11		Shawls, tagged.....		55
Aprons.....	1,149		Tablecloths.....		92
Bed ticks.....	200		Towels.....		50
Counterpanes, hemmed.....	374		Vests.....		150
Carpets.....	4		Mending done on wards—		
Caps.....	6		Aprons made.....		946
Comforts.....	25		Bed spread.....		252
Curtains.....	400		Bonnets, sun.....		199
Clothes sacks.....	100		Blankets.....		57
Coffee and tea strainers.....	34		Cloaks.....		15
C. F. Waists.....	100		Chemise.....		1,690
Corset covers.....	12		C. F. waists.....		81
Dresses.....	1,516		Curtains.....		50
Dresses, duck.....	12		Corset covers.....		17
Duck suits, men.....	14		Cloth sacks.....		24

MATRON'S REPORT—Continued.

Mending done on wards—Continued.

Dresses...	4,422
Drawers, pairs...	1,486
Dresses, duck...	10
Gowns...	854
Hose, pairs...	1,945
Mattresses...	16
Pillow-cases...	600
Shirts...	2,104
Sheets...	905
Shawls...	10
Shirt-waists...	6
Shirts, flannel...	26
Towels...	168
Table cloths...	116
Vests...	725
Articles made on wards—	
Aprons...	292
Bonnets...	20
Capes...	6
Chemise...	3
Collars...	6
Clothes sacks...	8
Dresses...	20
Drawers, pairs...	13
Dressing sacque...	1

Dolls dressed...	20
Fascinators...	50
Gowns...	4
Handkerchief boxes...	10
Handkerchiefs, hemstitched...	80
Lace made, yards...	500
Mittens knit, pairs...	50
Mats...	7
Napkins...	134
Pillows, feather...	2
Pillow shams...	50
Picture frames...	15
Picture throws...	24
Quilts pieced...	10
Skirts...	24
Skirts, embroidered...	2
Sacques, embroidered...	2
Scarf, embroidered...	1
Tidies...	54
Ties...	23
Tea towels...	100
Tray cloths, embroidered...	3
Table cloths...	24
Wardrobe curtains...	6
Wrappers...	5
Waists...	13

HANNAH FITZGERALD,
Matron.

TWENTY-FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

MISSOURI SCHOOL

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

39TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR THE YEARS

1895 AND 1896.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Board of Managers.

M. Fred. Bell, President.

G. T. Dunn,	J. S. Dorsey,
Dr. F. H. Kollmeyer,	J. H. Parker.

Superintendent.

Noble B. McKee, A. M.

Teachers.

Benjamin T. Gilkey.	Lily D. Neill,	Louise Harris,
Dosia A. Grimmett,	Anna Collett,	Eudora Bright,
Horace E. Walker, A. B.,	Samuel C. Bright,	Fanny Glenn,
Charles M. Grow, Jr., A. M.,	Hannah Schankweiler, A. B.,	Mrs. S. J. Corwin,
Henry Gross, A. B.,	Minnie O. Bell,	W. R. Corwin,
Mary N. Kouns,	Mary Fleihmann,	Mrs. Ida W. McCue.
Cecil R. Watson, B. S.,	Patti Palmer,	

Oral Teachers.

Cordle Boulware, B. S., Grace H. Rose.

Teacher of Drawing.

Mrs. E. M. R. Taylor.

Teachers of Colored Pupils.

Monroe Ingram, Serena Bragg.

Steward and Secretary.

J. E. Watson.

Matron.

Mrs. Helen A. Rose.

Assistant Matron.

Jennie McMurtry.

Physician.

D. H. Young, M. D.

Treasurer.

Mrs. Ella V. Hunter.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of Missouri:

The Board of Managers of the School for the Deaf and Dumb, regulated by statute, herewith submit to your honorable body their twenty-first biennial report of this institution for the years 1895 and 1896.

The report of the superintendent is attached hereto, together with the reports of the treasurer, the steward and the physician, and, as these reports contain full information as to the management of the institution's affairs during the biennial period just closed, we refer you to them for details.

The educational work has been fully successful, and the officers, teachers and scholars have labored zealously to attain the best results.

The increase in the number of pupils in attendance has been unprecedented in the history of this institution, necessitating the shortening of the last term one month, and the constantly increasing number applying for admission impresses your Board with the importance of increased accommodations for dormitories and school-rooms, and for that purpose we make a most earnest appeal for assistance.

Our commonwealth still contains a large number of deaf children who are not obtaining instruction, and it is the duty of the State to provide proper facilities for educating them and to give them training and trades that they may become useful, self-supporting members of the community in which they live. With the present improved methods of instruction, intellectual education has become simplified, so that public economy considers largely the ability of the deaf to support themselves, as the highest aim of public instruction.

The trades now taught in the institution are drawing, cabinet-making, wood-carving, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, baking and dressmaking, all in charge of competent heads of the respective departments.

CHANGES.

During the past year Prof. James N. Tate resigned the superintendency of this institution, after nine years of faithful service, and very much to the regret of your Board of Managers. But we have pleasure in recording the election of Prof. Noble B. McKee, known to the profession far and wide as an educator of superior qualifications. Prof. McKee entered upon his duties July 1, 1896.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made by the last General Assembly, with unexpended balances in the several funds, as follows, said balances remaining in the hands of the State Treasurer, and will be unavailable after January 1, 1897 :

For support and maintenance	\$80,000 00
Balance unexpended January 1, 1897	1,297 45
For officers' and teachers' fund.	31,200 00
Balance unexpended January 1, 1897	245 81
For repairs fund.	4,000 00
Balance unexpended January 1, 1897	1 41
For insurance fund.	1,500 00
Balance unexpended January 1, 1897	40 00

Below will be found an itemized statement of disbursements, and to whom warrants have been issued.

APPROPRIATION FOR INSURANCE.

1895	Amount appropriated		\$1,500 00
April 2..	Credit by warrants paid—		
	Brown & Leavell	Warrant 18346	\$460 00
	Henderson & Jameson	“ 18347	460 00
	Jameson & Co.	“ 18348	460 00
June 10..	E. N. Tuttle	“ 18648	80 00
	Amount expended		1,460 00
	Balance remaining in treasury		40 00

APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS FOR THE YEARS 1895—1896.

1895	Amount appropriated.		\$4,000 00
July 11..	Credit by warrant paid—		
	Callaway Hardware Co.	Warrant 18762	\$51 10
	Geo. D. Smith	“ 18763	36 00
	W. T. Rice	“ 18764	21 75
	John Hudgins	“ 18765	6 75
	H. A. Cole	“ 18766	26 00
	Ansel Williams	“ 18767	10 83
	Frank Adams	“ 18768	10 83
August 6..	J. T. Pollard	“ 18860	374 51
	Heath & Mulligan	“ 18860	81 02
	Baker & Robnett	“ 18861	125 13
	La Crosse Lumber Co.	“ 18862	98 45
	Crawford Lumber Co.	“ 18863	83 97
	U. S. Encaustic Tile Works.	“ 18864	75 70
	Thorn & Hunkins	“ 18865	13 50
	J. E. Watson	“ 18866	46 00
	McDonald & Magorian	“ 18867	200 00
	H. A. Cole	“ 18868	33 60
	Francis Board	“ 18869	57 00
	J. P. Dreps	“ 18870	36 25
	Alanson Yeager	“ 18871	10 00
	Frank Adams	“ 18872	25 00

APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS—Continued.

August	3..	Credit by warrant paid—			
		Ansel Williams	Warrant 18873	\$23 34	
		Geo. D. Smith.....	" 18874	79 20	
		J. N. Hudgins	" 18875	29 25	
		Ennis Minor.....	" 18876	6 00	
		J. W. Durham.....	" 18877	19 50	
		Jos. McCortle.....	" 18878	19 50	
		Ned. Anderson.....	" 18879	18 00	
		Albert Simpson.....	" 18880	12 50	
		Christian Spindler.....	" 18881	3 50	
September	6..	J. T. Pollard.....	" 18971	93 70	
		Baker & Robnett.....	" 18972	50 85	
		Richmond & Payear.....	" 18973	72 24	
		La Crosse Lumber Co.....	" 18974	31 38	
		F. A. Drew Glass Co.....	" 18975	26 25	
		Ambrose Ismay.....	" 18976	6 00	
		Francis Board.....	" 18977	199 69	
		Geo. D. Smith.....	" 18978	69 45	
		J. N. Hudgins	" 18979	34 65	
		Henry A. Cole.....	" 18980	61 25	
		McDonald & Magorian.....	" 18981	300 00	
		Rogers & Frank.....	" 18982	5 00	
		N. L. Townsend.....	" 18983	68 70	
		J. P. Dreps.....	" 18984	67 50	
		Alanson Yeager.....	" 18985	25 00	
		Frank Adams.....	" 18986	25 00	
		John Bryan.....	" 18987	10 00	
		J. F. Craigo.....	" 18988	7 50	
		Jos. McCortle.....	" 18989	42 75	
		J. W. Durham.....	" 18990	40 50	
		Ned. Anderson.....	" 18991	40 50	
		W. H. Epperson.....	" 18992	19 12	
		Albert Simpson.....	" 18993	25 00	
30..		Chas. A. Patton.....	" 19142	135 22	
		Palmer & Robnett.....	" 19143	5 05	
		J. R. Yates.....	" 19144	101 47	
		Heath & Mulligan.....	" 19145	106 26	
		J. F. Pollard.....	" 19146	88 05	
		Crawford Lumber Co.....	" 19147	67 81	
		Thorn & Hunkins.....	" 19148	9 00	
		McDonald & Magorian.....	" 19149	288 00	
		N. L. Townsend.....	" 19150	56 25	
		J. P. Dreps.....	" 19151	52 50	
		Tyre McCracken.....	" 19152	10 00	
		Alanson Yeager.....	" 19153	8 33	
		Frank Adams.....	" 19154	8 33	
		Albert Simpson.....	" 19155	8 34	
		Edward Russell.....	" 19156	5 62	
		Ned. Anderson.....	" 19157	39 00	
		Henry A. Cole.....	" 19158	17 60	
		Geo. D. Smith.....	" 19159	14 70	
		J. N. Hudgins.....	" 19160	7 35	
		James Flicklin.....	" 19161	6 75	
		N. M. Gingrich.....	" 19162	6 75	
		Amount expended.....			\$3,998 59
		Balance in treasury.....			1 41

This institution has collected from various sources and paid into the State Treasury during the years 1895 and 1896 the sum of \$12,546.16. See report of steward.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1897 AND 1898.

For the next two years, this institution will require the following appropriations:

For maintenance and support.....	\$92,000 00
For salaries of officers and teachers.....	42,900 00

In estimating this amount, provision is made for the additional number of teachers required by the increased number of pupils. This estimate provides for the payment of \$150 per annum to each teacher now residing in the institution, requiring them to board elsewhere. The rooms now occupied by the seventeen resident teachers are needed for dormitory purposes—thus relieving the overcrowded condition of present dormitories, general dining-room and laundry. All leading American institutions for the deaf have long since adopted this plan with economic and satisfactory results.

The amount of \$42,900 as requested provides for payment of a corps of 28 officers and teachers, 23 to be non-resident, at the average low salary of \$766 each per annum.

Your Board earnestly requests an amendment of section 5709 of the law governing this institution, and to fix the compensation of superintendent at not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum. The present compensation was fixed when this institution had less than two hundred pupils enrolled. The enrollment has since doubled with increased responsibilities and the compensation now fixed by law, \$1,500 per annum, is utterly inadequate and less than amounts paid by other state institutions for first-class teachers.

Your Board has adopted the most economic policy commensurate with satisfactory results, in the employment of teachers, fixing salaries, etc. Our Missouri school for the education of the deaf shows much less cost per capita than any other first-class similar institution in America. It is not the policy of your Board to maintain a pauper institution. Our pupils are in no sense objects of charity. On the contrary, they represent the best families in our State—families of refinement and wealth, the heads of whom contribute largely to the support of special charities and our commenable public school system.

The public institutions of our State are an index of our progress. Our Commonwealth should keep in line with sister states. We have, through the beneficent rulings of Providence, been especially favored. Shall we push forward or repel the natural advantages granted to a favored people?

The decision rests upon your honorably body. Your Board is simply a factor to carry forward your desires.

If sufficient funds are not granted to properly conduct the affairs of this institution, the term of school will be shortened rather than subject your Board to personal liabilities as fixed by our statutes.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

We need the following special appropriations :

1st. A hospital building, properly isolated, is indispensable to an institution of this magnitude.

The fact is well known that a large per cent of the deaf children are more pre-disposed to disease than hearing children. Our present hospitals for girls and boys are situated in the main building, surrounded by nearly four hundred children, resulting, during each succeeding year, in spreading measles, la grippe, sore throat, whooping cough, etc., which rapidly become epidemic. The report of our physician, who stands in the forefront of his profession, will more clearly present the needs for improved hospital and sanitary condition. This is purely a question of humanity.

For establishing a hospital \$5,000 is required.

2nd. Our industrial department for girls occupies fire-proof dormitories in the girls' building. We must restore these rooms to the purpose originally intended. At the opening of school next year we should provide rooms for conducting the manual training of girls. We ask for \$12,500 for erecting a building providing space for such additional class rooms as our institution demands, together with provisional departments for manual training for girls, the arts, etc.

3rd. We must have increased dining-room facilities for officers and employees; for this improvement we ask for the sum of \$2,800.

Our present bakery is a part of the old gas-house. We need \$3,600 for a new bakery and modern rotary oven. We can use the old gas-house for a tool-house, much needed, for the safe-keeping of our farming implements.

RECAPITULATION OF NEEDS FOR ENSUING TWO YEARS.

For support and maintenance.....	\$92,000 00
salaries of officers and teachers	42,900 00
repairs during two years	5,000 00
improvement of grounds and sidewalks	2,500 00
school building and girls' building	12,500 00
hospital building.....	5,000 00
extension of dining-room	2,800 00
bakery building and oven.....	3,600 00
Total.....	166,300 00

We respectfully ask your honorable body to change the name of this institution to "Missouri School for the Deaf."

We refer to the superintendent's recommendations regarding amendments to the laws governing the institution.

The thanks of our Board, officers, teachers and pupils are due our estimable Governor, Wm. J. Stone, for his frequent visits to this insti-

tution, the interest manifested by him and words of encouragement to all concerned.

We respectfully invite members of your honorable body to visit this institution at any time to inspect the books, accounts, etc.

Very respectfully,

M. FRED BELL, President, Fulton,
G. T. DUNN, Troy,
J. H. PARKER, Warrensburg,
F. H. KOLLMAYER, New Florence,
J. S. DORSEY, Columbia.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers Missouri School for the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to State law, I submit the following report for the biennial period ending December 31, 1896. I came into office so recently that I cannot hope to serve as your informant, but I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to testify to the efficient administration of my predecessor. The general intelligence of the pupils their skill in the various industries taught, their pleasing appearance, and refined manners are the result of well-directed and faithful work in the three great departments of this institution.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The increase in attendance during the period covered by this report is shown by the following table:

Number of pupils enrolled, years 1893 and 1894.....	392
Average daily attendance.....	287
Number of new pupils admitted.....	75
Number of pupils enrolled, years 1895 and 1896.....	440
Average daily attendance.....	320
Number of new pupils admitted.....	115
Number of pupils present December 31, 1896.....	336

The attendance last year taxed to the utmost the capacity of our buildings. The dormitories were crowded beyond sanitary limits. All the school-rooms were occupied, and yet the classes were too large to admit of satisfactory results. Influenced by these facts no special effort was made to increase the attendance this year, although assured there are in the State of Missouri over three hundred deaf children of school age not in school. I trust these statements, properly substantiated and brought to the notice of our Legislature, will result in enactment so liberal as to enable us to receive all that should be here and that have a right to be here.

Allow me to call attention to the school privileges accorded the deaf and the hearing children respectively. The discrimination in favor of the hearing child is so great it may be said to merit the odium that attaches to class legislation. The school life of the deaf child is limited by statute to a period of ten years. He enters school with faculties undeveloped—without a language—without any conception

of spoken or written symbols, ignorant even of his own name. It follows that most of his allotted time in school is spent in learning that which his hearing brother learns before he is of school age. The hearing child may enter the public school at six years of age and remain until he is twenty-one. After that a State university is open to him. As the parents of deaf children and the deaf themselves are taxed to maintain these public schools and this university, may they not demand as their right that ample provision be made for all the deaf children in the State, and that the period of instruction be extended? Upon purely economic grounds we may urge greater liberality in providing for the education of the deaf. It will be found always that the "self-made man" was a hearing boy. A deaf child without special instruction must grow up in hopeless ignorance and helpless dependence. This fact justifies the assertion that, in providing for the education of these children, there may be a wise extravagance and there may be an unwise economy. It is a question of dollars and cents as against intelligent, law-abiding, self-supporting citizens.

Steps should be taken to enlighten the general public in regard to the character and standing of this institution. It is not an asylum nor a hospital. It is a school—a school for children with healthy bodies and sound minds, but too deaf to receive instruction in the common schools. Properly considered, it is part of our public school system. The propriety of referring to this as a charitable or benevolent institution may be questioned. Free tuition in the common schools is not considered a charitable provision. Neither does free tuition, board and lodging make the pupils of this special school the recipients of charity. Rather let it be said they are the victims of an economic policy. Most of them would prefer to live at home and attend a district school, as their hearing brothers and sisters do. But the expense of providing proper tuition for them in every school district in the State would be so enormous that this institution is maintained, partly, at least, in the interest of the tax-payers.

As the present law limits the school life of the deaf child to a period of ten years, we have adopted a graded course of study covering that period. Justice seemed to require us to adapt this course of study to the capability of the average deaf-mute. One unfortunate result will be that our semi-mutes and the brighter deaf-mutes will complete the course and go from us before the allotted time has expired. This will be a great deprivation, yet it would be a greater wrong to raise the standard beyond hope of attainment by the average deaf-mutes.

It is proper for me to refer to the two prominent methods of in-

struction employed in schools for the deaf. These are the manual method and the oral method. The former uses signs, finger-spelling and writing; the latter depends on speech and lip-reading as a means of communication and instruction. Unfortunately, these methods, which should go hand in hand, have become, through overzealous advocates, arrayed against each other. On each side are those whose extravagant claims have worked harm to the common cause. I recommend, as a policy both conservative and progressive, that these two methods be made alike prominent in our school. I advise this without thought of experiment. Undoubtedly, some of the deaf can be benefited most under oral instruction. It is equally certain that others should be taught by the manual method. The question is simply one of percentage. Some assert that seventy-five per cent of the deaf should be taught orally. Others say that twenty-five per cent is a liberal estimate. I regard this as assertion rather than demonstration. In building up our oral department I would transfer all semi-mutes from the manual classes; I would assign all new pupils to oral classes, and I would have them remain there a year, or long enough to test thoroughly their ability to receive instruction by the oral method. The child found lacking in such ability would be transferred to the manual department, and his time spent thus experimentally should not be deducted from his allotted time in school.

Closely allied to the school is the art department. Its influence, however, is appreciable in the shops and in the home as well as in the school-room. The eye is trained to discriminate and measure, and the hand to execute; taste is cultivated and all the faculties are stimulated.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Noble B. McKee, superintendent, resident.....	\$1,500 00
James E. Watson, steward, resident.....	800 00
Mrs. Helen A. Rose, matron, resident.....	500 00
Mrs. E. V. Hunter, treasurer, non-resident.....	300 00
Benjamin T. Gilkey, teacher, non-resident.....	1,050 00
Henry Gross, teacher, non-resident.....	1,050 00
Samuel C. Bright, teacher, non-resident.....	1,050 00
Horace E. Walker, teacher, resident.....	950 00
Charles M. Grow, teacher, resident.....	950 00
Cecil R. Watson, teacher, resident.....	950 00
Mrs. Ida McCue, teacher, non-resident.....	600 00
Frances Glenn, teacher, resident.....	600 00
Eudora Bright, teacher, resident.....	550 00
Mrs. S. J. Corwin, teacher, resident.....	550 00
Dosla A. Grimmer, teacher, resident.....	500 00
Cordie V. Boulware, oral teacher, resident.....	500 00
Grace H. Rose, oral teacher, resident.....	500 00
Mary N. Kouns, teacher, resident.....	475 00
Annie E. Collett, teacher, resident.....	450 00
Lily D. Neill, teacher, resident.....	450 00
W. R. Corwin, teacher, resident.....	350 00
Hannah Schankweiler, teacher, resident.....	300 00
Minnie O. Bell, teacher, resident.....	300 00
Louise Harris, teacher, resident.....	250 00
Patti Palmer, teacher, resident.....	250 00
Mary Fleischmann, tutor, resident.....	180 00
Mrs. E. M. E. Taylor, teacher of art, non-resident.....	600 00
Monroe Ingram, teacher, resident.....	550 00
Serena Bragg, teacher, non-resident.....	180 00

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Every effort is made to fit our pupils, not only to enter into the pleasures of social and intellectual life, but also in business enterprises, to compete on equal terms with their hearing neighbors. With this end in view, our industrial department was established and ranks next in importance to the school department. Indeed, some of our pupils go from us owing more to the shops than to the school-room. An ideal shop is one into which is carried much of the school-room work. Under a competent foreman the names of all the tools and objects in the shop, the words and phrases that constitute the technics of the trade, may be taught. Language acquired in immediate connection with the practical affairs of the hour has *life* in it, a force often lacking in the syntactic work of the school-room.

Very creditable results have been attained in the industrial department of this institution. Most of the furniture in the institution has been made by the boys in our cabinet shop; the pupils' shoes are made and repaired by the boys in our shoe-shop; the boys in our tailor-shop make the boys' uniforms, and all of our printing is done by the boys in our printing office. The cutting, fitting and making of all the girls' dresses and wraps is but a small part of the work done in the girls' industrial rooms. These five industries constitute our industrial department. It might be well to add other trades, such as blacksmithing, painting, masonry, etc. This would enable a pupil in selecting a trade to consider more fully his home environment. A printer must be in a town to follow his vocation. A blacksmith may erect his shop at any cross-roads.

This department is practically self-sustaining and could be made to yield a considerable income if that were of first importance. This could be accomplished by adopting the piece-work system that prevails in factories. But as few of our pupils enter factories, each one should be taught all the details of his chosen trade. When a boy at the lathe rivals, in skill, the foreman of the shop, it is time to transfer him to the joiner's bench, and so on until he has mastered the trade—until he can take the raw material and bring back a finished piece of work.

Number of pupils that have received instruction during the last two years:

Trade.	Boys.	Girls
Boot and shoemaking.....	34	
Carpentry and cabinet-making.....	68	
Tailoring.....	36	
Printing.....	22	
Dress-cutting and making.....		48
Sewing.....		100

THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

It is difficult to determine the relative importance of the three departments of an institution such as this. Each seems the most important when under special consideration. Much more is required of the domestic department than merely to provide for the physical wants of the pupils. They come to us with but little home-training. Their affliction shuts them off from the admonition of parents and friends. Even were it otherwise, they leave home at an early age and most of their childhood and youth is spent here. It follows that the institution must be made homelike, the confidence and affection of the children must be secured. They must be taught the proper care of the person and to respect the properties of life. In short, those in charge of this department must sustain to the pupils the relation of parent to child. This calls for constant vigilance, loving patience, gentle firmness and tireless energy. The mind develops in the school-room; the hands become skillful in the shop, but character is formed in the home or domestic department. All three departments must unite to insure well-rounded manhood and womanhood. The work of each should be outlined as clearly as possible, but their interests lap or merge and call for co-operation and mutual encouragement.

LIST OF EMPLOYES AND WAGES PER MONTH.

W. H. Humphreys, foreman of cabinet-shop, non-resident.....	\$83 33
George McCauley, foreman of shoe-shop, non-resident.....	75 00
Charles Merkle, foreman of tailor-shop, non-resident.....	75 00
Hugh P. Lamb, foreman of printing office, non-resident.....	60 00
Rana Head, teacher of dressmaking, resident.....	25 00
Sallie Kirkpatrick, teacher of sewing, resident.....	25 00
Joseph McCortel, chief engineer, non-resident.....	75 00
J. W. Durham, electrical engineer, non-resident.....	50 00
John Windsor, fireman, non-resident.....	50 00
Ansel Williams, supervisor of boys, non-resident.....	40 55
Tyre McCracken, supervisor of boys, resident.....	82 50
David H. Young, physician, non-resident.....	55 00
Mary Sims, nurse, resident.....	30 00
Jennie E. McMurtry, assistant matron, resident.....	82 50
Mrs. Fannie T. Watson, clerical work, resident.....	35 00
Louis A. Gaw, secretary, resident.....	30 00
Minnie Starkey, night watch, resident.....	32 50
Hulda Snook, night watch, resident.....	20 00
Gay Gregor, dining-room attendant, resident.....	15 00
Sallie Steele, dining-room attendant, resident.....	15 00
Tiny Lamar, dining-room attendant, resident.....	15 00
Carrie Gingrich, small boys' attendant, resident.....	15 00
Sallie Guthrie, supervisor of girls, resident.....	20 00
Nannie Amick, small girls' attendant, resident.....	15 00
Kate Conley, large girls' attendant, resident.....	15 00
Alma Smart, bed maker, resident.....	15 00
Blanche Parr, bed maker, resident.....	15 00
Louis Kuss, baker, non-resident.....	55 55
Louis Hinderer, dairyman, resident.....	30 00
James Ashlock, helper, resident.....	22 50
Lucinda Johnson, first cook, resident.....	20 00
Mary Bradford, second cook, non-resident.....	19 00
Mote Williams, third cook, resident.....	16 00
Carrie Parker, dining-room attendant, non-resident.....	10 00
Henrietta Williams, house girl, non-resident.....	10 00
Mary Ross, house girl, resident.....	10 00
Gertrude Jones, house girl, resident.....	9 00

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

In recognition of the non-sectarian character of this institution, the ministers of the various denominations in Fulton were requested to preach alternately to our pupils. They kindly consented to do so and these services are held in our chapel every Sunday afternoon.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Rise.....	6:00 a. m.
Breakfast—pupils.....	6:30
officers, teachers and employes.....	7:00
Chapel.....	7:45
School.....	8:00
Recess.....	10:30 to 10:45
Close of school.....	12:50 p. m.
Dinner—pupils.....	1:00
officers, teachers and employes.....	1:05 p. m.
Shops.....	2:00
Close of shops.....	4:30
Supper—pupils.....	6:00
officers, teachers and employes.....	6:05
Study.....	7:15
Retire.....	7:15, 8:00, 8:30 and 9:30

FOR SATURDAYS.

Rise.....	6:00 a. m.
Breakfast—pupils.....	6:30
officers, teachers and employes.....	7:00
Chapel.....	7:30
Shops.....	8:00
Close of shops.....	12:00
Dinner—pupils.....	12:30 p. m.
officers, teachers and employes.....	12:35
Supper—pupils.....	6:00
officers, teachers and employes.....	6:05
Retire.....	7:15, 8:00, 8:30 and 9:30

FOR SUNDAYS.

Rise.....	6:00 a. m.
Breakfast—pupils.....	6:30
officers, teachers and employes.....	7:00
Sunday school.....	9:00
Dinner—pupils.....	12:30 p. m.
officers, teachers and employes.....	12:35
Chapel.....	3:00
Supper—pupils.....	5:30
officers, teachers and employes.....	5:35
Retire.....	7:15, 8:00, 8:30 and 9:00

7:15 P. M., STUDY.

7:50 to 8:00 p. m., recess. Second and Third grades retire.

8:30 p. m. Fourth and Fifth and B. Intermediate retire.

CLUB-ROOMS.

7:30 to 9:00, study. 9:30, retire. 9:40, light out.

In preparing the foregoing schedule care was taken to allot the day, in fair proportion, to study, work and recreation. Each should

enter into the life of a child and in such measure that he will go willingly from play to study.

REUNION OF FORMER PUPILS.

In response to the invitation of your honorable body, the Alumni Association of the school held its second reunion and convention here during the first week of September, 1895. Over one hundred and twenty-five were in attendance during the five days' session. Papers on the occupations of the deaf and their religious development after leaving school were read and discussed. It was the unanimous sentiment of the Alumni present that some form of a compulsory education law should be enacted to bring to the school the large number of deaf children now growing up without the benefits of an education.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Following is a very moderate estimate of appropriations needed for the two years ending December 31, 1898:

Support	\$92,000 00
Salaries of officers and teachers	42,900 00
Repairs	5,000 00
Additional school-rooms and girls' industrial hall	15,000 00
Hospital	5,000 00
Extension of dining-room	2,800 00
Bakery	3,600 00
Improving grounds	2,500 00

In making this estimate I have been minful of the "hard times" and have refrained from asking for much that I consider necessary in order to fulfill your expressed desire to place this institution in the front rank of schools for the deaf. Two years ago with an attendance nearly twenty per cent less than we have now, the appropriation was

For support	\$80,000 00
For salaries of officers and teachers (23 in number)	31,200 00

With the strictest economy this was insufficient to meet the increase in attendance. To keep within the appropriation it was found necessary to close school last spring a month earlier than usual. During this period the per capita cost has been only \$174 far pay of officers, instructors and employes; for food, fuel, washing, books and other school supplies, medical attention, tools and other supplies for the industrial department. In most, if not all, the prominent institutions, the per capita cost exceeds \$200, as shown by the following table:

	Per capita cost.
Colorado.....	\$342 00
New Jersey.....	304 00
American (Hartford, Conn).....	300 00
Central New York.....	300 00
Rhode Island (Oral).....	298 00
Clarke Institution (Oral).....	292 00
Western New York (Rochester).....	289 00
New York.....	279 00
California.....	278 00
Pennsylvania.....	267 00
Maryland.....	266 00
Western Pennsylvanian.....	243 00
Minnesota.....	229 00
Ohio.....	226 00
Illinois.....	205 00
Wisconsin.....	205 00
Indiana.....	203 00
Kansas.....	187 00
Missouri.....	174 00

An average of the foregoing is \$257. It is questionable whether we should take pride in the fact that the per capita cost of maintaining this institution falls so far below the average. Not always, but usually, the higher the per capita allowance the better the school; for it means better facilities, more teachers and smaller classes. Simply to keep this institution up to its present degree of excellence there must be an increase in the appropriation to correspond with the increase in attendance. On the basis of our present attendance we should have at least the amounts recommended in the foregoing estimate. Allow me to repeat this estimate does not anticipate future increase in attendance. Nor will it provide for such reduction in the size of our classes as will insure the best results. In the best schools for the deaf, those taught orally average nine to a class; the manual classes average about 13 pupils. The necessity for small classes is due to the fact that deaf pupils, especially in the primary grades, must be taught individually. They can receive but little class instruction.

REPAIRS.

In asking \$5,000 for repairs during the two years, if I err, it is on the side of economy. Daily and liberal expenditure is necessary to preserve our six large buildings, our shops, boiler-house, laundry, barns and other out-buildings.

A NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HALL.

I have called your attention already to the crowded condition of this institution. In the school building we have been obliged to convert the basement into six class-rooms, all of which are occupied. This part of the building was not designed for such use. It is ill-ventilated and poorly lighted—a menace to both the health and the sight of the

pupils. I respectfully ask that the Legislature be urged to appropriate the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of erecting an additional school building. I would recommend that this be so constructed that the first floor may be devoted to the girls' industrial training. This would enable us to utilize, for dormitory purposes, the two large rooms now used as sewing-rooms.

HOSPITAL.

Where so many children are brought together under the same roof every precaution should be taken to ward off the contagion of children's diseases. Under present conditions, it would be impossible for us to isolate properly a case of diphtheria, or scarlet fever, or other contagious disease. This means that we are constantly threatened with the contagion of some disease that might prove fatal to many of those entrusted to our care. In this connection, I will call your attention to the report of our physician, Dr. David H. Young, and I join him in recommending that the Legislature be asked for an appropriation sufficient to erect and equip a hospital, separate from the other buildings, where all cases of sickness can be cared for properly.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

For this purpose not less than \$2,500 should be appropriated. To build the fences and lay the walks now needed would exhaust this appropriation. However, a part of it should be expended in grading and beautifying the grounds. Everything done in this direction has a refining influence on the pupils and is an aid in the matter of discipline. State pride, too, should incline us to present an outward appearance that would compare not unfavorably with the "first impressions" made by similar institutions in other states.

DINING-ROOM EXTENSION.

You have seen the crowded condition of our dining room. I suggest, as a relief, that an extension be built providing a separate dining-room for the officers and teachers.

BAKERY.

We need a new bakery. Not only is the one we have now in a dilapidated condition, but we have outgrown its capacity. It has been estimated that by using the material in the old building the sum of \$3,600 will be sufficient to meet this emergency.

CHANGES.

During the two years just closed the only change in the list of officers that has taken place is the one referred to in your official report.

The following changes in the corps of teachers have occurred: Mrs. M. M. Tate, Mr. E. S. Tillinghast, Miss Anna T. Spears, Miss Nannie A. Pollard, M. Ansel Williams and Mr. D. C. McCue resigned, the first four named to accept similar positions elsewhere, Mr. Williams to accept the position of boys' supervisor in this institution, and Mr. McCue to engage in mercantile pursuits.

The following have been added to the corps: Misses Minnie O. Bell, Mary Fliehmman, Louise Harris, Patti Palmer, Eudora Bright, Fannie Glenn, Mrs. Ida W. McCue, Mrs. S. J. Corwin, Mr. W. R. Corwin, teacher of penmanship, and Miss Serena Braggs.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN STATUTES GOVERNING THIS INSTITUTION.

Section 5697 provides that this institution shall be designated and known as "The School for the Deaf and Dumb." This phraseology is objectionable on both grammatical and sentimental grounds. Strictly construed it would limit attendance here to those not only deaf but also dumb, whereas clearly it was the intention to provide a school for those too deaf to receive instruction in the common schools, whether they be dumb or not. Dumbness is simply a common incident of deafness. In common speech the word "dumb" is an opprobrious epithet, and for this reason it is offensive to many when applied to the deaf as a class. "The Missouri School for the Deaf" would accord with facts and doubtless it would be acceptable to those most interested.

According to section 5698 the object of this institution is to educate the deaf "in the use of written and sign languages, etc." As signs are not an accomplishment, as they are used only as the means to an end, and as speech can be acquired by many of the deaf, I suggest the phrase quoted be amended so as to read "in the use of the written and the spoken language, etc."

For reasons already given, I recommend that section 5711 be amended to read "all deaf persons now in the institution, or that may be admitted therein hereafter, shall be permitted to attend the same for the period of twelve years: Provided, the superintendent shall have the power to discharge a pupil from the institution at any time for failure to make sufficient progress or for violation of the rules of the institution."

While in some states the question of compulsory education is being seriously considered, especially as affecting the deaf, section 5712 of our statutes has operated as a restriction in several cases and may do so in all. When a county court refuses to order an indigent pupil to be sent to school at the expense of the county, we are compelled to refuse to admit the child.

I respectfully urge that the Legislature be asked to amend this section to read somewhat as follows:

"In all cases where suitable clothing and means for defraying necessary traveling expenses are not otherwise supplied to a pupil, the same shall be provided by the steward, under direction of the superintendent, who shall make out and file with the treasurer of State an account therefor against the county from which such pupil is sent in an amount not exceeding forty dollars per annum for such pupil; which account shall be signed by the superintendent and attested by the seal of the institution under his charge; and the treasurer of State shall forward the account so filed with him to the treasurer of the proper county who shall cause it to be paid out of the county treasury to the treasurer of State who shall pay back the amount so collected into the maintenance fund of the institution; and the treasurer of such county shall, in the name of the county and by suit, if necessary, collect the amount of such account from the parents or estate of such pupil, in case there is ability to pay the same."

APPENDIX.

Following may be found the physician's, the steward's and the treasurer's report; a catalogue of the pupils enrolled during the years 1895 and 1896; the attendance by counties; tables showing the causes of deafness and the ages at which deafness occurred; also the rules and by-laws governing the admission of pupils.

CONCLUSION.

Encouraged by your expressions of confidence, strengthened by assurances of your hearty co-operation, I close this report with the earnest hope that I may be guided unto ways and methods that will result in the greatest good to those entrusted to my care.

Very respectfully yours,

NOBLE B. McKEE, Superintendent.

Fulton, Missouri, January 1, 1897.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Missouri School for the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN—In pursurance of the requirements of the by-laws, the Twenty-first biennial report of the medical officer of the institution is herewith submitted for your consideration.

DEATHS.

Since the last report was presented the increase in the attendance of pupils at the school has had its effect upon the work of this department, consequently the usual number of cases has been supplemented. We have had no epidemic, save one of measles, which was mild in type and without serious result. Most of the illness has been such as is incident to climatic conditions. We have had several fatalities, three of which having occurred as a result of disease. On the 7th day of October, 1895, we lost a boy of mastoid disease; just one month later a young man died of enteric fever, complicated by pneumonia, and on December 12 of the same year a colored boy passed away as a result of Bright's disease.

OVERCROWDING.

It is my duty to call the attention of the Board to the overcrowded condition of the household. The dormitories and sleeping apartments of the children being too much crowded for health and the most ordinary sanitary regulations, my judgment is that it is of prime importance to relieve this condition of affairs. The preservation of health depends on the observation of the laws governing sanitation.

HOSPITAL.

Again the subject of making safe and suitable provision for the sick is before us. There is no other way of doing this than that suggested in my last report. The necessity for a hospital detached from the main building, "in order that our sick may be better and more

economically cared for and that contagious diseases may be isolated," is so apparent that it hardly seems necessary to dwell on the subject. It is of the greatest importance, for upon such provision being made may depend the lives of our pupils. With the constantly increasing number of children sent us, a great many of whom are peculiarly susceptible to the ailment of childhood, the demand is a growing one. It is a necessity that should not longer be ignored.

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

The forms of diseases which I have been called upon to treat, and the number of each, are as follows :

Pneumonia.....	6	Neuralgia	12
Acute bronchitis	59	Epilepsy	3
Chronic bronchitis	3	Conjunctivitis, acute.....	51
Catarrhal croup	31	Conjunctivitis, chronic.....	2
Acute tonsillitis	98	Blepharitis.....	6
Influenza.....	70	Iritis.....	2
Acute indigestion	31	Metrorrhagia	1
Acute rheumatism	9	Menorrhagia	3
Malaria	118	Amenorrhoea.....	13
Acute dysentery.....	3	Dysmenorrhoea.....	2
Enteric fever	2	Hernia (left inguinal).....	1
Parotitis	2	Necrosis (crest illium, operation).....	1
Rubeola.....	61	Fractures (legs—tibia and fibula).....	2
Rubella	83	Fractures (clavicle).....	1
Acute nephritis.....	1	Abscesses (various locations).....	12
Chronic nephritis.....	1	Mastoid abscess.....	1
Acute membranous laryngitis.....	1	Abscess (abdominal wall).....	1
Nasal catarrh.....	5	Wounds (scalp and face)	10
Varicella.....	23	Wounds (various locations).....	12
Erysipelas.....	4	Ingrowing nail (operation)	2
Eczema	17	Sprains (ankle).....	12
Acne.....	3	Ulcers (legs).....	7
Dermatitis venenata.....	2	Burns.....	3
Herpes.....	5	Felons.....	5
Onychia.....	6	Tuberculous glands (cervical).....	1
Tinæ circinata.....	1	Furunculosis.....	12
Tinæ tonsorans.....	1	Anthrax.....	2
Chilblains	1		
Chorea.....	1		
		Total No. cases treated during 1895-6....	828

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, I wish to express my thanks to the Board of Managers for numerous courtesies, and make my acknowledgments to the Superintendent and the matron for many kindnesses and the aid given me in the work of this department. Much of the good done and results attained are also due to the nurse who has been so faithful in the discharge of the often-times trying duties devolving upon her.

Respectfully submitted,

D. H. YOUNG, Physician.

Fulton, Mo., December 31, 1896.

REPORT OF STEWARD.

To the Board of Managers of the Missouri School for the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present a summary of the cash value of the products of the garden, orchard, vineyard and dairy, together with the cash received from the shops, and from the sales of stock and clothing, and from all other sources :

Product of dairy, 34,224 gallons milk.....	\$5,704 00
“ garden, orchard and vineyard.....	974 29
Total	6,678 29
Cash from sale of stock, etc	1,417 00
“ cabinet-shop.....	1,014 41
“ shoe-shop.....	255 55
“ tailor-shop	15 25
“ printing-office	306 66
“ sewing-rooms	39 00
Cash received on clothing account for pupils	9,498 33
Total cash received and paid over to E. V. Hunter, treasurer.	12,546 16

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. WATSON, Steward.

State of Missouri, {
County of Callaway, } ss.

Personally appeared before me, T. Ansel Boulware, a notary public for the county and State aforesaid, James E. Watson, who being duly sworn according to law, upon oath states that the above report of financial receipts is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES E. WATSON, Steward.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January, 1897.

T. ANSEL BOULWARE, Notary Public.

(My commission expires April 3, 1898.)

REPORT OF TREASURER.

To the Board of Managers of the Missouri School for the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present a condensed exhibit of all moneys coming into my hands for the years 1895 and 1896, and all sums paid during that time.

Amount appropriated by the General Assembly for use of the School for the Deaf and Dumb for the years 1895 and 1896 :

For salaries of officers and teachers	\$31,200 00
For support and maintenance.....	80,000 00
For repairs	4,000 00
For insurance.....	1,500 00
Amount paid over by J. E. Watson, steward, to E. V. Hunter, treasurer of the school, and transmitted by said treasurer to the State treasury	12,546 16
Total appropriations	129,246 16

RECEIPTS.		
From State Treasurer for officers and teachers.....	\$30,954 19	
“ support.....	91,348 71	
“ repairs ..	3,998 59	
“ insurance.....	1,460 00	
Total receipts.....		\$127,761 49
EXPENDITURES.		
On account of officers and teachers.....	\$30,954 19	
“ support.....	91,348 71	
“ repairs ..	3,988 59	
“ insurance.....	1,460 00	
Total expenditures		127,761 49

Very respectfully,

E. V. HUNTER, Treasurer.

DISBURSEMENTS—DECEMBER 25, 1894, TO JANUARY 25, 1895.

To amount from State Treasurer.....		\$4,597 84
Credit by warrants paid—		
Watson Grocer Co., groceries and provisions.....warrant	17868	\$101 62
McCue & Adams, " " " " " "	17869	87 35
Spicer, Smith & Co., " " " " " "	17870	79 51
Robert Rogers, " " " " " "	17871	70 19
Dedman & Maughs, " " " " " "	17872	72 78
J. W. Walthall, beef on contract.....	17873	321 41
Robert Keller, " " " " " "	17874	101 46
J. C. Yantis, flour and feed-mill.....	17875	243 28
B. F. Wetherell, butter " " " " " "	17876	15 00
B. H. Rice, " " " " " "	17877	12 70
W. P. Holt, " " " " " "	17878	11 20
Thos. Raysinger, " " " " " "	17879	11 00
W. S. Rice, " " " " " "	17880	10 50
J. L. Henderson, " " " " " "	17881	9 10
H. H. Brown, " " " " " "	17882	8 50
Chas. Velte, " " " " " "	17883	8 50
L. P. Millard, " " " " " "	17884	7 40
Henry Jatho, " " " " " "	17885	7 20
A. O. Washington, " " " " " "	17886	6 00
S. G. Herndon, " " " " " "	17887	4 80
J. S. Wilfley, " " " " " "	17888	4 40
J. A. Bennett, " " " " " "	17889	4 40
Mrs. Sallie Ashlock, " " " " " "	17890	4 78
Daniel Petrie, " " " " " "	17891	4 70
C. L. Emmons, butter and eggs.....	17892	17 28
T. B. Blackburn, " " " " " "	17893	16 80
J. W. Wilfley, butter and turkey.....	17894	14 69
W. T. Brooks, " " " " " "	17895	11 59
Robert Dunlap, turkey.....	17896	14 84
Womack Bros., " " " " " "	17897	14 89
Ed. Dunham, " " " " " "	17898	13 02
W. H. Craghead, " " " " " "	17899	8 96
A. A. Smith, " " " " " "	17900	5 76
Fred Marquette, " " " " " "	17901	5 70
T. Ed. Carter, " " " " " "	17902	3 22
T. L. Beavens, " " " " " "	17903	4 65
A. M. Brightbill, milk and sweet potatoes.....	17904	48 41
J. B. Williamson, milk.....	17905	15 85
Hunter Bros., " " " " " "	17906	7 82
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods.....	17907	296 36
J. H. Dorsey & Co., " " " " " "	17908	23 83
C. M. Pape, " " " " " "	17909	7 85
Pedrick & Broadwater, " " " " " "	17910	6 10
Jas. Smith, coal on contract.....	17911	535 12
A. I. Owens, hay.....	17912	225 55
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware.....	17913	26 39
J. R. Yates, medicines.....	17914	37 25
J. T. Pollard, " " " " " "	17915	10 96
Nichols & Herndon, extracts.....	17916	3 00
J. N. Tate, cash advanced traveling expenses.....	17917	24 05
J. E. Watson, cash advanced getting up ice.....	17918	153 15
J. F. Smith, labor getting up ice.....	17919	4 50
C. H. Gerhardt, labor getting up ice.....	17920	3 75
W. T. Rice, " " " " " "	17921	2 25
Jas. Clark & Co., shoe-shop supplies.....	17922	4 56
Leonard & Ellis, oil.....	17923	30 00
St. Louis Paper Co., paper.....	17924	20 43
American Type Foundry, type.....	17925	1 92
St. Louis Type Foundry, type.....	17926	85
Chas. W. Barstow, caustic soda.....	17927	27 68
Capitol Brewery Co., hops.....	17928	7 25
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., closet fixtures.....	17929	11 55
Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co., belt laces.....	17930	3 00
Clasp Envelope Co., blanks.....	17931	3 60
Armington & Sims, oil cup glasses.....	17932	1 50
Southern Electrical Supply Co., supplies.....	17933	53 30
Leclanche Battery Co., supplies.....	17934	6 95
Mike Kelley, labor rewiring building.....	17935	54 75
Walter Duncan, " " " " " "	17936	50 25
J. W. Adams, " " " " " "	17937	48 00
Jake Wenger, labor rewiring building.....	17938	26 25
John Anderson, " " " " " "	17939	24 87
H. T. Doerries, brooms, etc.....	17940	7 40
T. M. Bolton, spoons.....	17941	7 00
G. M. Rootes, dentistry.....	17942	5 50
Fulton Carriage Works, blacksmithing.....	17943	4 50
E. H. Jacobs, hauling.....	17944	1 50
Crawford Lumber Co., lumber.....	17945	16 18
E. L. Edwards, freight and drayage.....	17946	52 36
Wallace Williams, labor printing.....	17947	8 80
S. C. Bright, editing Record.....	17948	5 55

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Credit by warrants paid—		
Peter Herman, labor, firing, etc.	warrant 17949	9 75
Melissa Jacobs, scrubbing	" 17950	22 50
Lizzie Brannon, "	" 17951	22 50
Pay-roll of foreman of shops	" 17952	
	to 17957	1,084 85
	" 17988	
Pay-roll of laundry hands	to 18003	202 57
Total		\$4,597 84

JANUARY 25 TO FEBRUARY 25.

To amount from State Treasurer		\$5,001 70
Credit by warrants paid—		
Watson Grocer Co., groceries and provisions	warrant 18026	\$206 17
McCue & Adams, "	" 18027	101 98
Spicer, Smith & Co., "	" 18028	81 18
M. Dougherty, "	" 18029	80 17
Robert Rogers, "	" 18030	46 17
J. W. Walthall, beef on contract	" 18031	396 50
Robert Keller, pork, etc	" 18032	15 43
August Alke, veal, etc	" 18033	3 49
F. S. Burnham, oysters	" 18034	3 50
J. C. Yantis, flour and mill-feed	" 18035	189 18
J. G. Ballinger, sausage	" 18036	6 37
J. K. Worrell, butter and sausage	" 18037	4 66
A. M. Brightbill, "	" 18038	14 80
W. S. Rice, "	" 18039	12 40
B. H. Rice, "	" 18040	15 20
L. P. Millard, "	" 18041	10 26
W. P. Holt, "	" 18042	10 10
H. H. Brown, "	" 18043	9 90
B. F. Wetherell, "	" 18044	8 90
Thos. Baysinger, "	" 18045	8 00
Jos. Wallace, "	" 18046	7 90
J. S. Wilfley, "	" 18047	7 80
C. L. Emmons, "	" 18048	7 60
Chas. Velt, "	" 18049	6 80
Daniel Petrie, "	" 18050	6 60
J. L. Henderson, "	" 18051	6 60
Frank Horner, "	" 18052	4 70
Henry Jatho, "	" 18053	3 20
S. C. Herndon, "	" 18054	3 20
G. W. Thomas, "	" 18055	2 80
J. W. Wilfley, "	" 18056	2 80
J. A. Bennett, "	" 18057	2 50
W. T. Herrington, "	" 18058	1 90
A. O. Washington, "	" 18059	1 80
W. H. Craghead, "	" 18060	1 70
Wm. McCray, "	" 18061	1 40
T. B. Blackburn, butter and eggs	" 18062	10 10
T. R. Brooks, butter and turkey	" 18063	43 70
E. A. Dunlap, "	" 18064	28 98
W. T. Broocks, "	" 18065	19 52
Carey Turner, "	" 18066	15 00
S. W. Simcoe, "	" 18067	15 00
Thos. W. Halley, turkey	" 18068	15 68
B. D. Lamar, "	" 18069	10 24
J. W. McVeigh, "	" 18070	5 84
H. S. Rice, "	" 18071	4 92
John Maloney, "	" 18072	2 48
William Craig, "	" 18073	1 48
J. B. Williamson, milk	" 18074	12 16
Hunter Bros., milk, etc	" 18075	15 70
C. A. Renoe, molasses	" 18076	16 65
W. C. Debo, "	" 18077	15 00
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods	" 18078	118 40
Pedrick & Broadwater, "	" 18079	32 78
O. D. Jones, shoes	" 18080	9 80
J. H. Dorsey, chickens	" 18081	4 50
Charlottesville Woolen Mills, cadet cloth	" 18082	316 25
James Smith, coal on contract	" 18083	565 81
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware	" 18084	25 72
Fisher & Ferrell, "	" 18085	13 90
C. M. Wright, medicines, etc	" 18086	4 85
J. T. Pollard, "	" 18087	43 05
LaCrosse Lumber Co., lumber	" 18088	70 50
Crawford Lumber Co., "	" 18089	79 48

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Credit by warrants paid—		
Baker & Robnett, school supplies	warrant 18090	52 50
C. A. Patton,	18091	24 95
Clasp Envelope Co.,	18092	5 75
James Clark & Co., shoe-shop supplies	18093	73 61
Higgins Leather Co.,	18094	1 75
August Heuer & Sons, cabinet-shop supplies	18095	56 71
Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co., postoffice boxes	18096	33 80
General Electric Co., electric supplies	18097	42 78
Southern Electrical Supply Co.,	18098	21 93
Walter Duncan, labor rewiring building	18099	63 00
John Anderson,	18100	36 00
John Adams,	18101	30 00
Jake Wenger,	18102	36 00
Peter Henderson & Co., garden seed	18103	9 87
Drey & Kahn, mirrors	18104	9 50
Missouri Press Association Record, dues	18105	3 00
Woodward Printing Co., printing supplies	18106	6 50
C. W. Crustsinger,	18107	1 25
American Laundry Co., rubber springs	18108	2 20
W. H. Davis, hogs	18109	79 05
Wm. Vivion, hay	18110	106 30
Walter Fisher, oats	18111	23 25
M. E. Trigg, corn	18112	13 25
J. E. Watson, cash adv. stamps, etc.	18113	57 97
J. N. Tare, .. printing	18114	9 40
Jno. P. Bell, printing	18115	6 00
U. S. Express Co., charges February	18116	16 70
Ed. Dunkleberg, marble slab	18117	10 58
C. A. Fischer,	18118	3 00
John H. Hull, repairing machines	18119	1 50
John T. Jameson, hauling	18120	2 00
D. P. Bartley, notary services	18121	1 00
S. C. Bright, editing Record	18122	5 55
Mike Kelly, labor firing	18123	28 12
Peter Herman, labor firing at night	18124	11 25
A. Fischer, labor in tunnel	18125	3 75
Melissa Jacobs, labor scrubbing	18126	18 00
L. Brannon,	18127	18 00
Kitty Kirby,	18128	2 25
Edna Ewing	18129	2 25
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.	18130	
Pay-roll of laundry hands	to 18164	1,098 17
	18165	
	to 18179	157 22
Total		\$5,001 70

FEBRUARY 25 TO MARCH 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support		\$4,310 23
To amount for cash purchases		100 00
Total		4,410 23
Credit by warrants paid—		
Spicer, Smith & Co., groceries and provisions	warrant 18202	\$152 77
Watson Grocer Co.,	18203	135 98
McCue & Adams,	18204	71 67
Robert Rogers,	18205	5 47
Swartwood & Wise,	18206	22 50
J. W. Walthall, beef on contract	18207	371 75
Armour Packing Co., bacon, etc., on contract	18208	44 23
J. V. Dunlap, pork	18209	18 57
S. C. Smith, pork and apples	18210	15 85
J. T. Fisher, apples	18211	2 50
J. G. Berry,	18212	41 25
J. C. Yantis, flour and mill-feed	18213	148 88
B. H. Rice, .. butter	18214	15 10
W. S. Rice,	18215	14 90
Thos. Raysinger,	18216	13 50
L. P. Millard,	18217	13 20
A. M. Briggdahl,	18218	12 70
J. A. Bennett,	18219	10 10
Frank Harner,	18220	10 10
G. W. Thomas,	18221	9 40

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Credit by warrants paid—		
W. P. Holt, butter.....warrant	18222	\$9 80
H. H. Brown, "....."	18223	8 50
T. R. Brooks, "....."	18224	7 40
Daniel Petrie, "....."	18225	7 10
Mrs. Frances Wilfley, "....."	18226	6 70
J. L. Henderson, "....."	18227	6 50
Henry Jatho, "....."	18228	6 20
Chas. Velte, "....."	18229	5 80
B. F. Wetherell, "....."	18230	5 80
W. H. Craghead, "....."	18231	5 10
W. T. Herring, "....."	18232	3 60
J. S. Wilfley, "....."	18233	1 60
Wm. McCray, "....."	18234	1 00
T. B. Blackburn, " and eggs, etc	18235	16 53
W. T. Brooks, "....."	18236	12 50
C. L. Emmons, "....."	18237	6 55
A. O. Washington, "....."	18238	4 70
Mrs. Sallie Ashlock, "....."	18239	3 40
J. K. Worrell, "....."	18240	3 40
A. G. Sullins, " and sausage....."	18241	9 82
J. S. Dicus, turnips and brooms....."	18242	9 75
J. W. Boothe, turnips and turkey....."	18243	6 87
T. L. Beavens, molasses....."	18244	6 90
Hunter Bros., milk....."	18245	9 10
J. B. Williamson, milk....."	18246	4 61
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods....."	18247	84 55
Clement, Bane & Co., buttons....."	18248	46 25
Pedrick & Broadwater, dry goods....."	18249	26 56
Tompkins & Robnett, "....."	18250	17 55
J. H. Tucker & Co., clothing....."	18251	1 25
J. R. Yates, drugs, etc....."	18252	81 95
J. T. Pollard, "....."	18253	16 48
James Smith, coal on contract....."	18254	371 71
W. E. Berghausen & Co., hardware....."	18255	17 28
A. I. Owens, hay....."	18256	272 40
C. A. Patton, school supplies....."	18257	21 13
D. C. Heath & Co., "....."	18258	6 30
E. L. Edwards, freight....."	18259	13 15
Mo. & Kan. Telephone Co., rent....."	18260	9 03
U. S. Express Co., express charges....."	18261	4 75
D. P. Bartley, notary services....."	18262	1 50
Fulton Carriage Works, blacksmithing....."	18263	6 35
J. E. Watson, cash adv. for produce....."	18264	15 95
J. N. Tate, traveling expenses....."	18265	6 70
S. N. Guthrie, lumber....."	18266	13 76
Crawford Lumber Co., lumber....."	18267	27 08
Geo. D. Smith, saw-dust....."	18268	3 75
J. H. Parker, salary member of Board....."	18269	48 00
J. S. Dorsey, "....."	18270	40 60
M. F. Bell, "....."	18271	25 00
J. A. Leavell, "....."	18272	25 00
Geo. T. Dunn, "....."	18273	24 50
James Clark & Co., shoe-shop supplies....."	18274	48 20
St. Louis Paper Co., paper....."	18275	38 04
St. Louis Type Foundry, type, etc....."	18276	2 06
Geo. Tiemann & Co., trachea tubes....."	18277	9 00
Garlock Packing Co., packing....."	18278	3 00
Electrical Appliance Co., electric supplies....."	18279	55 69
General Electric Co., "....."	18280	29 84
Southern Electrical Supply Co., supplies....."	18281	17 00
H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co., "....."	18282	3 98
Walter Duncan, labor rewiring building....."	18283	56 25
John Anderson, "....."	18284	28 87
Jake Wenger, "....."	18285	20 50
John Adams, "....."	18286	34 50
S. C. Bright, editing Record....."	18287	5 55
E. Horner, labor on weather strips....."	18288	26 81
Peter Herman, labor in garden and onlons....."	18289	22 45
Luther Smart, labor cleaning pasture, etc....."	18290	21 00
Mike Kelly, labor firing, etc....."	18291	14 62
Lizzie Brannon, labor scrubbing....."	18292	19 87
Melissa Jacobs, "....."	18293	18 00
Kitty Kibby, labor cleaning beds....."	18294	1 50
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc....."	18295	
	to 18330	1,098 67
Pay-roll of laundry hands....."	18331	
	to 18345	153 20
Credit by checks of steward.....		\$4,810 18
		100 00
Total.....		4,410 18

APRIL 25 TO MAY 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$3,959 53
To amount for cash purchases.....		300 00
Total.....		4,259 53
Credit by warrants paid—		
Watson Grocer Co., groceries and provisions..... warrant	18516	\$177 13
McCue & Adams, " " " " " "	18517	144 75
Spicer, Smith & Co., " " " " " "	18518	75 56
Robert Rogers, " " " " " "	18519	50 35
J. C. Yantis, flour and mill-feed.....	18520	172 28
J. W. Walthall, beef on contract.....	18521	277 96
Robert Keller, sausage.....	18522	10 95
R. Dunlap, chickens.....	18523	6 00
Clay McClure, lard.....	18524	6 16
B. H. Rice, butter.....	18525	19 30
L. P. Millard, " " " " " "	18526	15 80
Frank Harner, " " " " " "	18527	15 70
Thos. Baysinger, butter.....	18528	14 90
G. W. Thomas, " " " " " "	18529	13 80
W. S. Rice, " " " " " "	18530	13 40
Daniel Petrie, " " " " " "	18531	11 80
J. L. Henderson, " " " " " "	18532	11 00
H. H. Brown, " " " " " "	18533	10 90
A. M. Brightbill, " " " " " "	18534	9 90
W. H. Craghead, " " " " " "	18535	9 70
J. A. Bennett, " " " " " "	18536	8 40
J. S. Wilfley, " " " " " "	18537	8 20
Henry Jatho, " " " " " "	18538	6 20
E. L. Edwards, " " " " " "	18539	5 40
W. T. Herring, " " " " " "	18540	3 90
Chas. Velte, " " " " " "	18541	3 90
J. K. Worrell, " " " " " "	18542	2 40
J. W. Wilfley, " " " " " "	18543	1 00
W. T. Brooks, " " and eggs.....	18544	15 03
W. P. Holt, " " " " " "	18545	10 40
A. O. Washington, " " " " " "	18546	7 84
W. W. Gathright, " " " " " "	18547	4 17
Hunter Bros., milk and butter.....	18548	11 47
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods, etc.....	18549	204 37
J. H. Dorsey & Co., " " " " " "	18550	46 00
New York Store, " " " " " "	18551	15 19
Pedrick & Broadwater, " " " " " "	18552	9 15
Tompkins, Robnett & Co., " " " " " "	18553	8 90
Charlottesville Woolen Mills, cadet cloth.....	18554	282 74
E. E. Faris & Co., hats, etc.....	18555	83 80
Wm. H. Horstmann Co., tailor supplies.....	18556	26 32
Fisher & Ferrell, hardware.....	18557	22 85
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware.....	18558	7 10
James Smith, coal on contract.....	18559	205 80
La Crosse Lumber Co., lumber.....	18560	79 40
J. B. King, " " " " " "	18561	18 90
J. W. Rakekin, " " " " " "	18562	4 80
C. M. Wright, medicine.....	18563	11 05
Nichols & Herndon, extracts, etc.....	18564	10 70
J. T. Pollard, medicines.....	18565	4 53
Baker & Robnett, school supplies.....	18566	16 05
St. Louis Expanded Metal Co., window guards.....	18567	31 00
Chas. W. Barstow, caustic soda.....	18568	27 68
Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co., valves.....	18569	23 80
Day Rubber Co., steam hose.....	18570	23 63
Drey & Kahn, mirrors.....	18571	14 24
Robert A. Schlegel & Bro., glass.....	18572	10 62
Higgins Leather Co., shoe-shop supplies.....	18573	13 10
J. D. Street & Co., majestic metal.....	18574	12 65
Lecianche Battery Co., electric supplies.....	18575	6 40
Ambrose Ismay, bricks.....	18576	6 00
M. R. Trigg, stock-feed.....	18577	16 00
W. S. Dedman, dentistry.....	18578	6 00
G. M. Rootes, " " " " " "	18579	3 00
J. N. Tate, library fund, etc.....	18580	206 06
W. E. McCray, blacksmithing.....	18581	3 15
C. A. Galwith, " " " " " "	18582	2 50
Peter Herman, labor in garden.....	18583	33 75
Melissa Jacobs, scrubbing.....	18584	18 00
Lizzie Brannon, " " " " " "	18585	18 00
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.....	18586	
	to 18621	1,106 55
Pay-roll of laundry hands.....	18622	
	to 18637	164 10
Credit by checks of steward.....		3,959 53
		300 00
Total.....		4,259 53

JUNE 25 TO JULY 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$2,005 35
To amount for cash purchases.....		150 00
Total		2,155 35
Credit by warrants paid—		
Spicer, Smith & Co., groceries and provisions.....warrant 18791	\$41 85	
Swartwood & Wise,	18792 26 34	
Robert Rogers,	18793 24 77	
Watson Grocer Co.,	18794 12 57	
J. R. Yantis, flour and mill-feed.....	18795 18 60	
August Alke, beef, etc.....	18796 28 02	
J. W. Walthall,	18797 5 73	
J. H. Dorsey & Co., chickens	18798 3 50	
E. H. Payne, butter.....	18799 7 82	
Charlottesville Woolen Mills, cadet cloth.....	18800 334 35	
Clement, Bane & Co., uniform buttons.....	18801 25 00	
New York Store, dry-goods and hats.....	18802 31 27	
D. M. and J. H. Tucker, dry-goods and hats.....	18803 20 19	
J. H. Tucker & Co., clothing	18804 12 35	
Godfrey, Atkinson & Dutton, school desks....	18805 108 70	
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware.....	18806 6 46	
Callaway Hardware Co.,	18807 5 82	
Fisher & Ferrell, hardware	18808 4 50	
J. R. Yates, paraffine, etc	18809 17 20	
J. T. Pollard, medicines.....	18810 5 35	
Nichols & Herndon, flavorings.....	18811 4 00	
E. V. Hunter, hay.....	18812 66 66	
J. W. Henderson, hay.....	18813 55 66	
Jas. E. Leavell, hay.....	18814 35 85	
Western Iron and Supply Co., well casing.....	18815 173 77	
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., pipe, etc.....	18816 96 23	
Richard Garstang, copper tubes.....	18817 50 50	
Detroit White Lead Works, varnish.....	18818 30 00	
Day Rubber Co., steam hose.....	18819 21 68	
St. Louis Well & Machine Co., couplings....	18820 5 00	
Wycoff, Seamans & Benedict, ribbon.....	18821 1 25	
J. E. Watson, cash advanced express, etc.....	18822 7 25	
E. L. Edwards, freight and drayage.....	18823 48 51	
C. A. Galwith, blacksmithing	18824 4 25	
E. N. Tuttle, notary services.....	18825 1 50	
J. A. Middleton, renovating mattresses.....	18826 32 98	
Peter Herman, labor in garden.....	18827 33 75	
J. W. Durham, labor in boiler-house.....	18828 19 50	
Jos. McCortle,	18829 16 50	
Susan Durham, labor on mattress cases.....	18830 4 12	
Pay-roll of house cleaners.....	18831	
	to 18841 41 40	
Pay-roll to foremen of shops, etc.....	18842	
	to 18855 480 00	
Poy-roll of laundry hands	18856	
	to 18858 35 50	
Credit by checks of steward		2,005 35
		150 00
Total		2,155 35

JULY 25 TO AUGUST 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....			\$2,053 14
To amount for cash purchases.....			300 00
Total.....			2,353 14
Credit by warrants paid—			
Robert Rogers, groceries and provisions	warrant	18904	\$37 15
Watson Grocer Co.,	"	18905	26 33
Spicer, Smith & Co.,	"	18906	20 19
McGue and Adams,	"	18907	15 05
Swartwood & Wise,	"	18908	11 32
W. W. Gathright,	"	18909	7 90
August Alke, beef, etc	"	18910	25 50
J. H. Dorsey & Co., chickens and ham.....	"	18911	8 08
J. W. McIntire, ice	"	18912	3 50
R. E. Bailey, strawberries	"	18913	4 00
Chas. M. Pape, dry-goods	"	18914	44 51
D. M. and J. H. Tucker, dry-goods.....	"	18915	23 18
New York Store, dry-goods	"	18916	14 15
Henry Bromschwig & Co., tailor supplies	"	18917	36 72
J. R. Yates, oils, etc	"	18918	36 95
Slatington Slate Co., slates.....	"	18919	135 87
Godfrey, Atkinson & Co., school desks	"	18920	90 18
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., pipe fittings	"	18921	111 53
Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co., valves.....	"	18922	13 50
L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co., laundry tubes.....	"	18923	70 37
Troy Laundry Machinery Co., shifting bar.....	"	18924	13 03
J. D. Street & Co., packing, etc.....	"	18925	26 18
Cahill, Swift & Co., fittings.....	"	18926	71 25
Detrick Supply Co.,	"	18927	76
Baker & Robnatt, school supplies.....	"	18928	39 05
C. A. Patton,	"	18929	16 35
National Exponent Co., interior views	"	18930	15 00
St. Louis Paper Co., paper.....	"	18931	7 00
Ginn & Co., school supplies	"	18932	1 54
J. E. Watson, cash adv. for scrubbing.....	"	18933	22 50
J. N. Tate, cash adv. counties	"	18934	16 65
John Trimble, oats	"	18935	17 50
Tyre McCracken, oiling floors.....	"	18936	10 00
E. L. Edwards, freight and drayage.....	"	18937	103 84
Plant Seed Co., seed.....	"	18938	55
Canfield & Irwin, cleaning and casing artesian well (contract)	"	18939	375 00
W. T. Jefferson, cutting weeds.....	"	18940	18 00
Mike Kelly, firing in boiler-house.....	"	18941	7 87
Pay-roll of house cleaners.	"	18942	
	to	18952	45 22
	"	18953	
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.....	to	18965	477 50
	"	18966	
Pay-roll of laundry hands.....	to	18970	32 37
Credit by Stewart's checks.			2,053 14
			300 00
Total.....			2,353 14

AUGUST 25 TO SEPTEMBER 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....			\$3,921 92
To amount for cash purchases.....			150 00
Total.....			4,071 92
Credits by warrants paid—			
Spicer, Smith & Co., groceries and provisions.....warrant 19019		\$211 28	
Watson Grocer Co.,	19020	141 62	
Robert Rogers,	19021	104 07	
McCue & Adams,	19022	44 74	
Swartwood & Wise,	19023	10 40	
John Lawther, vinegar.....	19024	6 40	
Davis & Herring, beef on contract.....	19025	226 46	
August Alke, beef, etc.....	19026	61 51	
S. R. Yantis, flour and mill feed.....	19027	148 10	
Richmond & Edwards, butter.....	19028	76 65	
Armour Packing Co.,	19029	16 32	
W. T. Brooks,	19030	5 00	
B. F. Wetherell,	19031	4 80	
L. P. Millard,	19032	3 90	
J. J. Wilfey,	19033	3 80	
Thomas Baysinger,	19034	3 30	
T. B. Blackburn,	19035	3 30	
G. W. Thomas,	19036	3 20	
B. H. Rice,	19037	2 00	
W. H. Eversole,	19038	2 00	
W. P. Holt,	19039	4 40	
A. O. Washington,	19040	3 65	
J. W. Walthall, eggs.....	19041	1 20	
A. M. Brightbill, sweet potatoes.....	19042	4 00	
J. W. McIntire, ice.....	19043	31 02	
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods, etc.....	19044	305 43	
J. H. Dorsey,	19045	37 23	
Pedrick & Broadwater,	19046	45 16	
New York Store,	19047	28 85	
Thompkins & Robnett,	19048	28 80	
W. E. Berghausen & Co., hardware.....	19049	67 85	
Fisher & Ferrell,	19050	4 30	
Christian Backer & Sons, tinware.....	19051	37 30	
T. M. Bolton, repairing clocks, etc.....	19052	3 25	
James Smith, coal on contract.....	19053	52 53	
J. R. Yates, drugs and medicines.....	19054	68 51	
Nichols & Herndon, extracts, etc.....	19055	11 00	
C. M. Wright, paints and oils.....	19056	7 15	
J. S. Dicus, brooms.....	19057	8 00	
Howard Payne, rope.....	19058	2 75	
Chas. A. Patton, school supplies.....	19059	60 90	
Palmer & Robnett,	19060	20 35	
American Asylum,	19061	23 04	
John E. Ray,	19062	6 00	
Higgins Leather Co., shoe-shop supplies.....	19063	86 09	
James Clark & Co.,	19064	7 83	
Cahill, Swift & Co., tubs, closets, etc.....	19065	45 21	
St. Louis Paper Co., paper.....	19066	174 20	
Frey Stationery Co., document envelopes.....	19067	9 00	
Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co., lubricator.....	19068	7 75	
Godfrey, Atkinson & Dutton, furniture.....	19069	116 95	
Magorian Bros., mattresses.....	19070	54 00	
S. S. Evans, repairing harness.....	19071	6 25	
J. R. Bragg & Co.,	19072	2 25	
Steel & Wood, blacksmithing.....	19073	3 95	
Fulton Carriage Works, blacksmithing.....	19074	5 10	
City of Fulton, water.....	19075	96 80	
Ambrose Ismay, brick and posts.....	19076	3 60	
Peter Herman, labor in garden.....	19077	31 25	
Mike Kelly, " on pumps.....	19078	12 75	
H. Gross, " in printing office.....	19079	10 00	
Geo. T. Dunn, salary member of Board.....	19080	53 50	
J. S. Dorsey,	19081	40 60	
J. H. Parker,	19082	48 00	
F. H. Kallmeyer,	19083	39 10	
M. F. Bell,	19084	25 00	
Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co., rent.....	19085	9 00	
Henry Bromschwig & Co., tailor supplies.....	19086	1 00	
Fritz Renner, labor on yard.....	19087	6 00	
Melissa Jacobs, " scrubbing.....	19088	14 25	
J. N. Hudgins, " on pump.....	19089	3 75	
Lizzie Brannon, " scrubbing.....	19090	13 50	
Albert C. Gaw, Secretary's work.....	19091	10 00	
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.....	19092		
	to 19126	980 42	
Pay-roll of laundry hands.....	19127		
	to 19141	115 30	
Credit by steward's checks.....			3,921 22
			150 00
Total.....			4,071 22

SEPTEMBER 25 TO OCTOBER 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$4,546 87
To amount for cash purchases.....		250 00
Total.....		4,796 87
Credit by warrants paid—		
Spicer, Smith & Co., groceries and provisions	warrant 19189	\$131 29
McCue & Adams,	19190	125 61
Robert Rogers,	19191	78 22
Watson Grocer Co.,	19192	50 19
Swartwood & Wise,	19193	16 60
S. R. Yantis, flour and mill-feed.....	19194	204 30
Davis & Herring, beef on contract.....	19195	415 32
J. L. Gingrich, sausage.....	19196	2 56
Richmond & Edwards, butter and milk.....	19197	75 80
J. L. Erwin,	19198	21 90
G. W. Thomas,	19199	11 20
W. H. Ebersole,	19200	10 40
B. F. Wetherell,	19201	10 00
L. P. Millard,	19202	10 00
Thos. Baysinger,	19203	10 01
Adcock Bros.,	19204	9 60
J. S. Wilfley,	19205	9 50
J. L. Henderson,	19206	7 10
B. H. Rice,	19207	6 40
Henry Gross,	19208	4 80
C. L. Emmons,	19209	4 40
Daniel Petrie,	19210	3 00
J. K. Worrell,	19211	2 40
H. H. Brown,	19212	1 80
Chas. Velte,	19213	1 20
T. B. Blackburn,	19214	14 99
J. H. Dorsey & Co.,	19215	9 00
J. D. Dedman,	19216	6 71
W. P. Holt,	19217	15 81
Mrs. Sallie Ashlock,	19218	4 10
J. W. Wathall, eggs.....	19219	2 18
Wm. Snook, apples and apple-butter.....	19220	42 50
J. H. Gorman,	19221	22 50
R. L. Murphy,	19222	10 00
S. G. Herndon, apples.....	19223	7 00
J. V. Dunlap, potatoes.....	19224	8 55
A. M. Brightbill, sweet potatoes.....	19225	4 57
J. McIntire, ice	19226	30 16
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods.....	19227	170 30
Tomkins & Robnett,	19228	35 36
Pedrick & Broadwater,	19229	14 45
Charlottesville Woolen Mills, cadet cloth.....	19230	330 23
W. H. Hertsman Co., tailor's supplies.....	19231	56 01
Herkenrath & Morton, clothing.....	19232	23 30
J. E. Yates, drugs and medicines	19233	53 47
Magorian Bros., furniture.....	19234	46 25
Callaway Hardware Co., hardware.....	19235	45 48
W. E. Berghauser & Co.,	19236	42 20
James Smith, coal on contract.....	19237	242 03
Ia Crosse Lumber Co., lumber.....	19238	148 84
W. T. Brooks, lumber, etc.....	19239	46 30
C. H. Williams,	19240	12 50
James Clark & Co., shoe-shop supplies.....	19241	102 96
Waters Pierce Oil Co., oils.....	19242	50 51
St. Louis paper Co., paper.....	19243	12 47
Callih, Collins & Co., pipe fittings.....	19244	15 15
Thos. Sexton & Co.,	19245	6 25
Day Rubber Co., steam hose.....	19246	22 50
H. Kohnsamm, caustic soda.....	19247	17 21
Thorn & Hunkins, sand.....	19248	13 50
Capitol Brewery Co., hops.....	19249	7 25
St. Louis Republic, papers.....	19250	8 70
David C. Cook, quarterlies.....	19251	1 80
J. E. Watson, cash adv. for machines, etc.....	19252	116 25
E. L. Edwards, freight and drayage	19253	34 94
Fulton Electric Light Co., lights.....	19254	21 60
Ed. Dunham, hay.....	19255	8 05
W. R. Burks, corn.....	19256	6 35
W. R. Trigg,	19257	5 48
Peter Herman, labor in garden, etc.....	19258	35 50
Ned Anderson, labor in boiler-house.....	19259	34 12
Lizzie Brannon, labor, scrubbing.....	19260	22 50
Melissa Jacobs,	19261	22 50
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.....	19262	
	to 19266	1,099 83
Pay-roll of laundry hands.....	19298	
	to 19312	211 57
Credit by steward's checks.....		
Total.....		4,796 87

4,546 87
250 00

OCTOBER 25 TO NOVEMBER 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$4,070 01
To amount for cash purchases.....		200 00
Total.....		4,270 01
Credit by warrants paid—		
Spicer, Smith & Co., groceries and provisions.....warrant 19339	\$275 50	
Robert Rogers, " " " " " " 19340	100 77	
McCue & Adams, " " " " " " 19341	49 44	
Watson Grocer Co., " " " " " " 19342	28 07	
S. R. Yantis, flour and mill-feed..... 19343	214 80	
Davis & Herring, beef on contract..... 19344	417 81	
August Alke, bacon, etc. 19345	18 86	
B. C. Harvey, pork..... 19346	9 05	
J. W. McIntire, ice 19347	19 60	
E. H. Payne, molasses..... 19348	17 10	
Richmond & Edwards, butter and milk..... 19349	95 85	
J. L. Erwin, " " " " " " 19350	20 00	
J. L. Henderson, " " " " " " 19351	11 20	
Chas. Velte, " " " " " " 19352	11 20	
J. S. Wilfey, " " " " " " 19353	9 90	
Thos. Baysinger, " " " " " " 19354	9 70	
W. T. Brooks, " " " " " " 19355	8 60	
L. P. Millard, " " " " " " 19356	8 30	
B. F. Wetherell, " " " " " " 19357	8 00	
G. W. Thomas, " " " " " " 19358	7 50	
T. W. Herring, " " " " " " 19359	6 40	
B. H. Rice, " " " " " " 19360	4 70	
Daniel Petrie, " " " " " " 19361	4 60	
H. Gross, " " " " " " 19362	4 10	
W. P. Holt, " " etc..... 19363	20 84	
T. B. Blackburn, " " " " " " 19364	11 97	
C. L. Emmons, " " " " " " 19365	11 85	
J. W. Howe, turkeys..... 19366	28 53	
John H. Dudley, " " " " " " 19367	4 50	
A. M. Brightbill, " " and potatoes..... 19368	10 42	
Theo. Beavens, molasses. 19369	14 25	
J. R. Ebersole, apples 19370	6 25	
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods, etc..... 19371	96 46	
J. H. Dorsey & Co. 19372	11 90	
Tompkins & Robnett, " " " " " " 19373	63 83	
Pedrick & Broadwater, " " " " " " 19374	32 95	
New York Store, " " " " " " 19375	32 39	
Neukomm, Ebersole & Co., clothing..... 19376	20 90	
O. D. Jones, shoes..... 19377	32 00	
Godfrey, Atkinson & Co., mattresses..... 19378	110 00	
La Crosse Lumber Co., lumber, ... 19379	17 74	
James Smith, coal on contract..... 19380	368 25	
Callaway Hardware Co., hardware..... 19381	22 68	
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware..... 19382	19 62	
Fisher & Ferrell, hardware..... 19383	3 90	
Palmer & Robnett, school supplies..... 19384	43 80	
Chas. A. Patton, school supplies..... 19385	37 08	
C. M. Wright, medicines..... 19386	25 95	
J. R. Yates, medicines..... 19387	25 75	
J. T. Pollard, medicines..... 19388	9 20	
Hoke Plate Engraving Co., plates..... 19389	19 50	
American Type Foundry, type..... 19390	20 64	
C. W. Crutsinger, printing supplies..... 19391	9 90	
St. Louis Paper Co., " " " " " " 19392	5 25	
James Clark & Co., shoe-shop supplies..... 19393	2 46	
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., pipe 19394	33 00	
U. S. Encaustic Tile Works, tile..... 19395	18 75	
J. D. Street & Co., packing..... 19396	8 16	
Wheeler & Wilson, machine fixtures..... 19397	1 79	
Flachman & Matthews, packing..... 19398	4 61	
J. S. Dicus, brooms and turnips..... 19399	6 00	
S. S. Evans, harness and repairing..... 19400	11 00	
Fulton Carriage Works, blacksmithing..... 19401	9 60	
John T. Jameson, drayage..... 19402	75	
J. E. Sallee, hay, etc 19403	47 84	
J. E. Watson, cash advanced for corn..... 19404	7 50	
W. H. Davis, hogs..... 19405	67 20	
Ned. Anderson, labor in boiler house..... 19406	33 12	
Peter Herman, labor in garden..... 19407	6 63	
James Picklin, labor building rick..... 19408	3 75	
N. M. Gingrich, " " " " " " 19409	3 75	
Melissa Jacobs, labor scrubbing..... 19410	18 00	
Lizzie Brannon, " " " " " " 19411	18 00	
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc. 19412		
to 19447	1,094 90	
Pay-roll of laundry hands..... 19448		
to 19464	173 55	
Credit by steward's checks.....		4,070 01
		200 00
Total.....		4,270 01

NOVEMBER 25 TO DECEMBER 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$4,195 97
To amount for cash purchases.....		200 00
Total.....		4,395 97
Credit by warrants paid—		
Watson Grocer Co., groceries and provisions.....	warrant 19491	\$172 22
Swartwood & Ratekin,	" 19492	108 23
Spicer, Smith & Co.,	" 19493	90 43
Robert Rogers,	" 19494	67 00
McCue & Adams,	" 19495	86 63
Davis & Herring, beef on contract.....	" 19496	348 95
Hurd & Collier, pork, etc.....	" 19497	8 90
August Alke, hams, etc.....	" 19498	6 45
Jesse Jameson, oysters.....	" 19499	3 40
Richmond & Edwards, butter and milk.....	" 19500	110 75
J. L. Erwin,	" 19501	30 00
W. H. Ebersole,	" 19502	18 70
W. P. Holt,	" 19503	11 90
C. L. Emmons,	" 19504	11 50
G. W. Thomas,	" 19505	10 30
B. F. Wetherell,	" 19506	10 00
J. L. Henderson,	" 19507	9 40
Chas Vette,	" 19508	9 00
L. P. Millard,	" 19509	7 60
J. S. Willey,	" 19510	7 60
B. H. Rice,	" 19511	6 60
T. W. Herring,	" 19512	4 60
H. Gross,	" 19513	4 30
Daniel Petrie,	" 19514	4 10
J. K. Worrell,	" 19515	1 40
T. B. Blackburn,	" 19516	20 30
Thos. Baysinger,	" 19517	13 14
A. M. Brightbill, turkey.....	" 19518	9 18
C. A. Turner, turkey.....	" 19519	2 00
W. T. Brooks, turkey and sausage.....	" 19520	14 46
Otho McCracken, turkey	" 19521	3 84
Frank Harner, cider	" 19522	6 30
A. O. Washington, eggs and lard	" 19523	8 53
J. W. Walthall, eggs and shoats	" 19524	6 42
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods.....	" 19525	97 86
Pedrick & Broadwater,	" 19526	39 63
Clement Bane & Co., uniform buttons.....	" 19527	15 00
Neukomm, Ebersole & Co., clothing.....	" 19528	5 75
Herckenrath & Morton,	" 19529	4 55
James Smith, coal on contract	" 19530	445 00
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware	" 19531	10 16
Callaway Hardware Co.,	" 19532	9 23
Fisher & Ferrell,	" 19533	3 05
H. T. Doerries, tinware.....	" 19534	2 00
J. R. Yates, medicines.....	" 19535	24 85
Drey & Kahn, mirrors.....	" 19536	20 74
Geo. A. Rubelmann, iron plane.....	" 19537	6 50
James Clark & Co., shoe supplies.....	" 19538	136 92
Higgins Leather Co.,	" 19539	5 51
General Electric Co., supplies	" 19540	80 71
American Asylum, school supplies.....	" 19541	74 85
C. A. Patton,	" 19542	20 40
Frey Stationery Co., warrants, etc.....	" 19543	36 00
St. Louis Paper Co., paper.....	" 19544	62 65
Leonard & Ellis, grease and cup.....	" 19545	5 00
Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co., wash-stand spout.....	" 19546	2 40
Blelock Mfg. Co., white shuttle.....	" 19547	52
Jay Dunham, hay.....	" 19548	143 36
Ed. Dunham,	" 19549	40 03
J. T. Trimble, oats.....	" 19550	6 20
M. R. Trigg,	" 19551	6 50
David C. Cook, quarterlies.....	" 19552	2 43
Magorian Bros., chair.....	" 19553	2 50
Crawford Lumber Co., lumber	" 19554	9 58
Bolton Jewelry Co., clock.....	" 19555	1 00
J. H. Parker, salary member of Board.....	" 19556	67 00
Geo. T. Dunn,	" 19557	53 50
J. S. Dorsey,	" 19558	40 66
F. H. Kallmeyer,	" 19559	39 10
M. F. Bell,	" 19560	25 00
T. A. Boulware, notary services.....	" 19561	19 50
J. N. Tate, travelling expenses	" 19562	6 90
G. M. Rootes, dentistry.....	" 19563	6 00
A. J. Hoffman, blacksmithing.....	" 19564	1 25
E. L. Edwards, freight and drayage.....	" 19565	17 06
Mo. & Kan. Telephone Co., rent.....	" 19566	9 00
Chas. Merkle, labor on caps.....	" 19567	5 94
Peter Herman, whitewashing.....	" 19568	13 75
Ned Anderson, work in boiler-house.....	" 19569	85 62
Lizzie Brannon, scrubbing.....	" 19570	22 50
Melissa Jacobs,	" 19571	22 50

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc..	warrant 19572		
	to 19607	\$1,084 22	
Pay-roll of laundry hands.....	“ 19608		
	to 19624	212 52	
Credit by steward's checks			\$4,195 97
			200 00
Total			4,395 97

DECEMBER 25, 1895, TO JANUARY 25, 1896.			
To amount from State Treasurer for support			\$4,320 44
To amount for cash purchases			150 00
Total			4,470 44
Credit by warrants paid—			
Watson Grocer Co., groceries and provisions.....	warrant 19650	\$218 94	
Spicer, Smith & Co.,	“ 19651	135 10	
McCue & Adams,	“ 19652	70 39	
Robert Rogers,	“ 19653	59 69	
S. R. Yantis, flour and mill-feed.	“ 19654	370 56	
Davis & Herring, beef on contract.	“ 19655	418 01	
August Albe, bacon, etc.	“ 19656	33 08	
Ed. Dunham, turkey	“ 19657	16 38	
W. C. Craig,	“ 19658	3 55	
J. S. Willdey, “ and butter.	“ 19659	12 56	
T. B. Blackburn, vinegar and butter	“ 19660	28 80	
Richmond & Edwards, milk and butter.	“ 19661	113 15	
J. L. Erwin, butter.	“ 19662	15 00	
C. C. Alexander,	“ 19663	11 40	
J. P. Millard,	“ 19664	9 00	
Chas. Velte,	“ 19665	8 90	
J. L. Henderson,	“ 19666	8 70	
G. W. Thomas,	“ 19667	8 30	
W. H. Ebersole,	“ 19668	8 10	
Thos. Baysinger,	“ 19669	8 00	
B. F. Wetherell,	“ 19670	8 00	
B. H. Rice,	“ 19671	7 60	
T. W. Herring,	“ 19672	5 10	
Daniel Petrie,	“ 19673	3 90	
W. T. Brooks,	“ 19674	3 60	
H. Gross,	“ 19675	2 00	
C. L. Emmons, butter and eggs.	“ 19676	10 42	
W. P. Holt,	“ 19677	9 92	
J. W. Walthall, butter.	“ 19678	3 55	
A. O. Washington, butter.	“ 19679	1 45	
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods.	“ 19680	131 13	
New York Store,	“ 19681	11 85	
James Smith, coal on contract.	“ 19682	457 39	
W. E. Berghausen & Co., hardware.	“ 19683	6 73	
Fisher & Ferrell,	“ 19684	2 25	
Sam Branham, lumber.	“ 19685	30 20	
La Crosse Lumber Co., lumber	“ 19686	19 71	
Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co., pipe, etc.	“ 19687	44 90	
Jas. Clark Leather Co., shop supplies.	“ 19688	202 67	
Higgins Leather Co.,	“ 19689	47 05	
Warehouse Point Silk Co., tailor supplies.	“ 19690	5 80	
Henry Bromschwig & Co.,	“ 19691	82 36	
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., cabinet supplies.	“ 19692	45 00	
American Type Foundry, printing supplies.	“ 19693	18 90	
Leclanche Battery Co., electric supplies.	“ 19694	13 64	
General Electric Co.,	“ 19695	5 00	
Gast Bank & Lithographing Co., pads.	“ 19696	2 40	
J. R. Yates, medicines, etc.	“ 19697	10 70	
J. T. Pollard,	“ 19698	7 55	
J. N. Tate, library fund.	“ 19699	100 00	
Chas. A. Patton, school supplies.	“ 19700	26 52	
Palmer & Robnett,	“ 19701	4 65	
Jay Dunham, hay.	“ 19702	54 93	
A. I. Owens, hay	“ 19703	29 22	
Robert Patton, hay.	“ 19704	14 59	
Fulton Gazette, printing.	“ 19705	6 25	
G. M. Rootes, dentistry.	“ 19706	3 00	
Peter Herman, labor in ice house, etc.	“ 19707	7 50	
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.	“ 19708		
	to 19743	1,117 05	
Pay-roll of laundry hands.....	“ 19744		
	to 19760	168 35	
Credit by steward's checks			4,320 44
			150 00
Total			4,470 44

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Credit by warrants paid—			
Peter Herman, labor in garden, etc.....	warrant 19865	\$7 38	
Chas. Merkle, labor on caps.....	" 19866	5 94	
Melissa Jacobs, labor scrubbing.....	" 19867	18 00	
Lizzie Brannon, ".....	" 19868	18 00	
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.....	" 19869		
	to 19903	1,115 85	
Pay-roll of laundry hands	" 19904		
	to 19919	174 22	
Credit by steward's checks.....			\$4,459 43
			150 00
Total.....			4,609 43

FEBRUARY 25 TO MARCH 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$3,960 37
To amount for cash purchases.....		400 00
Total.....		4,360 37
Credit by warrants paid—		
Robert Rogers, groceries and provisions.....warrant 19947	\$192 65	
Spicer, Smith & Co., "....." 19948	49 10	
Swartwood & Ratekin, "....." 19949	43 88	
Watson Grocer Co., "....." 19950	37 55	
McCue & Adams, "....." 19951	32 32	
S. R. Yantis, flour and mill-feed....." 19952	174 60	
Davis & Herring, beef on contract....." 19953	353 71	
August Alke, lard, etc....." 19954	41 47	
H. A. Hurd, beef and fish....." 19955	17 33	
J. E. Watson, cash adv. for bacon....." 19956	14 89	
Richmond & Edwards, butter and milk....." 19957	89 00	
J. L. Erwin, "....." 19958	20 00	
J. S. Witley, "....." 19959	9 10	
W. P. Holt, "....." 19960	8 70	
W. H. Ebersole, "....." 19961	8 60	
Thos. Baysinger, "....." 19962	8 30	
B. F. Wetherell, "....." 19963	8 10	
L. P. Millard, "....." 19964	8 00	
Chas. Velte, "....." 19965	7 80	
B. H. Rice, "....." 19966	7 40	
J. L. Henderson, "....." 19967	6 40	
R. C. Dunlap, "....." 19968	6 00	
Daniel Petrie, "....." 19969	4 00	
T. W. Herring, "....." 19970	3 80	
Edward Dunivant, "....." 19971	3 60	
Mary Snyder, "....." 19972	3 20	
G. W. Thomas, "....." 19973	20 20	
W. T. Brooks, "....." 19974	9 15	
C. L. Emmons, "....." 19975	12 06	
Harry Hughes, "....." 19976	5 02	
J. W. Walthall, eggs....." 19977	1 50	
John D. Dedman, apples....." 19978	10 50	
S. G. Ballinger, "....." 19979	9 00	
C. D. Turner, turnips....." 19980	4 27	
L. C. Cheatham, onions....." 19981	3 75	
Louis Kuss, "....." 19982	3 25	
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods....." 19983	67 71	
J. H. Dorsey & Co., "....." 19984	37 35	
O. D. Jones, shoes....." 19985	14 95	
J. H. Tucker & Co., clothing....." 19986	3 45	
J. T. Pollard, drugs and medicines....." 19987	39 38	
J. R. Yates, "....." 19988	28 25	
C. M. Wright, "....." 19989	7 90	
James Smith, coal on contract....." 19990	411 70	
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware....." 19991	16 84	
Callaway Hardware Co., "....." 19992	8 61	
Jas. Clark Leather Co., shop supplies....." 19993	90 66	
Clement Bane & Co., uniform buttons....." 19994	25 00	
American Type Foundry, printing supplies....." 19995	44 11	
St. Louis Paper Co., "....." 19996	4 95	
J. D. Street & Co., oil, etc....." 19997	49 82	
Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co., gate valve....." 19998	5 25	
American Laundry Co., rubbersprings....." 19999	3 50	
J. C. Vaughn, garden seed....." 20000	2 48	
Blelock Mfg. Co., machine fixtures....." 20001	1 93	
C. A. Patton, school supplies....." 20002	16 20	
Godfrey, Atkinson & Co., chairs....." 20003	12 75	
C. T. Farrow, brooms....." 20004	11 75	
J. S. Dicus, "....." 20005	5 75	
Robert Wood, blacksmithing....." 20006	2 50	
Bolton Jewelry Co., clock....." 20007	1 00	
A. I. Owens, hay....." 20008	120 22	
Edward Ulrich, hay....." 20009	19 15	
J. H. Parker, salary member of Board....." 20010	81 00	
Geo. T. Dunn, "....." 20011	63 00	
J. S. Dorsey, "....." 20012	45 80	
F. H. Kallmeyer, "....." 20013	43 80	
M. F. Bell, "....." 20014	25 00	
Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co., rent....." 20015	9 00	
Dedman & Bragg, dentistry....." 20016	7 25	
Peter Herman, onions and labor in garden....." 20017	16 13	
Melissa Jacobs, scrubbing....." 20018	22 50	
Lizzie Brannon, "....." 20019	22 50	
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc....." 20020		
	to 20025	1,117 05
Pay-roll of laundry hands....." 20065		
	to 20075	215 68
Credit by steward's checks.....		3,960 37
		400 00
Total.....		4,360 37

MARCH 25 TO APRIL 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support			\$3,318 37
To amount for cash purchases			200 00
Total			4,018 37
Credit by warrants paid--			
Watson Grocer Co., groceries and provisions	warrant	20099	\$289 98
Spicer, Smith & Co.,	"	20100	117 70
Robert Rogers,	"	20101	58 56
McCue & Adams,	"	20102	49 42
S. R. Yantis, flour and mill-feed	"	20103	219 60
Davis & Herring, beef on contract	"	20104	418 46
Armour Packing Co., meats	"	20105	57 82
Hurd & Collier, beef, etc.	"	20106	25 63
August Alke, veal	"	20107	11 65
Mrs. J. S. Watson, hens	"	20108	5 00
J. W. McIntire, ice	"	20109	43 70
E. D. Allen, milk and butter	"	20110	50 00
J. L. Erwin,	"	20111	25 20
B. F. Wetherell,	"	20112	13 30
G. W. Thomas,	"	20113	12 20
W. T. Brooks,	"	20114	11 40
L. P. Millard,	"	20115	11 30
J. S. Wilfley,	"	20116	10 20
Thomas Baysinger,	"	20117	8 90
Chas. Velte,	"	20118	8 40
W. P. Holt,	"	20119	8 30
J. L. Henderson,	"	20120	8 20
B. H. Rice,	"	20121	8 10
W. H. Ebersole,	"	20122	8 10
Mary Snyder,	"	20123	5 70
Daniel Petrie,	"	20124	5 00
T. W. Herring,	"	20125	5 00
Mrs. Otho McCracken,	"	20126	2 80
H. Gross,	"	20127	1 80
C. L. Emmons,	eggs and ham	20128	17 76
J. W. Walthall, eggs	"	20129	1 54
Wm. Hupfer, molasses	"	20130	13 75
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods	"	20131	170 61
Pedrick & Broadwater,	"	20132	29 18
J. H. Dorsey & Co., hose and ham	"	20133	8 89
O. D. Jones, shoes	"	20134	10 00
Chas. A. Patton, school supplies	"	20135	51 25
Palmer & Robnett,	"	20136	8 20
Cook Publishing Co.,	"	20137	2 43
Sun Printing Co., printing	"	20138	10 60
J. R. Yates, drugs and medicines	"	20139	28 30
Nichols & Herndon,	"	20140	8 35
C. M. Wright,	"	20141	5 90
James Smith, coal on contract	"	20142	287 98
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware	"	20143	5 61
St. Louis Paper Co., paper	"	20144	96 04
American Type Foundry, type	"	20145	31 05
Jas. Clark Leather Co., shop supplies	"	20146	32 41
Higgins Leather Co.,	"	20147	3 65
Henry Bromschwig & Co.,	"	20148	12 72
H. Kohnstamm & Co., laundry baskets	"	20149	9 50
August Heuer & Sons, cabinet supplies	"	20150	5 90
J. P. Davis, chipped soap	"	20151	11 25
Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co., pulleys, etc	"	20152	4 40
A. I. Owens, hay	"	20153	66 69
J. E. Watson, cash adv. for lumber	"	20154	11 02
M. E. Trigg, stock-feed	"	20155	11 10
R. E. Bailey, fruit trees and plants	"	20156	10 00
Dock Crowson, fruit trees	"	20157	1 50
State Lunatic Asylum No. 1, plants	"	20158	1 75
W. S. Dedman, dentistry	"	20159	2 50
John T. Jameson, hauling	"	20160	1 50
Mrs. Lucretia Crosswhite, cash refunded	"	20161	2 35
Peter Herman, labor in garden	"	20162	32 50
George Overton, scattering manure	"	20163	28 50
W. Hockensmith, hauling cinders	"	20164	9 00
Melissa Jacobs, scrubbing	"	20165	18 00
Lizzie Brannon	"	20166	10 08
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.	"	20167	
	to 20202		1,105 05
Pay-roll of laundry hands	"	20203	
	to 20219		180 75
Credit by Steward's checks			3,818 37
			200 00
Total			4,018 37

APRIL 25 TO MAY 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$2,423 57
To amount for cash purchases.....		150 00
Total.....		2,573 57
Credit by warrants paid—		
Spicer, Smith & Co., groceries and provisions..... warrant	20246	\$129 68
McCue & Adams, “ “ “ “ “ “	20247	56 84
Robert Rogers, “ “ “ “ “ “	20248	45 29
Watson Grocer Co., “ “ “ “ “ “	20249	27 87
J. C. Yantis, flour and mill-feed.....	20250	75 50
Davis & Herring, beef on contract.....	20251	163 25
August Alke, meats.....	20252	21 49
Hurd & Collier, meats.....	20253	15 91
J. W. McIntire, ice.....	20254	45 04
E. D. Allen, milk and butter.....	20255	41 00
G. W. Thomas, “ “ “ “ “ “	20256	6 10
B. F. Wetherell, “ “ “ “ “ “	20257	6 00
J. S. Wilfley, “ “ “ “ “ “	20258	5 30
W. T. Brooks, “ “ “ “ “ “	20259	5 20
J. L. Henderson, “ “ “ “ “ “	20260	4 50
B. H. Rice, “ “ “ “ “ “	20261	4 40
L. P. Millard, “ “ “ “ “ “	20262	4 30
Thos. Baysinger, “ “ “ “ “ “	20263	4 30
W. H. Ebersole, “ “ “ “ “ “	20264	4 20
W. P. Holt, “ “ “ “ “ “	20265	3 90
Chas. Velte, “ “ “ “ “ “	20266	2 90
Daniel Petrie, “ “ “ “ “ “	20267	2 50
C. L. Emmons, “ “ and eggs.....	20268	4 40
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, matting, etc.....	20269	116 73
Pedrick & Broadwater, dry-goods.....	20270	20 00
Tompkins & Robnett, “ “ “ “ “ “	20271	7 28
J. H. Tucker, clothing.....	20272	2 75
Herckenrath & Morton, overalls.....	20273	50
J. H. Dorsey & Co., trunks, etc.....	20274	11 00
J. R. Yates, medicines.....	20275	19 30
Chas. A. Patton, school supplies.....	20276	27 70
Palmer & Robnett, “ “ “ “ “ “	20277	5 15
Callaway Hardware Co., hardware, etc.....	20278	147 97
Fischer & Ferrell, “ “ “ “ “ “	20279	18 90
W. E. Berghauser & Co., “ “ “ “ “ “	20280	9 40
La Crosse Lumber Co., lumber.....	20281	35 23
Powell & Jacobs, harness, etc.....	20282	3 70
James Smith, coal on contract.....	20283	192 62
R. W. Patton, hay.....	20284	15 03
Jas. Clark Leather Co., shop supplies.....	20285	35 12
St. Louis Paper Co., paper.....	20286	6 15
Geo. M. Rootes, dentistry.....	20287	3 50
Peter Herman, labor in garden.....	20288	38 75
Melissa Jacobs, “ scrubbing.....	20289	18 00
Lizzie Brannon, “ “ “ “ “ “	20290	18 00
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.....	20291	
	to 20329	961 75
Pay-roll of laundry hands.....	20330	
	to 20345	124 67
Credit by steward's checks.....		2,423 57
		150 00
Total.....		2,573 57

MAY 25 TO JUNE 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$2,545 41
To amount for cash purchases.....		250 00
Total.....		2,795 41
Credit by warrants paid—		
McCue & Adams, groceries and provisions.....	warrant 20372	\$39 38
Watson Grocer Co.,	" 20373	13 04
Robert Rogers,	" 20374	12 22
Swartwood & Wise,	" 20375	4 31
August Alke, meats, etc.....	" 20376	44 37
Hurd & Collier, meats.....	" 20377	15 48
J. W. McVeigh, chickens.....	" 20378	4 50
J. H. Dorsey & Co., chickens.....	" 20379	1 67
J. W. McIntire, ice.....	" 20380	45 61
Charlottesville Woolen Mills, cadet cloth.....	" 20381	324 48
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, uniform, serge, etc.....	" 20382	319 05
E. E. Faris, uniform, hats, etc.....	" 20383	94 75
Tompkins & Robnett, dry-goods.....	" 20384	10 10
New York Store,	" 20385	5 05
Neukomm, Ebersole & Co., pants.....	" 20386	1 00
J. T. Pollard, drugs, etc.....	" 20387	50 24
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware.....	" 20388	10 10
Crawford Lumber Co., lumber.....	" 20389	27 92
S. L. Dedman,	" 20390	39 50
J. A. Leaveil,	" 20391	9 32
Henry Kibby,	" 20392	8 30
C. A. Galwith,	" 20393	6 27
Geo. T. Dunn, salary member of Board.....	" 20394	189 00
M. F. Bell,	" 20395	132 80
J. H. Parker,	" 20396	67 00
J. S. Dorsey,	" 20397	40 60
F. H. Kallmeyer,	" 20398	39 10
H. C. Evans, school supplies.....	" 20399	12 00
Chas. A. Patton,	" 20400	3 95
S. S. Evans, harness.....	" 20401	20 00
Hatton's Paper Store, mattress.....	" 20402	7 50
E. L. Edwards, freight and drayage.....	" 20403	12 81
Fulton Carriage Works, blacksmithing.....	" 20404	9 45
Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co., rent.....	" 20405	9 00
T. Ansel Boulware, notary services.....	" 20406	7 50
Mrs. Ella Bassett, typewriting.....	" 20407	3 00
J. E. Watson, cash adv. St. Louis transportation pupil..	" 20408	3 50
H. A. Cole, building room, etc.....	" 20409	52 00
Geo. W. Smith, labor plastering.....	" 20410	13 35
J. M. Wills,	" 20411	6 50
Chas. Craig, " carpentering.....	" 20412	15 00
Peter Herman, " in garden.....	" 20413	32 50
W. Hockensmith, " cutting grass.....	" 20414	11 68
Melissa Jacobs, " scrubbing.....	" 20415	15 75
Lizzie Brannon, "	" 20416	15 75
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.....	" 20417	
	to 20437	745 66
Pay-roll of laundry hands.....	" 20438	
	to 20442	43 37
Credit by steward's checks.....		2,545 41
		250 00
Total.....		2,795 41

JUNE 25 TO JULY 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....			\$1,548 61
To amount for cash purchases,			50 00
Total.....			1,598 61
Credit by warrants paid—			
Watson Grocer Co., groceries and provisions.....warrant	20466	\$29 05	
Spicer, Smith & Co.,	20467	19 75	
McCue & Adams,	20468	13 30	
Robert Rogers,	20469	6 45	
T. Ed. Carter, chickens and flour	20470	5 28	
J. H. Dorsey & Co.,	20471	1 90	
Hurd & Collier, meat	20472	32 81	
S. R. Yantis, flour and mill-feed.....	20473	49 45	
J. W. McIntire, ice	20474	40 45	
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, carpets, etc.....	20475	189 36	
A. T. Hungerford & Co., shop supplies.....	20476	32 11	
Warehouse Point Silk Co.,	20477	9 50	
O. D. Jones, shoes.....	20478	2 00	
La Crosse Lumber Co., lumber	20479	37 86	
Crawford Lumber Co.,	20480	7 23	
Magorian Bros., furniture.....	20481	94 00	
Godfrey & Co.,	20482	80 05	
Callaway Hardware Co., hardware.....	20483	44 28	
W. E. Berghauser & Co.,	20484	13 00	
Fisher & Ferrell,	20485	2 00	
Christian Backer & Sons, tinware	20486	11 65	
James Smith, coal on contract	20487	13 98	
J. R. Yates, oil, etc.	20488	47 53	
C. M. Wright, medicines, etc	20489	9 05	
Chas. A. Patton, school supplies.....	20490	16 15	
Jones, Edwards & Co., whisky	20491	75 55	
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., steam fittings.	20492	15 09	
Wycoff, Seamans & Benedict, repairs.....	20493	7 10	
St. Louis Paper Co., paper.....	20494	6 77	
Woodward & Tiernan, refilling duplicator.....	20495	3 00	
Christian Arnold, cash refunded.. ..	20496	6 15	
J. P. A. Herman,	20497	5 15	
H. A. Cole, labor bricklaying.....	20498	14 40	
A. Sloan, blacksmithing.....	20499	6 75	
Henry Gross, labor printing	20500	6 00	
Peter Herman, labor in garden	20501	33 75	
W. Hockensmith, labor in grounds	20502	18 00	
Chas. Craig, labor carpentering.....	20503	15 00	
Melissa Jacobs, house cleaning.....	20504	9 00	
Lizzie Brannon,	20505	4 50	
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.....	20506		
	to 20519	479 16	
Pay-roll of laundry hands	20520		
	to 20522	35 05	
Credit by steward's checks.....			1,548 61
			50 00
Total			1,598 61

JULY 25 TO AUGUST 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$1,091 74
To amount for cash purchases.....		250 00
Total.....		1,341 74
Credit by warrants paid—		
Spicer, Smith & Co., groceries and provisions.....	warrant 20546	\$38 19
Robert Rogers,	" 20547	10 15
McCue & Adams,	" 20548	9 50
August Alke, meats, etc.	" 20549	17 25
Hurd & Collier, meats, etc.	" 20550	11 25
J. H. Dorsey & Co., chicken.....	" 20551	4 00
J. W. McIntire, ice.	" 20552	36 00
Pedrick & Broadwater, carpets, etc.	" 20553	46 76
Tompkins & Robnett, curtain goods.	" 20554	27 30
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods, etc.	" 20555	21 39
J. T. Pollard, oils, etc.	" 20556	42 32
Palmer & Robnett, wall paper.	" 20557	30 90
Crawford Lumber Co., lumber.....	" 20558	10 85
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware.....	" 20559	2 57
W. H. Horstman Co., tailor's supplies.....	" 20560	20 32
St. Louis Paper Co., paper.....	" 20561	17 68
Troy Laundry Machinery Co., repairs	" 20562	10 85
General Electric Co., lamps.....	" 20563	6 60
Kern Barber Supply Co., grinding shears.....	" 20564	6 05
City of Fulton, electric lights	" 20565	24 00
J. E. Watson, cash advanced for labor.....	" 20566	84 75
J. P. Dreps, paper hanging.....	" 20567	34 75
Peter Herman, labor in garden.....	" 20568	33 75
Chas. Craig, labor carpentering.....	" 20569	15 00
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.....	" 20570	
	to 20583	488 33
Pay-roll of laundry hands.....	" 20584	
	to 20588	41 28
Credit by steward's checks.....		1,091 74
		250 00
Total.....		1,341 74

AUGUST 25 TO SEPTEMBER 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$4,104 59
To amount for cash purchases.....		200 00
Total.....		4,304 59
Credit by warrants paid—		
McCue & Adams, groceries and provisions.....	warrant 20617	\$154 66
Robert Rogers,	" 20618	130 78
Spicer, Smith & Co.,	" 20619	97 83
Watson Grocer Co.,	" 20620	82 70
S. R. Yantis, flour and mill-feed.....	" 20621	120 90
Davis & Herring, beef on contract.....	" 20622	219 94
Hurd & Collier, meats.....	" 20623	21 81
August Alke, meats.....	" 20624	4 44
E. D. Allen, milk and butter.....	" 20625	27 25
Vandalla Creamery Co., butter.....	" 20626	56 57
W. F. Holt, butter.....	" 20627	11 16
G. W. Thomas,	" 20628	6 12
L. P. Millard,	" 20629	5 76
B. F. Wetherell,	" 20630	5 49
Thos. Baysinger,	" 20631	5 04
J. S. Wilfley,	" 20632	4 68
W. H. Ebersole,	" 20633	2 07
W. T. Herring,	" 20634	1 80
Price Beavens, sorghum.....	" 20635	28 50
J. W. McIntire, ice.....	" 20636	46 62
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry goods.....	" 20637	229 35
Tompkins & Robnett,	" 20638	117 84
Pedrick & Broadwater,	" 20639	61 01
New York Store,	" 20640	37 23
J. H. Dorsey,	" 20641	14 25
I. a Crosse Lumber Co., lumber.....	" 20642	44 41
Crawford Lumber Co.,	" 20643	10 62
Godfrey & Co., furniture.....	" 20644	8 25
Fisher & Ferrell, hardware.....	" 20645	89 08
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware.....	" 20646	12 59
Chas. A. Patton, school supplies.....	" 20647	111 36
Baker & Robnett,	" 20648	18 72
Am. Annals of the Deaf, subscriptions.....	" 20649	12 00
Jno. P. Bell, printing.....	" 20650	2 15
Henry Bromschwig & Co., shop supplies.....	" 20651	64 61
Higgins Leather Co., shoe-shop supplies.....	" 20652	134 13
J. K. Yates, drugs and medicines.....	" 20653	41 90
J. T. Pollard,	" 20654	31 63
Bolton Jewelry Co., cutlery and spoons.....	" 20655	14 50
City of Fulton, electric light supplies.....	" 20656	26 20
Chas. W. Barstow, caustic soda.....	" 20657	27 68
N. O. Nelson, gauge cocks.....	" 20658	18 25
Waters-Pierce Oil Co., oil.....	" 20659	13 90
J. D. Street & Co., lace, leather, etc.....	" 20660	4 77
Cahill, Swift & Co., valves.....	" 20661	3 80
R. Vanvactor, brooms.....	" 20662	9 60
Capitol Brewery Co., hops.....	" 20663	7 50
Powell & Jacobs, harness, etc.....	" 20664	6 75
J. W. Bishop, coal on contract.....	" 20665	98 49
E. W. Grant, assignee, coal on contract.....	" 20666	59 80
Jas. Smith, coal on contract.....	" 20667	37 76
Jos. Lehman, assignee, coal on contract.....	" 20668	32 87
J. E. Watson, cash adv. sewing machines.....	" 20669	110 00
S. W. Herring, shoats.....	" 20670	38 66
E. L. Edwards, freight and drayage.....	" 20671	15 04
Jake Wenger, labor on clocks.....	" 20672	7 75
Christian Backer & Sons, tinware.....	" 20673	5 00
A. J. Holman, blacksmithing.....	" 20674	2 00
Theodore Tanner, repairing boilers.....	" 20675	34 00
Mrs. Ada Shiffler, board for workmen.....	" 20676	6 00
H. Gross, labor in printing office.....	" 20677	6 00
J. H. Parker, salary member of Board.....	" 20678	67 00
Geo. T. Dunn,	" 20679	53 50
J. S. Dorsey,	" 20680	40 60
F. H. Kallmeyer,	" 20681	39 10
M. F. Bell,	" 20682	25 00
Peter Herman, labor in garden.....	" 20683	32 50
W. Hockensmith, labor as teamster.....	" 20684	21 00
Melissa Jacobs, scrubbing.....	" 20685	22 50
Lizide Braumen,	" 20686	21 75
Mo. & Kan. Telephone Co., rent.....	" 20687	9 00
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.....	" 20688	
	to 20723	1,009 52
Pay-roll of laundry hands.....	" 20724	
	to 20728	151 55
Credit by checks of steward.....		
Total.....		\$4,104 59

OCTOBER 25 TO NOVEMBER 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$4,631 73
To amount for cash purchases.....		300 00
Total		4,931 73
Credit by warrants paid—		
Spicer, Smith & Co., groceries and provisions	warrant 20910	\$193 86
McQuee and Adams, “ “ “ “	“ 20911	158 02
Watson Grocer Co., “ “ “ “	“ 20912	157 98
Robert Rogers, “ “ “ “	“ 20913	107 40
Swartwood & Rakekin, “ “ “ “	“ 20914	25 81
Armour Packing Co., mince-meat, hams, etc	“ 20915	73 00
B. M. Renoe, chickens	“ 20916	14 00
J. H. Dorsey & Co., chickens and turkey	“ 20917	7 00
C. A. Turner, turkey	“ 20918	9 58
D. P. Bailey, “ “ “ “	“ 20919	1 44
Davis & Herring, beef on contract	“ 20920	440 91
August Alke, meats and potatoes	“ 20921	33 84
G. W. Hamilton, Sr., “ “ “ “	“ 20922	13 47
S. E. Yantis, flour and mill-feed.....	“ 20923	209 40
E. D. Allen, milk and butter.....	“ 20924	26 68
W. P. Holt, butter.....	“ 20925	15 03
G. W. Thomas, butter.....	“ 20926	9 99
J. S. Wilkey, butter.....	“ 20927	9 27
B. F. Wetherell, butter.....	“ 20928	8 46
Thos. Baysinger, “ “ “ “	“ 20929	7 74
W. H. Ebersole, “ “ “ “	“ 20930	7 56
J. L. Henderson, “ “ “ “	“ 20931	6 93
O. L. Emmons, “ “ “ “	“ 20932	5 94
William Adcock, “ “ “ “	“ 20933	5 49
T. W. Herring, “ “ “ “	“ 20934	1 89
J. W. McIntire, “ “ “ “	“ 20935	50 84
Jameson's Bakery, bread and oysters.....	“ 20936	8 60
C. M. Wright, drugs and medicines.....	“ 20937	19 10
D. M. & J. H. Tucker, dry-goods.....	“ 20938	80 70
Pedrick & Broadwater, “ “ “ “	“ 20939	20 18
Herkenrath & Morton, “ “ “ “	“ 20940	8 00
Charlottesville Woolen Mills, cadet cloth.....	“ 20941	370 53
Henry Bromschwig & Co., tailor's supplies.....	“ 20942	100 00
Clement, Bane & Co., “ “ “ “	“ 20943	47 50
Higgings Leather Co., shoe-shop supplies.....	“ 20944	47 97
American Type Foundry, printing supplies.....	“ 20945	13 63
Crawford Lumber Co., lumber.....	“ 20946	41 66
La Crosse Lumber Co., “ “ “ “	“ 20947	42 58
Godfrey, Atkinson & Co., furniture.....	“ 20948	42 25
Magorian Bros., furniture.....	“ 20949	10 00
W. E. Berghauer & Co., hardware.....	“ 20950	16 73
Callaway Hardware Co., hardware.....	“ 20951	7 42
Chas. A. Patton, school supplies.....	“ 20952	41 61
Palmer & Robnett, school supplies.....	“ 20953	5 55
C. T. Barlow, brooms, “ “ “ “	“ 20954	12 25
J. D. Street & Co., paint and files.....	“ 20955	5 17
St. Louis Paper Co., paper.....	“ 20956	35 31
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., steam fixtures.....	“ 20957	4 20
J. E. Sallee, hay, “ “ “ “	“ 20958	72 65
Jay Dunham, hay, “ “ “ “	“ 20959	40 40
W. S. Dedman, dentistry.....	“ 20960	2 00
H. A. Bragg, “ “ “ “	“ 20961	1 00
E. W. Grant, assignee coal on contract.....	“ 20962	300 26
J. W. Bishop, “ “ “ “	“ 20963	133 28
O. D. Jones, room rent and shoes.....	“ 20964	16 00
E. L. Edwards, freight and drayage.....	“ 20965	6 24
Fulton Carriage Works, blacksmithing.....	“ 20966	20 35
H. Goss, labor in printing office.....	“ 20967	22 50
Henry A. Cole, labor bricklaying.....	“ 20968	9 75
W. Hockensmith, labor hauling cinders, etc.....	“ 20969	20 25
Peter Herman, labor in garden, etc.....	“ 20970	15 38
Melissa Jacobs, labor scrubbing.....	“ 20971	18 00
Lizzie Brannon, “ “ “ “	“ 20972	18 00
Pay-roll of foremen of shops, etc.....	“ 20973	
	to 21010	1,173 98
Pay-roll of laundry hands.....	“ 21011	
	to 21027	176 22
Credit by steward's checks.....		
Total.....		4,631 73 300 00
		4,931 73

NOVEMBER 25 TO DECEMBER 25.

To amount from State Treasurer for support.....		\$5,433 29
Credit by warrants paid—		
Spicer, Smith & Co., groceries and provisions	warrant 21058	\$300 36
Watson Grocer Co.,	" 21059	70 29
Robert Rogers,	" 21060	49 25
McCue & Adams,	" 21061	45 34
Swartwood & Ratekin,	" 21062	11 56
S. R. Yantis, flour and mill-feed.	" 21063	175 55
Armour Packing Co., lard, etc.,	" 21064	39 58
Hurd & Collier, meats	" 21065	48 22
Davis & Herring, beef on contract.....	" 21066	351 38
J. W. McIntire, ice, etc.	" 21067	17 53
E. D. Allen, butter and milk.....	" 21068	39 80
Vandalla Creamery Co., butter.....	" 21069	134 87
B. F. Wetherell,	" 21070	10 89
Wm. Adcock,	" 21071	9 63
G. W. Thomas,	" 21072	7 92
W. H. Ebersole,	" 21073	7 56
T. W. Herring,	" 21074	7 33
Thos. Baysinger,	" 21075	5 94
J. L. Henderson,	" 21076	5 71
L. P. Millard,	" 21077	5 58
J. S. Willey,	" 21078	5 49
Adcock Bros.,	" 21079	2 92
W. P. Holt, butter and chickens.	" 21080	18 03
C. L. Emmons, butter and apples.....	" 21081	10 36
R. L. Finley, butter and sausage	" 21082	3 71
W. B. Williamson, sweet potatoes	" 21083	8 50
Pedrick & Broadwater, carpet, etc.	" 21084	193 83
D. M. and J. H. Tucker, dry goods, etc.	" 21085	144 53
Tomkins & Robnett, dry goods, etc.	" 21086	18 53
O. D. Jones, room-rent and shoes.....	" 21087	49 90
Godfrey & Co., furniture.....	" 21088	71 90
Magorian Bros.,	" 21089	48 00
W. E. Berghauser & Co., hardware.....	" 21090	21 69
Callaway Hardware Co.,	" 21091	12 40
Fisher & Farrell,	" 21092	7 20
J. T. Pollard, medicine, etc.	" 21093	40 95
J. R. Yates,	" 21094	12 50
C. M. Wright,	" 21095	9 45
Nichols & Herndon, extracts and glass	" 21096	13 35
La Crosse Lumber Co., lumber.....	" 21097	81 06
J. B. King, lumber.	" 21098	51 90
Crawford Lumber Co., lumber.....	" 21099	11 70
Chas. A. Patton, school supplies	" 21100	31 84
Palmer & Robnett,	" 21101	12 47
E. W. Grant, assignee, coal on contract.....	" 21102	253 86
J. W. Bishop,	" 21103	224 21
Jas. Clark Leather Co., shop supplies	" 21104	92 36
Higgins Leather Co.,	" 21105	8 48
Drey & Kahn, mirrors	" 21106	29 54
St. Louis Paper Co., paper	" 21107	7 66
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., pipe, etc.	" 21108	98 18
A. B. Hazzard,	" 21109	11 15
Brislin-Sheble Mfg. Co., steam fittings ..	" 21110	2 75
Forest City Packing Co., packing.....	" 21111	2 06
Leonard & Ellis, oil	" 21112	33 80
Waters-Pierce Oil Co., oil.....	" 21113	22 95
H. A. Braug, dentistry.....	" 21114	3 50
T. M. Bolton, clock	" 21115	1 00
Kusel Telephone Co., telephones	" 21116	36 00
W. A. Holt, labor on telephones.	" 21117	15 00
Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co., rent.....	" 21118	9 00
Jay Dunham, hay.....	" 21119	47 97
Ed. Dunham,	" 21120	19 77
Geo. T. Dunn, salary of Board, etc.....	" 21121	53 50
J. H. Parker,	" 21122	48 00
J. S. Dorsey,	" 21123	40 60
F. H. Kallmeyer,	" 21124	39 10
M. F. Bell,	" 21125	30 50
Powell & Brown, harness, etc.....	" 21126	17 05
S. S. Evans,	" 21127	4 50
E. L. Edwards, freight and drayage	" 21128	22 31
U. S. Express Co., express charges.....	" 21129	1 55
Noble B. McKee, library fund, etc.....	" 21130	390 00
W. L. Garver, plan of buildings, etc.....	" 21131	50 00
Henry Gross, labor in printing office.....	" 21132	30 00
H. P. Lamb,	" 21133	16 00
Peter Herman, labor on green-house, etc.....	" 21134	24 00
John Adams,	" 21135	22 66
Mike Kelly,	" 21136	21 75
B. F. Garver,	" 21137	13 00
J. C. Hudgins,	" 21138	4 00
J. C. Hudgins, patching boilers.....	" 21138	4 00

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

Credit by warrants paid—			
T. A. Boulware, notary services.....	warrant 21139	\$10 00	
Chas. Merkle, making caps	" 21140	6 00	
Melissa Jacobs, scrubbing.....	" 21141	22 50	
Lizzie Brannon, "	" 21142	22 50	
Pay-roll of formen of shops, etc.....	" 21143		
	to 21180	1,173 98	
Pay-roll of laundry hands.	" 21181		
	to 21196	224 55	
Total.....			\$5,434 29

APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE.

PUPILS ENROLLED IN THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Adams, Franklin.....	Edina.....	Knox.....
Aberle, Charles.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Aberle, Willie.....	.....	.....
Applegate, Joseph R.....	Stkeston.....	Scott.....
Applegate, James E.....	Keytesville.....	Charlton.....
Alexander, William.....	Sedalla.....	Pettis.....
Arnett, Lola.....	Harrisonville.....	Cass.....
Arend, Otto.....	LaGrange.....	Lewis.....
Allen, John G.....	Seymour.....	Webster.....
Allen, Mary.....	.....	.....
Ashley, Albert.....	Carterville.....	Jasper.....
Alkire, Fannie.....	Columbus.....	Johnson.....
Aldrich, Harry.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Arning, Lydia.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Lawrence.....
Arnold, Christopher.....	Antioch.....	Clark.....
Branson, Martha.....	Rich Fountain.....	Osage.....
Ballew, Dolly.....	Liberty.....	Clay.....
Barriger, Elkana.....	Blairstown.....	Henry.....
Barnes, Beaumont.....	Carl Junction.....	Jasper.....
Bartholomew, William.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Baskett, Eva.....	Gorin.....	Scotland.....
Baxter, Charles.....	Neosho.....	Newton.....
Bayne, Willie.....	Hamden.....	Charlton.....
Brant, Freman.....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston.....
Branstetter, Charles.....	Louisiana.....	Pike.....
Bargesser, George.....	Monett.....	Barry.....
Beckman, Fred.....	Hermann.....	Gasconade.....
Beckman, Armin.....	.....	.....
Benson, Rowena.....	Annapolis.....	Iron.....
Berg, Frances.....	Craig.....	Holt.....
Berg, Maggie.....	.....	.....
Berg, Henry.....	.....	.....
Benentendi, Jackson.....	Ritchey.....	Newton.....
Berry, Ella.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Blippus, Rosa.....	Holcomb.....	Dunklin.....
Blibo, Oscar.....	Bird's Point.....	Mississippi.....
Blicketts, Robert.....	Aurora.....	Lawrence.....
Brim, Mabel.....	Knobnoster.....	Johnson.....
Briant, Amanda.....	Dockery.....	Ray.....
Brown, Barney.....	Ridgeway.....	Harrison.....
Bolin, Hattie.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Bond, Thomas.....	Cape Galena.....	Morgan.....
Bozarth, Fannie.....	Clinton.....	Henry.....
Brown, Jesse.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Brown, James A.....	Argo.....	Crawford.....
Brown, Jasper.....	Osborn.....	DeKalb.....
Brooks, Clyde.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.....
Brucker, Mary.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson.....
Brummett, Cora.....	Carthage.....	Jasper.....
Brummet, Robert.....	Am zola.....	Andrew.....
Bumpus, Waters.....	Owen's Mill.....	Osage.....
Bunn, Estelle.....	Lexington.....	Lafayette.....
Burgherr, Henry.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Brumitt, Ben.....	Joplin.....	Jasper.....
Brumitt, Clyde.....	.....	.....
Barnett, Isabelle.....	Crisp.....	Dade.....
Burt, Annie.....	Spickardsville.....	Grundy.....
Burt, Charles.....	.....	.....
Burt, Lula.....	.....	.....
Burt, Robert.....	.....	.....
Burge, William Roy.....	Columbus.....	Johnson.....
Burch, Elmer.....	Clermont.....	Nodaway.....
Burks, Claude.....	Dixie.....	Callaway.....
Bumb, Harry.....	St. Louis city.....	.....

PUPILS ENROLLED—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Cady, Edward	St. Louis city	Montgomery
Callaway, Madison	Montgomery City	Livingston
Cary, Albert	Chula	Callaway
Cason, Lloyd	Fulton	
Clark, Bertie	St. Louis city	
Clark, Dovie	St. Charles	St. Charles
Clay, Susan	Ellisville	St. Louis
Cameron, Katie	St. Joseph	Buchanan
Clemmons, Austin	Birmingham	Clay
Cleary, David	Moberly	Randolph
Clintkenbeard, May	Springfield	Greene
Cole, Walter	Atherton	Jackson
Conrad, Martha	Kennett	Dunklin
Cox, Pearl	Watson	Atchison
Crouch, Oma	Middletown	Montgomery
Cowhick, Clyde	Galt	Grundy
Coday, Malissa	Manstield	Wright
Courtney, Amy	St. Joseph	Buchanan
Curtis, Harvey	Gallatin	Davless
Crussius, Charles	St. Louis city	
Comer, Samuel P.	Palo Pinto	Benton
Day, Annie	St. Louis city	
Davis, James W.	Walnut Shade	Taney
Dent, Roy	Galloway	Greene
Dibert, David	Webb City	Jasper
Drinkard, Asa	Triplett	Chariton
Drisdale, Herman	Dadesville	Dade
Downey, Jennie	Perrin	Clinton
Durham, Lucian	Jacksonville	Randolph
Durham, Osso	"	"
Durrett, Mittle May	Gilead	Lewis
Dusheke, Frank	Mary's Home	Miller
Evans, Clarence	Monroe City	Monroe
Englehorn, Emilie	St. Louis city	
Ellis, Sarah E.	Napoleon	Lafayette
Ellington, Junia Maud	Cookville	Pulaski
Edmonds, Alonzo	Bellevue	Iron
Farley, Cora	Burtville	Johnson
Farrell, Gertrude	St. Louis city	
Frazier, John C.	Greenwood	Jackson
Franks, Ella	Carthage	Newton
Flehmman, Louisa	High Hill	Montgomery
Flehmman, Mary	"	"
Fritz, Ida	Rich Hill	Bates
Fields, George	Rayville	Ray
Finney, Alva	Brookfield	Linn
Fitzmaurice, Roy	St. Louis city	
Followill, Jessie J.	Jimtown	Schuyler
Fox, Ella	Mexico	Audrain
Fox, George	"	"
Fox, Joseph	"	"
Fox, Nettie	Readsville	Callaway
Garrett, Nellie	Belgrade	Washington
Garrett, Andrew	Collins	St. Clair
Gralnger, Alice	Scott	Johnson
Gelwitz, Oscar	St. Joseph	Buchanan
Gerling, Minnie	St. Louis city	
Green, Willie	McCrede	Callaway
Greer, James O.	Bucklin	Linn
Gregory, Samuel	Mexico	Audrain
Grenzebach, Archie	St. Louis city	
Gleck, Ambrose	Mt. Sterling	Gasconade
Griffith, Lawrence	Congo	Shannon
Gorman, John	Fairfax	Atchison
Grostelner, Mary	St. Louis city	
Grosshans, Philebina	"	
Gross, James	La Plata	Macon
Groll, Charles	St. Louis city	
Grubaugh, Ida	Ozark	Christian
Haines, Bertie	Hebron	Livingston
Hale, Nellie	Humansville	Polk
Hall, Edward	Sedalia	Pettis
Hamlett, Etna	New Hartford	Pike
Hancock, Hiram	Bosworth	Carroll
Harrelson, Homer	Curryville	Pike
Harris, David	Kennett	Dunklin
Hausman, Frank	St. Louis city	

PUPILS ENROLLED—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Hagler, Maud C.	Sprague	Bates
Hendren, Willie	Sturgeon	Boone
Henry, Mary	St. Joseph	Buchanan
Herrmann, Thomas	Adrain	Bates
Hennling, Minnie	St. Louis city	
Hicklin, Joseph	Higginsville	Lafayette
Higgins, Flora	Polo	Caldwell
Hilton, James C.	Scholten	Barry
Hoehnig, Harry	St. Louis city	
Hogue, Acel	Decaturville	Camden
Hogue, Ooah	"	"
Hogue, Oscar	"	"
Holman, Thomas	Moody	Howell
Holmes, Charles	Charleston	Mississippi
Holt, Ella	Killwinning	Scotland
Hopkins, Edward	Albany	Gentry
Hormann, Lillie V.	St. Louis city	
Horton, Laura	Irondale	Washington
Hostetler, Ida	East Lynne	Cass
Hostetler, Levi	"	"
Hughes, Peter	St. Louis city	
Hutton, Maggie	Coy	McDonald
Iffland, Joseph	St. Louis city	
Ison, Anna	Butler	Bates
Jackson, Dora	Smithfield	Jasper
Jackson, Hattie	"	"
Jackson, Rellie	Kansas City	Jackson
Jones, Charles M.	Graniteville	Iron
Jenkins, Jennie M.	Neosho	Newton
Joell, Thomas	St. Louis city	
Johnson, Claude	Blue Springs	Jackson
Johnson, Minnie B.	Doniphan	Hixley
Johnson, Delliah	Pleasant Hope	Polk
Johnson, Edward	Graham	Nodaway
Jones, Roy D.	Slater	Saline
Jones, Commodore	Goldsberry	Macon
Jones, James	Simpson	Johnson
Jobe, Robert	California	Moniteau
Johnson, William	Levicks Mills	Randolph
Kaune, Mary	Lone Elm	Cooper
Kenski, Thomas	Peirce City	Lawrence
Kellar, Christopher	Henry	Ray
Kenworthy, Avarille	Cabool	Texas
King, Montie J.	Walnut Grove	Greene
Kinzie, Bessie M.	Maysville	DeKalb
Kribs, Florence	St. Louis city	
Knipmeyer, Edward	Alma	Lafayette
Knichel, Ida	St. Louis city	
Kirtley, Clarence	Savannah	Andrew
Kincheloe, Charles	Abo	Laclede
Kilpatrick, Charles	St. Louis city	
Knowles, Charles	St. John	Putnam
Kuhlman, Julius	Lake	St. Louis
Lasswell, Marcus	Campbell	Dunklin
Laughlin, Philip	Monroe City	Monroe
La Mont, Royal	Kansas City	Jackson
Lauth, Fritz	St. Louis city	
Lachner, Rosa	"	"
Loeb, Hardin W.	Kansas City	Jackson
Long, Charles	Sackville	Greene
Lorincses, Cora	Higbee	Randolph
Losey, Louis	Albany	Gentry
Loralne, Eugene	Florisant	St. Louis
Long, Martha	Des Arc	Iron
Losey, George	Albany	Gentry
Magglo, John	Kansas City	Jackson
Makepeace, Richard	"	"
Manes, Florence	Phelps City	Atchison
Manes, Meranda	"	"
Manson, John	Dalton	Charlton
Mathews, Parley	St. Louis city	
Mathis, Rosa	Lagonda	Charlton
Mayfield Sadie	St. Louis city	
Mayfield, James A.	Hancock	Pulaski
Mathews, Hubert	Fredricktown	Madison
Leador, Laura	Seneca	Newton
Meier, Mary	St. Louis city	

PUPILS ENROLLED—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Meek, Cora	Oxford	Worth
Miller, Mary A	St. Louis city	
Miller, James G	Bldwell	Laclede
Miller, James H	Kansas City	Jackson
Miller, Joe	St. Louis city	
Miller, Ernest	"	
Miller, Bertie M	"	
Molloy, Angeline	"	
Moody, Cynthia	Economy	Macon
Mooney, Alice	Hickory Barren	Greene
Morey, Morris	Claryville	Perry
Morgan, Edward	Liberty	Clay
Morrow, James W	Hutchinson	Ralls
Morrow, Jefferson D	Barryville	Macon
Morris, Cleon	Boaz	Christian
Munkers, Jennie	Missouri City	Clay
Murdock, James	Calhoun	Henry
Murphy, Michael	St. Louis city	
Murray, French W	Galena	Stone
Myers, Ivy	St. Louis city	
McClanahan, Louis N	St. Louis city	
McKenzie, Minnie	Malden	Dunklin
McKern, Clyde	Ridgeway	Harrison
McKinney, Leslie	Moselle	Franklin
McKinley, William	Aurora	Lawrence
McCormack, Edward	St. Louis city	
McClure, May	DeSoto	Jefferson
Nanney, Calvin	High Gate	Maries
Naylor, Estelle	Eimer	Macon
Nida, Olivia	Spickardsville	Grundy
Niles, Myrtle	Mexico	Audrain
Nilson, John	Osgood	Sullivan
Nowell, Marlon	Lowry City	St. Clair
Norton, James	Spickardsville	Grundy
Oberbeck, John	St. Louis City	
Overton, Ida	Warrensburg	Johnson
Owsley, Fannie	Lincoln	Benton
Ogburn, Charles	Johnstown	Bates
Ogburn, Oscar	"	"
Ogburn, Thomas	"	"
Page, James	Chillicothe	Livingston
Parker, Ina L	Moberly	Randolph
Parker, Cora	Webb City	Jasper
Parkey, Grace	Wellsville	Montgomery
Parkey, Owen	"	
Patrick, Maggie	Cairo	Randolph
Paxton, Willie	Modena	Mercer
Peters, Lizzie	St. Louis city	
Peterson, Willie	"	
Phillips, George	Memphis	Scotland
Phillips, Florence	"	"
Phillips, Willie	"	"
Phillips, Libbie	"	"
Phillips, John H	"	"
Pope, Nellie	Downing	Schuyler
Porch, Henry H	Spring Garden	Miller
Pointer, Ida	Olean	"
Pointer, Napoleon	Cooper's Hill	Osage
Porter, Charles	"	
Proctor, W. H	Prior	Douglas
Pyle, Alice	Odessa	Lafayette
	Senath	Dunklin
Razek, James	St. Louis city	
Reddick, Edith	Bloomfield	Stoddard
Reddick, David	Springfield	Greene
Reno, Eugene	Lisbon	Howard
Reed, Lucy	Joplin	Jasper
Reynolds, George	Graniteville	Iron
Reynolds, Alma	Joplin	Jasper
Rice, Ina	Louisiana	Pike
Rice, Vinnie	"	"
Rice, Sarah	Mt. Carmel	Audrain
Richmond, Samuel	Kilwinning	Scotland
Richmond Ernest	Holt's Summit	Callaway
Riedt, Anna M	St. Louis city	
Ritter, Bertha	Brownington	Henry
Rissing, Caroline	Goldman	Dunklin
Riser, Goldie	Richmond	Ray

PUPILS ENROLLED—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Rieke, Fred.....	Webster Groves.....	St. Louis.....
Robbins, Jesse.....	Unionville.....	Putnam.....
Robinson, Oscar.....	Fairfield.....	Benton.....
Rosenauer, George.....	Antonia.....	Jefferson.....
Roth, Frank.....	Unionville.....	Putnam.....
Rowe, Nita.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.....
Roberts, Reta.....	Maysville.....	DeKalb.....
Rubleman, Laura.....	Blackburn.....	Saline.....
Ryan, Cora.....	Levasy.....	Jackson.....
Russell, Melvin.....	Crittenden.....	Morgan.....
Shafer, Grace.....	Tipton.....	Moniteau.....
Shafer, Fannie.....	.....	.....
Shaffer, Bennie.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.....
Shaffer, John H.....	Moscow Mills.....	Lincoln.....
Sharp, Joseph.....	Sampsell Station.....	Livingston.....
Sparrow, Eva.....	Atlanta.....	Macon.....
Stack, Hugh.....	Cuba.....	Crawford.....
Stack, Samuel.....	.....	.....
Swafford, Tular.....	Campbell.....	Dunklin.....
Streeter, Lucy.....	Hamilton.....	Caldwell.....
Schreiber, Louis.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Shearer, Robert.....	Plattsburg.....	Clinton.....
Shepherd, Jesse.....	Gilliam.....	Saline.....
Shepard, Edward.....	La Grange.....	Lewis.....
Spence, Nettie.....	Joplin.....	Jasper.....
Stack, Roscoe.....	Benton.....	Scott.....
Searcey, Leo.....	Wappapello.....	Wayne.....
Stegman, Edna.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Schilling, Fred.....	Springfield.....	Greene.....
Shipman, Ollie.....	Aurora.....	Lawrence.....
Siders, Viola.....	Fayetteville.....	Johnson.....
Siders, Marion.....	.....	.....
Sidman, John L.....	Cartersville.....	Jasper.....
Simpson, Albert D.....	Turney's Station.....	Clinton.....
Smith, Bessie.....	Houston.....	Texas.....
Smith, Daisy.....	St. Charles.....	St. Charles.....
Smith, Lizzie G.....	Turpin.....	Pike.....
Stillwell, Byron.....	Boonville.....	Cooper.....
Smith, Christopher.....	Farber.....	Audrain.....
Striggs, Burdy.....	Commerce.....	Scott.....
Sluco, Joseph.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Singleton, Compton.....	Younger.....	Boone.....
Shirley, Harry.....	Clark's Fork.....	Cooper.....
Smith, Elthira.....	Annapolis.....	Iron.....
Stocksick, Annie.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Stocksick, Fred.....	.....	.....
Stoermer, Julia.....	Bond's Station.....	St. Louis.....
Stoimin, Bertha.....	Boonville.....	Cooper.....
Short, Edith.....	Hixbee.....	Randolph.....
Scott, James.....	Cote Sans Dessein.....	Callaway.....
Stumpe, Henry.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Sumter, Perry.....	DeSoto.....	Jefferson.....
Stutzman, Rudolph.....	Garden City.....	Cass.....
Sundeen, Hulda.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson.....
Scruggs, Lillie.....	Columbia.....	Boone.....
Scruggs, Caddie.....	.....	.....
Schmutz, Mary.....	Sedalla.....	Pettis.....
Schmutz, Rudolph.....	.....	.....
Schultz, Arthur.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Snyder, John.....	Richmond.....	Ray.....
Snyder, Joseph.....	.....	.....
Snyder, Minnie.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon, Frank.....	Bolton.....	Harrison.....
Surber, John.....	Poplar Bluff.....	Butler.....
Taliaferro, Annie.....	Independence.....	Jackson.....
Tanner, Tinnie.....	Kansas City.....	.....
Taylor, Alice.....	Marionville.....	Lawrence.....
Taylor, Annie.....	Mound City.....	Holt.....
Taylor, Wesley.....	La Plata.....	Macon.....
Thraikill, Granville.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Travis, Samuel.....	Neeley's Landing.....	Cape Girardeau.....
Taylor, Cumi.....	Deer Park.....	Boone.....
Talbert, Elmer.....	Green Top.....	Schuyler.....
Tice, Franklin.....	Sullivan.....	Franklin.....
Tilley, Homer.....	Aurora.....	Lawrence.....
Thompson, Susie.....	Galloway.....	Greene.....
Troxel, Tishey.....	St. John.....	Putnam.....
Turczak, George.....	St. Louis city.....	.....
Turpin, Hattie.....	Brookfield.....	Linn.....
Turtle, Nancy.....	Neeper.....	Clark.....

PUPILS ENROLLED—continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Tuttle, Cora E.	Arbela.	Scotland
Tuttle, James R.	Richmond	Ray.
Turley, Ringold.	Fulton	Callaway
Vandover, Bertha.	Valley Park	St. Louis
Voight, Matilda.	St. Louis city	
Wakefield, Edith.	Lamar.	Barton.
Waters, Horace.	Utica	Livingston.
Ward, Amanda.	Campbell.	Dunklin.
Wartelski, Lottie.	Kansas City.	Jackson
Wagner, Belle.	St. Louis city.	
Warner, Kuncce.	Neosho.	Newton
Washam, Arthur.	Echo.	Charlton
Weaver, Joseph.	Nefy	Adair
Welker, James.	Oak Ridge	Cape Girardeau
Westenberger, George.	Springfield.	Greene.
Whillock, Homer.	Urbana.	Dallas
Whitaker, Edward.	Milan.	Sullivan
White, James	Highlandville	Christian
Wiley, Clara	Scholten.	Barry.
Williamson, Edward.	Louisiana	Pike
Wingeter, Josie.	St. Joseph.	Buchanan
Witovec, Frank	St. Louis city.	
Wright, Callie.	Marshall	Saline
Wright, Mary C.	Unionville	Putnam
Wilson, Clarence	Price's Branch	Montgomery.
Wilson, James G.	Aurora.	Lawrence.
Widerman, William.	Grubville	Jefferson.
Withers, Cora.	Monett	Barry.
Wilcox, Maud.	Odessa.	Lafayette
Wooten, Harold	Kansas City.	Jackson
Wood, Fred.	Neosho	Newton.
Wyatt, Lester.	Price's Branch.	Montgomery.
Yeager, Alanson.	Humansville	Polk
Yeager, Irena.	"	"
Yeager, Lucy.	"	"
York, Oscar	Sarcozie.	Jasper
Young, Charles.	Springfield.	Greene.
Zorn, Julia.	West Plains.	Howell.

LIST OF COLORED PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1895-96.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Barnes, Fred.	Osage City	Cole.
Bell, Oliver.	Kansas City.	Jackson.
Boyle, Elder.	St. Louis city	
Brunty, Sallie.	"	
Clark, Gertrude.	"	
Carroll, George.	"	
Clark, Cedar B.	"	
Craig, Charles.	Fulton.	Callaway.
Cary, John.	Richmond.	Ray.
Dobson, Guy.	Rolla	Phelps
Farrer, William	West Plains.	Howell.
Gilmore, Fred	McBain.	Boone.
Grant, Millie.	St. Louis city.	
Hunter, Garfield.	Tipton	Moniteau.
Jackson, Nellie	St. Louis city	
Jackson, Arthur.	Lexington.	Lafayette
Miller, Loralne.	Warrensburg.	Johnson
Pascal, Philip.	St. Louis city	
Phillips, Millie.	"	
Porter, William.	Fulton.	Callaway.
Sharp, Lizzie.	St. Louis city.	
Stroud, Dollie	Pearl.	Greene.
Thomas, Wilby	Fulton	Callaway.
Thixton, Ada.	Glasgow.	Howard
Walker, George.	St. Louis city.	
Wells, Charles.	"	
White, Julia.	"	

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES.

The following table shows the attendance by counties:

Atchison.....	4	Laclede.....	2
Andrew.....	2	Lincoln.....	1
Adair.....	1	Linn.....	3
Audrain.....	7	Montgomery.....	7
Butler.....	2	Monroe.....	2
Buchanan.....	5	Maries.....	1
Bates.....	7	Madison.....	1
Barton.....	1	Mississippi.....	2
Barry.....	4	Mercer.....	1
Benton.....	2	Moniteau.....	4
Boone.....	6	Morgan.....	2
Cooper.....	4	Miller.....	3
Crawford.....	3	Macon.....	7
Cape Girardeau.....	2	McDonald.....	1
Clinton.....	3	Nodaway.....	2
Clay.....	4	Newton.....	7
Caldwell.....	2	Osage.....	4
Cass.....	4	Pike.....	7
Carroll.....	1	Perry.....	1
Camden.....	3	Pettis.....	4
Cole.....	1	Polk.....	5
Callaway.....	13	Pulaski.....	2
Clark.....	2	Phelps.....	1
Christian.....	3	Putnam.....	5
Chariton.....	7	Ralls.....	1
Dunklin.....	9	Ray.....	9
De Kalb.....	3	Randolph.....	8
Davies.....	1	Ripley.....	1
Dade.....	2	St. Charles.....	2
Douglas.....	1	St. Louis.....	6
Dallas.....	1	St. Francois.....	0
Franklin.....	2	Stoddard.....	1
Gentry.....	3	Scott.....	3
Gasconade.....	3	Saline.....	4
Greene.....	11	Schuyler.....	3
Grundy.....	7	Scotland.....	8
Holt.....	4	Shannon.....	1
Harrison.....	3	Stone.....	1
Henry.....	4	Sullivan.....	2
Howell.....	3	St. Clair.....	2
Howard.....	2	Taney.....	1
Iron.....	6	Texas.....	2
Jefferson.....	4	Wayne.....	1
Jasper.....	14	Worth.....	1
Jackson.....	17	Webster.....	2
Johnson.....	10	Wright.....	1
Knox.....	1	Washington.....	2
Lewis.....	3	St. Louis city.....	75
Lafayette.....	7		
Lawrence.....	8		
Livingston.....	6		
		Total.....	440

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

The following tables show the entire enrollment since the school was organized in 1851, with the causes of deafness and age at which deafness occurred:

Congenital.....	470	Cold	5
Spinal meningitis.	219	Sickness.....	4
Brain fever.....	64	La grippe.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	65	Mumps.....	3
Rising in head.....	43	Paralysis.....	3
Fever.....	29	Cramp.....	2
Measles.....	29	Poison.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	29	Chronic throat trouble.....	2
Fall.....	21	Chicken-pox.....	2
Whooping cough.....	16	Croup and phthisis.....	2
Quinine.....	13	Infantile convulsions.....	2
Inflammation of brain.....	10	Chills and fever.....	2
Scrofula.....	10	Pistol shot.....	1
Malarial fever.....	10	Scalp disease.....	1
Spinal fever.....	9	Rheumatism.....	1
Catarrh.....	9	Gathering in head.....	1
Cholera infantum.....	8	Paralysis of auditory.....	1
Diphtheria.....	8	Burn.....	1
Fits.....	7	Breakneck fever.....	1
Spasms.....	6	Erysipelas.....	1
Teething.....	6	Ulcer in ear.....	1
Pneumonia.....	5	Unknown.....	290
Hearing, normal.....	5		
Congestion of brain.....	5		
		Total.....	1,427

AGE AT WHICH DEAFNESS OCCURRED.

Congenital, i. e., born deaf	470
Lost hearing under one year of age	231
“ two years and under three	166
“ three years and under four.....	95
“ four years and under five.....	74
“ five years and under six.....	45
“ six years and under seven.....	41
“ seven years and under eight.....	19
“ eight years and under nine.....	11
“ nine years and under ten.....	6
“ ten years and under fifteen.....	16
Not reported.....	250
Total.....	1,427

RULES OF ADMISSION.

I. All children in the State, between the ages of eight and twenty-one, and too deaf to be instructed in the common schools, are entitled to admission into this school free of charge for board and tuition; provided, no one who is feeble-minded, or afflicted with sore eyes, or with a contagious or offensive disease, or who for any reason is unable to attend to the ordinary duties of school, shall be received.

II. Parents or guardians wishing to have a child admitted should apply to the superintendent who will send circulars of information concerning the school and certain blanks to be filled out and returned before the child can be received.

III. The annual sessions opens on the second Wednesday of September and closes on the second Wednesday of June. Pupils should be brought to the institution punctually at the opening of the session and remain until its close. Only in extreme cases will pupils be permitted to enter after school has begun or to leave before the end of the term.

IV. The traveling expenses of the pupils to and from the institution must be defrayed by the persons or counties sending them. Persons bringing children to school or coming to see them during the term should not expect board or lodging at the institution. We have no room available for such purpose.

V. Parents or guardians are required to furnish annually, to each pupil sent by them, a sufficient quantity of suitable clothing to last until the close of the term. A good trunk must also be supplied. The name of the pupil should be written with indelible ink upon all articles of clothing, as they are liable to be lost when not marked.

VI. The various counties of the State sending indigent pupils to the school shall furnish a sufficient sum to defray their expenses to the institution, and shall, on their entrance at the beginning of each session, pay over to the steward a like sum in cash to defray their expenses back home at the end of the session, and a sufficient sum of money with which to purchase all needed clothing for the children

during the year. The steward shall charge himself with such sums and properly account to such counties for the same.

VII. At least ten dollars should be deposited at the opening of the session to pay incidental expenses of each pupil.

VIII. All the pupils will be required to perform such duties in the manual labor department as may be assigned them by the superintendent.

IX. All letters concerning pupils and other business matter pertaining to the institution should be addressed to the superintendent of the School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Fulton, Missouri. Letters and express packages for the pupils should be addressed "In care of the School for the Deaf." The charges upon all packages and boxes for the pupils must be prepaid.

LAWS RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

All deaf and dumb persons, residents of this State, between the ages of eight and twenty-one years, capable of receiving instruction in written and sign language, shall be received into the School for the Deaf and Dumb, according to the rules and by-laws of said institution. (Section 5698, Vol. II, R. S., 1889.)

All deaf and dumb persons now in the institution, or who may hereafter be admitted therein, shall be permitted to attend the same for a period of ten years, unless, in the judgment of the superintendent or of the Board of Managers, any pupil would not be benefited by attending the school, in which case he may be discharged by the superintendent or Board. (Section 5711, Vol. II, R. S., 1889.)

Whenever, upon petition of any person, and satisfactory evidence adduced to the probate court or the judge thereof, in vacation, of any county in the State, that there is a deaf and dumb person, between the ages of eight and twenty-one years, residing in such county who has not attended a school for the deaf and dumb, and who is capable of receiving instruction in such school, and the parents or guardians of such deaf and dumb person are unable to pay the expenses of such deaf and dumb person at such school, the probate court, or the judge thereof, in vacation, shall certify such facts to the county court of his county, and the county court, with the consent of the parents or guardian of such deaf and dumb person, may order such person to be sent to the School for the Deaf and Dumb at the expense of the county; and such person shall be admitted into such institution, as provided for indigent persons under the provisions of this chapter. (Section 5712, Vol. II, R. S., 1889.)

CLOTHING CIRCULARS.

The following are copies of clothing circulars sent to parents or guardians of deaf children:

UNIFORMS FOR GIRLS.

The uniform consists of three pieces—a hat, a dress and a belt.

THE HAT.

A navy blue straw sailor hat, with band of blue grosgrain ribbon about two inches wide. Hat should have no trimming except the band.

THE DRESS.

The dress of gray, all wool serge, like sample, with yoke and cuffs of navy blue velvet. Standing collar of navy blue velvet. Cuffs stiffened with canvas or wiggin. Sleeve full with cuffs extending half way from wrist to elbow. Waist having ten pleats (five on each side) front and back. Skirt plain and full.

THE BELT.

The belt, from one and one-half to two inches wide, according to size of person, of navy blue velvet, stiffened with canvass or wiggin.

LIST OF GIRL'S CLOTHING.

The following list of clothing should be provided for each girl: 1 trunk, 2 uniform dresses, 2 flannel skirts, 2 colored skirts, 3 changes of cotton flannel underwear and waists and drawers, 3 gowns, 3 net vests, 3 pairs muslin drawers, 4 pairs winter stockings, 4 pairs summer stockings, cloak and gloves for winter, 1 hood, navy blue, 2 pairs shoes, 1 uniform hat. For small girls, each 4 long-sleeved aprons, blue checked. Parents should exercise their own taste in providing aprons for large girls.

All clothing should be plainly marked with full name with indelible ink.

N. B.—If it is desired, we will furnish any of the above-named articles here at cost prices, provided the money is sent first. You will thus secure a fit and save the expense of sending. We have found that it costs less in the long run to get a good than inferior article of clothing. For further information about clothing, address the steward.

MISSES' DOUBLE CAPE.

The tourist cape has been adopted as a suitable uniform wrap for our girls. The material is navy blue cloth. For a large-size cape, four yards of 50-inch goods, or three and one-half yards of 54-inch goods will be required. For a small-size cape, two and two-thirds yards of 50-inch goods, or two and one-half yards of 54-inch goods. Both capes should be lined and made separate. The upper cape must be attached to the under with button holes and buttons.

The upper cape has a small standing collar, so when detached, can be worn in moderate weather. The under cape has the broad turn-down collar. Pattern No. 7177 for small size, or 7185 for large size may be obtained by sending 30 cents to Butterick Publishing Company (limited), 7-17, 13th street, New York.

UNIFORMS FOR BOYS.

The uniform consists of four pieces—coat, trousers, vest and cap. All made of all-wool gray cadet cloth, twenty (20) ounces or over, to the yard. All seams to be very strong. Button-holes neatly worked. Button sewed on very securely.

THE COAT.

Single-breasted, straight front sack, with narrow rolling collar, stitched on edge, with four large-sized buttons, bearing the word "Missouri" across the center and the words "School for the Deaf and Dumb" around the margin and on the cuffs of each sleeve two small buttons with same imprint. A shoulder ornament (trefoil in shape) and stripe around sleeves at wrist of large black braid $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. Two side pockets and one inside and one outside breast pocket of extra strong silesia. Body of coat lined with good worsted. Sleeve lining of very heavy silesia. White, sized marking-tab stitched on inside below collar.

TROUSERS.

Trimmings of good silesia. Two front, one hip and one watch pocket of extra strong unbleached drilling, strongly stayed and tacked. Legs ornamented with stripe of $\frac{3}{4}$ black braid on top of outer seam. Slight spring at bottom. Black seam strongly stayed. Plain, black, four-hole buttons, firmly sewed on. White, sized marking-tab stitched on inside near top of back seam.

THE VEST.

Single-breasted, without collar, stitched on edge. Six small gilt buttons, similar to those on sleeve of coat. Two side, one inside and one watch pocket of good strong silesia, well stayed and tacked. Back of vest of good strong worsted, lined with good white silesia. White, sized marking-tab stitched on inside below collar.

THE CAP.

Yacht cap. Heavy patent leather visor. Two small gilt buttons, similar to those on sleeve of coat. Two bands of gold cord. Lining of good farmer satin or silesia. White, sized marking-tab stitched on inside and top of crown.

SMALL BOYS' SUITS.

Jackets, single-breasted, straight front, five buttons, stitched on edge, button up to neck, round collar, lined like large coats, braid pants $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on sleeves and wide. Cap similar to that of large boys. No vest. Trousers to button on waist, short legs, ending two inches below the knee. Two small gilt buttons, similar to those on sleeve of coat, at bottom of outer seam of legs.

LIST OF BOYS' CLOTHING.

The following list of clothing should be provided for each boy for the school year: One trunk, medium size, one uniform suit for Sunday, one uniform suit for school, one pair extra uniform pants, two shirts for Sunday, three shirts for school, three good undershirts, (woolen preferred), two pairs cotton drawers, two pairs flannel drawers, four pairs cotton socks, four pairs woolen socks, four white handkerchiefs, two colored handkerchiefs, two uniform caps, two pairs shoes, and two pairs suspenders.

When suits with short pants are used, ample supply of good woolen stockings and drawers to the shoes and flannel and cotton waists.

should be provided. We would suggest black as the best color for the stockings. All clothing should be plainly marked with indelible ink.

N. B.—If it is desired, we will furnish any of the above-named articles, provided the money is sent first. You will thus secure a fit and save the expense of sending. It is economy in the long run to get a good article of clothing. For further information about clothing, address the steward.

TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

MISSOURI

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

TO THE

39TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

OFFICERS OF SCHOOL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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Samuel M. Green, Jr.....	Principal Literary Department
Miss Eugenia Rychlicki.....	Assistant
Miss Emma Lumkin.....	"
Miss Kate Helmke.....	"
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Mrs. Jennie Davis.....	Teacher of Piano and Voice Culture
Thos. H. Sims.....	Teacher of Orchestra
S. S. Judd.....	Foreman Mechanical Department
Mrs. Corolee Sibley.....	Teacher of Handicraft
Chas. M. Heil.....	Teacher of Piano Tuning and Repairing
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James Barngrover.....	Teacher of Gymnastics
Miss Jennie Hitch.....	Teacher of Elocution
Miss Lizzie Rook.....	Printing Department

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 1, 1897.

HON. WM. J. STONE, *Governor of Missouri*:

The Board of Managers submit this, their Twentieth biennial report, for the consideration of the General Assembly.

During the past two years no radical change has been made in the plan or scope of our school work, but our progress has been steadily toward the accomplishment of our fixed purpose—to have our institution rank with the first of the kind in the world.

THE UNEDUCATED BLIND.

Our State has established public schools for the protection of the commonweal against the dangers arising from ignorance and its consequent indigence. It has wisely provided for the special instruction of the unfortunate class whose lack of sight makes them, unless trained, a hopeless care to friends, however loving, or to the public.

This provision of the State has not in the past been used by numbers of the blind. It is gratifying to be able to report that our repeated efforts to have the purpose of the school understood seem, at last, to be resulting in the proper increase of attendance; but we are still far from having all who should be here. The members of the General Assembly can be merciful bearers of light to those who still grope in darkness. We appeal to each of you to see to it that no blind child or youth within your reach is withheld, because parents do not know of them, from the opportunities here provided.

NEW SITE.

This Board, the committee appointed to visit the State institutions and the Governor have all urgently called the attention of the last two meetings of the General Assembly to the necessity of providing for some more suitable location for this school. It has been clearly set forth that while the property it now occupies is valuable and likely to become more valuable, it has become unsuited for its present use by the encroachment of the noise and dirt and danger of traffic.

It was further shown that this property forced on the market might not bring its value, but be sacrificed; and too, that sites suitable for the needs of the school were sure to be taken up or greatly enhanced in value. For these reasons a bill was introduced in the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, (1) to appropriate twenty thousand dollars for the purchase of a new site; (2) to appoint a commission, whose duty it should be to purchase such site, to negotiate at the proper time the sale of the property occupied by the school, and to direct and control the erection of new buildings; (3) to provide for the necessary expense of this commission. The bill became a law, but was made impracticable by amendments that failed to appropriate money for the purchase of a site and the expense of the necessary work of the commission.

All that I presented on this matter in my last report is more pressing now, and I recommend:

1. That a commission be appointed whose duty it shall be to purchase a new site, direct and control the erection of new buildings and negotiate the sale of the property now occupied by the school.

2. That the property now occupied by the school be sold, when it can be advantageously done, and that the proceeds of such sale, in excess of the cost of the new site and buildings, should there be such excess, be placed to the credit of the School for the Blind to be used in permanent improvements in the future.

3. That either \$150,000 be appropriated for the purchase of a new site and erection of new buildings for this school in the city of St. Louis, or that \$20,000 be appropriated for the purchase of such site, and that the commission be authorized to use for the erection of new buildings the proceeds of the sale of the old property, as defined above.

The following tables will show the use made of funds at our disposal for the years 1895 and 1896:

TABLE NO. I.

GENERAL FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

APPROPRIATIONS.		
For support	\$44,000 00	
For pay-rolls	25,000 00	\$59,000 00
Petty receipts by superintendent		695 58
		59,695 58
EXPENDITURES.		
For support	34,192 19	
For pay-rolls	23,676 38	57,868 57
Balance January 1, 1897		1,526 98

TABLE NO. II.

MONTHLY EXPENSES—1895-96.

1895.	Support.	Pay-roll.	Total.
January.....	\$1,678 62	\$1,180 66	\$2,659 28
February.....	1,554 63	1,080 66	2,635 29
March.....	1,392 88	1,080 66	2,473 54
April.....	1,584 56	1,205 66	2,790 22
May.....	1,261 63	1,080 66	2,342 29
June.....	1,540 12	1,712 01	3,252 13
July.....	1,043 89	481 66	1,525 55
August.....	564 07	340 66	904 73
September.....	1,213 67	346 66	1,560 33
October.....	1,305 84	1,155 65	2,461 49
November.....	1,366 37	1,078 66	2,445 03
December.....	1,698 90	1,076 66	2,775 56
Totals.....	\$16,205 18	\$11,820 26	\$28,025 44
1896.			
January..	\$2,099 83	\$1,201 66	\$3,301 49
February.....	1,649 32	1,076 66	2,725 98
March.....	1,806 30	1,076 66	2,882 96
April.....	1,412 54	1,191 66	2,604 20
May.....	1,634 80	1,076 66	2,711 46
June.....	1,411 36	1,717 30	3,128 66
July.....	1,224 58	474 66	1,699 24
September.....	1,201 82	709 33	1,911 15
October.....	1,511 54	1,148 21	2,659 75
November.....	1,698 84	1,091 66	2,790 50
December...	2,336 08	1,091 66	3,427 74
Totals.....	\$17,987 01	\$11,856 12	\$29,843 13

TABLE NO. III.

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES.

	Average for 14 years...	1895.	1896.	Total 1895	Total 1893 and 1894...	Change in last two years.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
Supplies, etc.....	\$7,950 52	\$8,577 54	\$8,847 52	\$17,425 06	\$15,650 94	\$1,774 02	
Repairs.....	2,630 76	1,853 37	2,126 77	3,480 14	3,337 39	142 75	
Refurnishing.....	1,149 99	427 25	900 86	1,328 11	3,194 70		\$1,866 59
Coal.....	916 84	782 83	636 21	1,419 04	1,881 52		462 48
Gas.....	341 78	393 20	315 68	708 88	724 12		15 24
Dry goods, etc.....	959 60	1,171 41	1,222 13	2,393 54	2,151 42	242 12	
Music department....	410 26	401 74	581 72	983 46	1,007 44		23 98
Work department.....	609 29	312 82	259 60	572 62	799 66		227 04
Drugs, etc.....	153 48	163 03	160 10	323 13	654 80		331 67
Paper, printing, etc....	503 86	824 99	1,108 55	1,933 54	1,143 25	790 29	
Cash expenditures.....	1,348 32	1,797 00	1,827 67	3,624 67	3,525 03	99 64	
Pay-rolls.....	10,528 61	11,820 26	11,856 12	23,676 38	25,226 81		1,550 43
Totals.....	27,503 31	28,025 44	29,843 13	57,868 57	59,297 18	3,048 82	4,477 43

We ask for the following appropriations as necessary for ordinary expenses for 1897 and 1898:

For support.	\$84,000 00
For pay-rolls.....	25,000 00
Total.....	59,000 00
And for appropriation, either for new site and buildings.....	\$150,000 00
or for new site.....	20,000 00

The accompanying report of our superintendent presents matter of great interest in regard to our work. In behalf of the Board of Managers, I acknowledge our obligation to the officials of the State for their uniform courtesy and co-operation in all that seemed necessary for the efficient management of this important trust.

Respectfully,

BEN BLEWETT,
President Board of Managers.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MISSOURI SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, }
January 1, 1897. }

Hon. Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to law, I respectfully submit for your consideration the Twentieth biennial report of this school. The statements herein made cover the period of two years, ending December 31, 1896. During this period much good work has been done in the several departments, and the school put in position to be of more service to the blind youth of the State than ever before. The attendance has been the largest in the history of the school; and the fact that the object and character of the school is so much better understood throughout the State than formerly, justified the prediction that our accommodations will be taxed to their fullest capacity as long as we remain in the present buildings.

The enrollment of new pupils for the term that began September 16, now exceeds thirty. The greatest enrollment for any full term heretofore was twenty-seven, and twenty new ones during a term is usually considered a fair increase. The classes are as large as can be handled with anything like justice to the pupils; and the increased attendance in the school, keeping pace with the increase of population in the State, warrants the statement that greater facilities, more teachers and more room will have to be provided for in the near future. One of the most pleasant features of the increased attendance is the fact that the grade of intellect of the new comers is much above the average, and their ages such that they are capable of appreciating the work of the school at the very outset of their careers here. Many persons of means and culture in the State, who have heretofore refused to send their children to the school because of an erroneous idea of its character, believing it to be an asylum or home, have learned of the true character of the school, and now are numbered among its patrons.

The reason for this change is due to two things: In the first place the pupils of the school going to their homes in various parts of the State become well-known in their neighborhoods for their ability to read, print, do work in music and handicraft, etc. Their reputations soon spread, and not infrequently they come in contact with some of the people referred to. Their knowledge of the affairs of the school is soon imparted to others, and each pupil becomes in this way a veritable advertising agent. It is one of their chief pleasures to be able to write me during the vacation that they have found a new pupil for the school. The tie that binds the blind in the bonds of brotherhood is of the strongest character; and the pupils and graduates of the school, with the rarest exceptions, are always eager to put uneducated blind persons in a position that will enable them to reap the benefits of the school, organized and maintained by the State for their welfare and improvement. The missionary work done by those blind persons who have been pupils of the school is of a substantial and practical character. In the next place the school has been better advertised in late years; and in this connection I desire to acknowledge the good work of the Columbia Herald done during the past summer. An article on the history and general character of the school was prepared by an officer of the school at the suggestion of the editor of the Herald. This article, several columns in length, was copied into several hundred papers in the State, especially those circulating in the districts strictly rural. The classes for graduation within the next two years are small; the great majority of the pupils being in the primary and intermediate departments. This would indicate, with the increase of new pupils, a very full school for the next four years, and the necessity of preparing to meet this large attendance, so that those who come here for the purpose of being educated may have such surroundings and such advantages as will enable them to reap the full benefit of the school.

The facilities of the school for imparting instruction to the blind are as good as a liberal policy on the part of the State and the exercise of the best judgment of its officers can make them; and at no time in its history was the school ever so useful to those for whose benefit it was founded. While no great invention has been announced within the period embraced by this report that would render our work more effective or less laborious, there have been going on all the time a series of improvements, apparently unimportant each in itself, but in the aggregate so powerful and effective that the results have been too plain not to be appreciated.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

It is quite common in schools for the blind to give to the school a standard of excellence judged entirely by the standard of the literary department. In those schools where this department is really the most important, that one which either directly or indirectly puts its pupils in a position to be most comfortable and happy after they shall have finished their school work, the standard made for the school by that of the literary department is a correct one; but when some other department is the most useful, either by virtue of the fact that the work of the literary department is not fully appreciated, or from a want of proper management, then the standard of the school is not a correct one if judged according to the standard of the literary department.

The good of the department of literature is more indirect than that of the other departments, and hence less frequently appreciated. The success of a blind boy in the broom trade or in teaching music is frequently due as much to his address and to an exhibition of the fact that he is educated and can talk entertainingly and intelligently as to the fact that he is a thorough mechanic at his trade or accomplished in matters musical.

We have made every effort, and the results are gratifying, to instill into our pupils a desire for knowledge of every character, and we have made the literary department the vehicle for conveying much information not to be had by the study of text-books alone.

A well-directed effort has been made to cultivate a taste for the best reading, and to create, where it did not already exist, a demand of the mind for those things that tend to elevate and purify; those things that make us keenly sensitive of our obligations to ourselves and to our fellow man; those things that eradicate the evil of selfishness, the chief of all sins; in fact the great sin from which all others spring.

The responsibility of the teachers of the literary department is greater than that of the teachers in the other departments, for the reason that the character of the blind children of the school is subject largely to their shaping. Their work brings them into chosen relationship with the pupils, and the tender twig is often bent or straightened by an influence, so subtle and so unconsciously exerted, that good work or damage is done that may start the tender shoot in a direction that will lead to many of the pleasures of life, or bring moments of worry and pain.

The course of study in this department is the same that it has been for several years past. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the curriculum of study, I have thought it well to insert here a table giving information on that point. There must necessarily be some deviation from this outline at times; but in the main it is followed. Usually when a boy or girl develops special talent in a certain direction, the last year or two at school is devoted to that special work; but those who can do so are required to complete the course as outlined here. Diplomas are given to those who complete the work in any two of the three chief departments of school work.

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

FIRST YEAR.

	Hours pr. week		Hours pr. week
Reading.....	5	Kindergarten and callsthenics.....	10
Spelling.....	5	Music (lessons).....	2
Arithmetic to division.....	5	Music (practice).....	10
Object lessons.....	5	Handicraft.....	5

SECOND YEAR.

Reading.....	5	Callsthenics.....	5
Printing braille.....	5	Music (lessons).....	5
Arithmetic to compound numbers.....	5	Music (practice).....	10
Geography.....	5	Handicraft.....	5
United States history.....	5		

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

FIRST YEAR.

Reading.....	5	Callsthenics.....	5
Geography.....	5	Music (lessons).....	7
Natural history.....	3	Music (practice).....	10
Arithmetic to percentage.....	5	Handicraft.....	5
United States history.....	5		

SECOND YEAR.

Arithmetic.....	5	Gymnastics.....	5
English grammar.....	5	Music (lessons).....	7
United States history.....	5	Music (practice).....	15
Composition.....			

THIRD YEAR.

Arithmetic.....	5	Gymnastics.....	5
Parsing and analysis.....	5	Music (lessons).....	7
Universal history.....	5	Music (practice).....	15
Geography, physical.....	3	Handicraft.....	5
Composition.....			

ADVANCED DEPARTMENT.

FIRST YEAR.

	Hours pt. week		Hours pt. week
Algebra	5	Civil government.....	3
Rhetoric and composition.....	3	Gymnastics.....	5
English literature.....	2	Music (lessons)	10
Zoology.....	2	Music (practice).....	15
Natural philosophy.....	5	Handicraft.....	5
Elocution.....	3		

SECOND YEAR

Geometry	5	Elocution	5
Astronomy.....	3	Gymnastics.....	5
Political economy.....	2	Music (lessons)	10
English literature.....	2	Music (practice).....	15
Anatomy and physiology.....	3	Handicraft	5
Chemistry.....	3		

In addition to the subjects here enumerated, many other useful things are taught by the teachers in this department. Type-writing is taught all the pupils at such times as are most convenient for teacher and pupil. The higher grades of type-writers have been discontinued for the reason that few blind persons leaving the school are able to purchase them. The cheaper grades are used, and many pupils have their own machines. After learning to operate one of the cheaper kind, which does just as good work as the better kind, and whose disadvantage consists solely in a lack of speed, a blind person can readily learn to use any make.

ELOCUTION.

The department of elocution and reading is, and has been for several years, under the direction of a graduate of the school. The work done has been of a satisfactory character, as many of the pupils, with apparently little or no talent for election, have developed into good speakers.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Ever since the foundation of the school in 1851 music has been one of its principal features; and the success which has crowned our efforts is most gratifying. In the earliest history of the school much attention was given to this study, not only because it afforded a pleasant pastime for the pupils, but because it was plainly to be seen that the study of music opened up an avenue of culture, and a field for labor, that would bring to the blind hours of thorough enjoy-

ment for themselves and their friends, and a means of making a support second in importance to none.

As the school grew in size and usefulness, the department of music grew in importance; and with every step of progress in the other departments it has advanced steadily, till its position today is well at the front. About seventy-five per cent of the pupils study music, and more than sixty per cent take lessons on the piano, which is the principal instrument taught, not only because it is the most popular instrument of the times, but because the theory of music can be more readily and rapidly learned on the piano than on any other instrument, and although there are some pupils of the department who do not take lessons on the piano, all did at one time for the reason noted. The pianos of the school are all comparatively new and in good condition. The recent purchase of two pianos has done much to improve the service of the department, as the large number of pupils who take lessons necessitated shorter hours for practice. The department is now well equipped, and we are in a position to give our pupils every advantage for obtaining a good musical education.

Our large pipe-organ in the chapel has been in use for many years, but is still in good condition.

Many of the members of the orchestra have their own instruments, but the school supplies all instruments needed. The orchestra has done good work since the last report, but no special features have been added.

It has always been the aim of the school to teach those things that are of the most practical good; and at the risk of violating some of the rules and customs that usually prevail, we have added the study of the mandolin to the curriculum in music. This little instrument, whose mellow strains have charmed the ear of many persons in all lands, has already proven that it is entitled to a place among the legitimate instruments. A mandolin club, in which guitars and other instruments are used, has been organized, and the selections rendered are pleasing and of no mean order. The work in voice culture has been much improved within the past two years. This work has been put upon a higher plane, and the results are beginning to show the wisdom of our system. Mere song singing is not our aim. It is our purpose to so prepare a pupil that the voice will be so developed that the singing will not only be pleasant to the hearers, but show that a proper foundation has been laid, and that the organs of the voice are used according to a well-defined system, and in a manner that indicates painstaking study and practice.

The importance of piano-tuning and repairing has been emphasized by the success of those who follow this business in connection with other musical work.' Instruction in this work is given by a graduate of this school, whose long years of practice have made him expert in the art of tuning and repairing pianos, and imparting the information to the blind boys. The pianos of the house, fourteen in number, are kept in good tune and condition by members of the class, under the direction of the teacher.

This branch of the Department of music is supplied with pianos for practice, and the instruction is thoroughly and eminently practical.

The following program, rendered at the close of school last June, gives some idea of the character and variety of the work of the pupils in this department :

PART I.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Overture.... | { a. "The Amazon".....Kiesler-Sims
b. "Harwoo"..... Wheeler |
| | Orchestra. |
| 2. Piano Solo—"Polacca Brillante"..... | Von Weber |
| | Edith Cook. |
| 3. Recitation—"Sentinel of Metz"..... | |
| | Ida Glover. |
| 4. Piano Duet—"L'Elisir D'Amore"..... | Velbar |
| | Edith Cook, Ida Pickett. |
| 5. Violin Solo—"Sixth Air Varie"..... | Dancia |
| | F. S. Dutro. |
| 6. Piano Solo—"Polonaise"..... | Liszt |
| | Charles Bailey. |

PART II.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | { Romance—"Love's Dream", | Steck |
| | { Manzanillo—Mexican Danza", | Robyn |
| | Mandolin Orchestra. | |
| 2. | Plano Duet—"Mazeppa"..... | Wallenhaupt |
| | Ida Glover, Gertie Crume. | |
| 3. | Recitation—"Marie" | |
| | Ida Pickett. | |
| 4. | Plano Solo—"Valse Caprice"..... | Strelezki |
| | Oscar Gempp. | |
| 5. | Plano Duet—"Minuet"..... | Paderewski |
| | Laura Elsner, Roland Howell. | |
| 6. | Chorus—"Please Ye the Father"..... | Gounod |

THE KINDERGARTEN.

This department of first steps is a most useful one in laying the foundation for developing the faculties and gaining knowledge. The benefits of the kindergarten are plainly noticeable when the work of those who have had this training is compared with that of those who have not. In each department of the school there is more method than formerly, due to the influence of the kindergarten. It makes

work easier by virtue of system, and more work, and better is therefore done.

The course in the kindergarten can vary but little. We have for several years followed a well-formulated plan that has proven very successful. Our exhibition of kindergarten and handicraft work at the recent St. Louis Exposition was much admired and commended. To make a kindergarten successful it must be so conducted that the children are eager for the work. Our little ones hail with delight the approach of the kindergarten hour, and no punishment could be more severe than to deny them the privilege of working there. The usual work in weaving, sewing, modeling, etc., is done. The songs and games form part of each day's exercises.

The work done in the kindergartens of the public schools has been somewhat modified and especially adapted to our wants. This modification was demanded by the different conditions that exist. The children of our kindergarten are older than those in the kindergartens for the seeing, but they need this special training even more than those with sight. Their minds being more mature, some things appealing to the younger mind have been discarded and other things more practical in nature have been substituted.

THE WORK DEPARTMENT.

Manual training within certain limits is available for the blind ; and the exercise of manual power is productive of excellent results. Knowledge in the abstract, and in its relations to the practical and important phases of every-day life, is learned and applied by the pupils in this department. The teaching of trades by which the blind could acquire a means of support has always received much attention in our school ; and the results obtained under the policy of requiring all the boys and girls to attend regularly to the duties of the work department has proven most advantageous.

Broom-making still leads as the best trade for blind boys, and we have equipped our shop with the best modern apparatus for giving instruction in this useful branch of work.

Mop-making, cane-seating chairs, and a few other simple but useful trades are also taught.

A year and a half ago we began some experiments in shoe repairing that have led us to the conclusion that the teaching of such work will be a permanent feature of the course in the work department. Some of our boys have done half-soleing and patching in a thoroughly successful manner ; in fact some of the work done in this direction has been as good as that usually done by the professional cobbler. The

work is done neatly, or so rapidly that for a while it was a question how to supply the demand for half-worn shoes. The patching done has been so far altogether what is known as "invisible" patching; but from what we have done I feel assured that all the work usually performed by the ordinary repairer can be done by the blind boys.

In the Sloyd work the boys have kept up the good work begun a few years ago. This work serves to teach the use of tools of all kinds, and to develop mechanical tact. Directly it seems of but little good; but indirectly it exerts an influence that is lasting and beneficial to a high degree.

The course requires the following of a regular graduated set of models, the first being extremely simple and the last requiring considerable skill, patience and time. It is not intended to teach any trade here, but many of the articles made, such as hatchet handles, stools, pen-racks, walking-canes, etc., are of a useful character, and made in a finished and workmanlike manner.

The work done by the girls in the handicraft department continues of that high grade that has put the department on a level with the best in any of the schools for the blind, and made it a credit to the school and a great pleasure to the girls. The time spent in this work is viewed by many as hours of recreation rather than time for work; and the interest is always at the highest point. Many varieties of fancy work are taught the girls, as well as sewing by hand and by machine; and the proficiency attained is a source of wonder to those not familiar with the ability of the blind to learn. Some of the girls have reproduced accurately designs in crocheted lace of a most intricate character without any assistance whatever. By the trained and delicate sense of touch, they follow the fine threads in the various and devious directions of the design, and make a duplicate the exact counterpart of the original in every particular. Beautiful designs in picture frames have been made; and, although constructed of cord and thread, are just as substantial and durable as those made of wood. Novelties of various kinds are introduced from time to time, which diversify the labor of the department and enlist and intensify the interest.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Our gymnasium is well equipped with modern apparatus, and we are prepared to give our pupils a thorough course in physical training. All pupils of the school are required to take the course, which is varied according to age and special conditions. An effort is made to give to each one that particular training that will meet his or her case best.

The excellent health of the school, which is simply remarkable, is due in a large measure to the benefits derived from the gymnasium; and the general improvement in carriage and walking in some who were very awkward is quite noticeable.

The change in instructors in this department is the only one made since the last report. Mr. H. F. Wiederbush, who formerly held the position, resigned about a year ago, and Mr. James Bamgrover was appointed in his stead. The change in instructors has brought but little change in methods. We feel that the course in this department is in a large measure fixed in character, and innovations can be but few and of no great importance. This does not mean that the work is not varied, for with us more than anywhere else is variety in work needed. No class of students like a change as well as the blind, and the secret of their rapid and thorough work in certain lines is due more to the ability of the teacher to clothe old things in a new garb—to present common-place facts in a new light—than probably to any other cause.

There are the best of reasons for this. The blind do not get the great diversion that is met with in the work for seeing pupils, and the natural instinct of every human to relieve certain or mental efforts by a change shows itself in the blind by a desire for new plans and methods, and the best teacher for the blind, other things being equal, is he who has the tact to sustain interest in a subject by presenting it in a new light. The regular work of the gymnasium is done in a strictly methodical manner, but on certain occasions, when the school duties justify it, the pupils are allowed the freedom of the gymnasium hall, where they shout, romp, roller skate and enjoy themselves without restraint.

With very few exceptions the pupils enjoy the gymnasium work, and those who do not are usually those who need it most.

THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

The domestic department of any school must run smoothly and effectively or every feature of school work will be disarranged. Poorly-prepared food, or food well prepared and poorly served, for any length of time will not necessarily produce physical indigestion, but will bring about a mental condition far more serious.

Our contracts for supplies require that everything furnished the school shall be of the best character; and although these contracts have been made at very low figures, we seldom have any complaint to make, it being well understood among the dealers that in the matter of table supplies, especially, we are extremely particular.

The new plant in the laundry has given satisfaction. The work is done well with much less effort and in less time than formerly. The large filters we are using supply us with an abundance of clear water. We have constructed outside the building a large wooden tank with a capacity of 3,000 gallons which, used as a reserve, insures us at all times a liberal supply.

The dormitories of the school are comfortably furnished. Each pupil of the school has his or her own bed, and each bed is exactly alike in construction and furnishing.

Everything needed in this department has been supplied for the comfort and convenience of the members of the household.

THE PRESS ROOM.

The frequent reference to the subject of printing for the blind in my reports to you would naturally lead you to infer that I consider it one of the most important in connection with our work. Without some means to take the place of slate and pencil and pen and ink, the work of the education of the blind would be retarded to such a degree that the schools founded for this purpose would be of little use. We are blessed in our work with such means in the Braille system of point print.

This system, in which the ink characters of printing have all their substitutes in embossed printing, has become of so great moment in the school that almost everything else depends upon it. Without it, we would be groping in the dark; with it, we walk in the full light of the noon-day sun.

The system is so simple that the young children master it with little effort, and the adult blind, with hands and finger-tips hardened by manual labor, learn it in a few lessons. Its advantages are so many and so well understood that all arguments as to its value compared with other systems of embossed printing is simply time wasted. It is practically universal over the face of the earth, and in the few isolated places where some obsolete or cumbersome system is still in use the Braille is entering steadily to show the blind and those interested in their education that there is at hand a system of printing that will greatly simplify their work and make their burdens lighter. For many years the great question with the teachers of the blind was how to produce books at a lower cost; the expense of printing books was so great that but few were made, and the use of them was a luxury that many could not enjoy.

In this condition of affairs those who knew how well the Braille had met all drafts upon it, naturally turned to that system for relief;

and they were not disappointed. The invention of the Braille stereotyper, which has already been noted in a former report, but which is always a new subject to us owing to its great value, was the one thing needed to complete the chain, every link of which shines with a light, refulgent in its beauty and power to show the way, and whose concatenation is an emblem of progress and a beaconlight to those who still wander in suspicion and doubt along the desolate shores of ignorance and prejudice.

The rapidity and cheapness with which books in Braille can now be made puts a large amount of embossed literature in the hands of many who could not enjoy this privilege under the old methods. The comparative merits of the various systems of embossed printing are now beyond the pale of intelligent discussion; for until some plan to make books in other systems can be devised by which the work can be done as rapidly and as cheaply as the work can now be done in Braille, it is worse than folly to continue such other systems.

The stereotyper is the silent orator whose arguments are unanswerable, and whose work will eventually make the Braille absolutely universal. The stereotypers in our press-room are run by two blind girls. In fact, all the work of this department, from the placing of the metal plates in the machines to the reading and correcting of the proof, is done by the blind. It affords them a means of making a livelihood, and the work is done just as well, probably better, than if done by persons with sight.

Through the work in our press-room, our library is growing rapidly, and its condition today compared to what it was a few years ago is a constant source of pleasure.

We do not always fully realize the advantages that the present pupils enjoy; but when a graduate of the 70's or 80's visit us, and he begins to enumerate the comparatively few advantages he enjoyed while at school, the conditions existing now are more thoroughly appreciated.

The teachers are enabled to handle larger classes and do much more effective work, on account of the long list of good text-books at their disposal. This list is growing rapidly, and the work of the school is made correspondingly better.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

As already intimated, the health of the school is rarely otherwise than good. Every attention has been given the building and premises to put them in a thoroughly good sanitary condition. Although situated in the heart of a great city, where diseases of children are more

or less prevalent at all seasons of the year, we rarely have call for the services of the physician.

The doors of the hospital-rooms are locked for months at a time, and the class attendance is rarely interrupted by absentees on account of sickness.

The following named pupils have received instruction in the school since the last report :

GIRLS.

Bredenbeck, Amella.....	Nodaway	McDonald, Valle.....	Buchanan
Burke, Susan.....	Howard	McAvoy, Kate.....	St. Louis
Brown, Bertha.....	Lincoln	McFall, May.....	St. Louis
Bryan, Carrie.....	Lincoln	McGraw, Ida.....	Jackson
Beane, Bessie.....	St. Louis	Melton, Dakota.....	Wayne
Bright, Mary.....	Cass	Montgomery, Cora.....	Sullivan
Baldrige, Minnie.....	Stoddard	Main, Effie.....	Barton
Brown, Ollie.....	St. Louis	Newman, Mary.....	St. Louis
Crowley, Anna.....	Jackson	Neil, Alma.....	Polk
Cook, Edith.....	St. Louis	Neil, Lily.....	Polk
Crume, Gertie.....	St. Louis	Oster, Daisy.....	Cole
Durark, Johana.....	St. Louis	Pohl, Anna.....	Marles
Davidson, Minnie.....	Bates	Pickett, Ida.....	Dade
Davis, Lily.....	Newton	Powers, Julia.....	Lincoln
Endicott, Maud.....	Clay	Padgit, Julia.....	St. Louis
Elsner, Laura.....	St. Louis	Rankin, Gertie.....	Jefferson
Foster, Jessie.....	St. Louis	Ried, Susan.....	St. Louis
Goodin, Jennie.....	Mercer	Redman, Gertie.....	Benton
Glover, Ida.....	Bates	Rodney, Lizzie.....	Jackson
Graves, Julia.....	Bollinger	Raulston, Leona.....	Dent
Gibel, Rachel.....	Jackson	Ryan, Cora.....	St. Louis
Grimm, Agnes.....	St. Louis	Sheets, Rhuey.....	Mercer
Goldsmith, Nancy.....	Dunklin	Smith, Amy.....	Jasper
Harris, Clara.....	St. Louis	Shipman, Bessie.....	Lawrence
Herbel, Verona.....	St. Louis	Sewall, Maggie.....	St. Louis
Hume, Ida.....	St. Louis	Shaw, Mary.....	St. Louis
Hendry, Nora.....	St. Louis	Schlerbaum, Ida.....	St. Charles
Hughes, Gertie.....	Buchanan	Sample, Ellen.....	Harrison
Hooker, Ada.....	Linn	Schraudner, Lizzie.....	St. Louis
Hetz, Ora.....	Grundy	Scott, Fannie.....	Andrew
Haines, Tillie.....	Lincoln	Smith, Catherine.....	St. Louis
Hodges, Frances.....	Shannon	Trole, Georgia.....	Jackson
Jones, Susan.....	Bates	Tanter, Bertha.....	St. Louis
Jennings, Maggie.....	Callaway	Vandeverter, Mary.....	St. Louis
Kalash, Theresa.....	Lincoln	White, Eliza.....	Greene
Kramer, Rosa.....	St. Louis	Woolridge, Etta.....	Lewis
Karr, Jerusha.....	Holt	Whitton, Dolly.....	Buchanan
Leberman, Nettie.....	St. Louis	Welch, Laura.....	Dent
Lozoway, Nellie.....	St. Louis	Wright, Viola.....	Schuyler
Lange, Anna.....	Cooper	Wise, Eva.....	St. Louis
Lewis, Lottie.....	Greene	Wilbur, Myrtle.....	Jasper

BOYS.

Adams, John.....	Pulaski	Gerity, James.....	St. Louis
Atkins, Henry.....	Lafayette	Gempp, Oscar.....	Warren
Arthur, James.....	Buchanan	Golterman, Edward.....	St. Louis
Barnes, Daniel.....	Dunklin	Guerard, Alexander.....	St. Louis
Balley, Charles.....	St. Louis	Gardie, Paul.....	St. Louis
Bord, Ferdinand.....	Howell	Gist, Henry.....	Jasper
Botts, Homer.....	Audrain	Harrison, Abner.....	Dent
Butler, Charles.....	Holt	Humphrey, Jesse.....	Howard
Bickley, John.....	St. Louis	Howell, Roland.....	Lincoln
Bryan, Charles.....	Lincoln	Howell, Marlowe.....	Lincoln
Carr, John.....	St. Charles	Howell, Ernest.....	Lincoln
Campbell, Elmer.....	Atchison	Hopper, Alex.....	Greene
Comstock, Walter.....	Moniteau	Hall, Edgar.....	Dunklin
Crooks, George.....	Buchanan	Hawkins, Mitchell.....	Cooper
Craig, Eugene.....	Charlton	Harding, Henry.....	St. Louis
Dutro, Filmore.....	Davless	Jones, Jesse.....	Buchanan
Duncan, Alex.....	Jackson	Jennings, Turner.....	Callaway
Dee, Thomas.....	St. Louis	Jennings, George.....	Callaway
Dierker, August.....	Warren	Kelly, Walter.....	St. Louis
Davis, Willis.....	Newton	Krumpelman, Henry.....	St. Louis
Endicott, Edward.....	Greene	Klugman, Fred.....	St. Louis
Ewing, Guy.....	Webster	Libby, Harry.....	St. Louis
Edgemond, James.....	Lawrence	Loftus, Morrison.....	Ripley

BOYS—Continued.

Lomex, William.....	Dunklin	Smith, George.....	Boone
Lindner, Irwin.....	St. Louis	Sherrill, Ben.....	Douglas
Land, John ..	Greene	Shipman, Robert.....	Lawrence
Madden, Simon.....	Monroe	Stillwell, Harris.....	Ripley
Martin, Isaiah.....	Johnson	Stone, Oliver.....	Vernon
Muren, Clement.....	St. Louis	Schroerer, Arthur.....	St. Louis
Moore, James.....	Linn	Scott, Samuel.....	Andrew
McCarty, James.....	Jackson	Smith, Louis.....	Buchanan
McNiter, Armstead.....	Callaway	Turner, Henry.....	Pike
Morris, Cyrus.....	St. Louis	Unterberger, Joseph.....	St. Louis
Meyer, Henry.....	St. Louis	Wells, Fred.....	Webster
Milburn, Jesse.....	Webster	Winchel, John.....	Johnson
Oglesby, Hamilton.....	Cooper	Wallace, Arthur.....	Livingston
Oliver, William.....	Macon	Walden, James.....	Jasper
Powers, Malcomb.....	Dade	Young, Alvy.....	St. Louis
Ryan, Edward.....	St. Louis	Zartt, August.....	St. Louis

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. T. SIBLEY, Superintendent.

PARTIAL LIST OF PUBLICATIONS IN AMERICAN BRAILLE.

READING.

	Vols.
Alphabet Sheets	
Monroe's New Primer.....	
The Standard Braille Primer	
The New Franklin Primer and First Reader	
The Riverside Primer and First Reader.....	
Cyr's First Reader.	
Davis' The Beginner's Reading Book	1
Davis' Second Reading Book.....	2
Davis' Third Reading Book	2
Davis' Fourth Reading Book.....	3
The First St. Louis Reader	1
The Second St. Louis Reader	1
The Third St. Louis Reader.....	1
The Fourth St. Louis Reader	1
Swinton & Cathcart's Standard Supplementary Readers:	
Easy Steps for Little Feet.....	1
Golden Book of Choice Reading.....	2
Readings in Nature's Book (animals)	2
Nature Myths and Stories (Flora J. Cooke).....	1
Animal Stories, Bird Stories, Cloud Stories, Flower Stories, Insect Stories, Mineral- ogy Stories, Sun Myths, Tree Stories, Miscellaneous Stories.	
Five Little Fairy Tales.....	1
Little One Eye, Little Two Eyes and Little Three Eyes.	
Tom Thumb.	
Rumpelstilzchen.	
Little Snowdrop.	
Snow-White and Rose-Red.	
Anderson's Fairy Tales (selections).....	1
The Fir Tree.	
The Steadfast Tin Soldier.	
Little Thumbelina.	
The Loving Pair.	
The Leaping Match,	
The Money Box.	
The Old House.	
The Princess in the Wood (pamphlet).....	
The Town Musicians (pamphlet)	
Favorite Poems for Memorizing (pamphlets).	
Folk Stories.....	1
Jack the Giant-Killer.	
Jack and the Beanstalk.	
Cinderella.	
Puss in Boots.	
Diamonds and Toads.	

Select Poems—Continued.	Vols.
Burns.	1
The Carys (pamphlet).....	
Havergal.	1
The Building of the Ship and Other Poems (Longfellow).....	1
The building of the Ship.	
The Hanging of the Crane.	
Mortui! Salutamus.	
Keramos.	
Snowbound (Whittier) (pamphlet).....	
The Deserted Village (Goldsmith) (pamphlet).....	
Christalan (Mrs. Trask) (pamphlet).....	
The Prisoner of Chillon (Byron) (pamphlet).....	
The Rape of the Lock (Pope).....	1
Enoch Arden (Tennyson)	1
Dora (Tennyson) (pamphlet).....	
Idylls of the King.	2
In Memoriam (Tennyson).. ..	1
Essay on Man (Pope).....	1
L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, and Lycidas (Milton).....	1
Sampson Agonistes (Milton).....	1
King Robert of Sicily (Longfellow) (pamphlet).....	
Horatius (Macaulay) (pamphlet).....	
Miscellaneous Poems.....	3
Selection from the Bible (pamphlet).....	
Shakespeare's As You Like It.....	1
The Merchant of Venice	1
Twelfth Night.....	1
Hamlet.....	1
The Tempest	1
Much Ado About Nothing	1
A Midsummer-Night's Dream	1
Macbeth.....	1
The Study of English Literature (Farrar) (pamphlet).....	
An Introduction Study of American Literature by Brander Matthews.....	1
Four of Emerson's Essays	1
Love	
Friendship.	
Nature.	
Self-Reliance.	
Representative Men (Emerson).....	1
Four of Smiles' Essays.....	1
The Influence of Character.	
Work.	
Courage.	
Self-Control.	
Selections from the Essays of Lord Bacon.....	1
Macaulay's Essay on the Pilgrim's Progress (pamphlet).....	
A Dissertation on Roast Pig (Lamb) (pamphlet)	
The Legend of Sleepy Hollow (Irving).....	1
A Christmas Carol (Dickens).....	1
The Bird's Christmas Carol (Wiggin).....	1
The Peace Egg (Ewing).....	1
Daddy Darwin's Dovecote (Ewing).... }	
Monsieur, the Viscount's Friend (Ewing).....	1
The Newberg Stove.	1
The Child of Urbino.....	1
The Dog of Flanders.....	1
The Prince and the Pauper (Mark Twain).....	2
A Tale of the Sea (Charles Reade) (pamphlet).....	

	Vols.
Washington and the Spy (Cooper)	1
The Great Stone Fence (Hawthorne)..... }	1
Selections from American Orations (pamphlet)	
Selections for Declamation (pamphlet).....	
Pluck and Plod (Rev. Wm. Lloyd) (pamphlet).....	
Selections from Youth's Companion for supplementary reading:	
No. 1. A Book of Stories	1
Little Jarvis.	
Why "Pat" Wore the V. C.	
The Extra Freight.	
A Boy in Gray.	
In the School-house Loft.	
No. 4. Sketches of the Orient	1
In Chinese Streets.	
Dining with a Mandarin.	
Corea and its Army.	
A Japanese Garden Party.	
The Jinrikisha of Japan.	
A Japanese House.	
Slam and its Royal White Elephant.	
House-keeping in East India.	
A Morning in Benares.	
The Fire Worshippers.	
Some Little Egyptians.	
Oriental Sweetmeats.	
No. 5. Old Ocean.....	1
About Icebergs.	
The Gulf Stream.	
The Kuro Siwo.	
The Trade Winds.	
The Mariner's Compass.	
Minot's Ledge Light.	
Buoys.	
The Pilot Boat.	
An Ocean Guide-post.	
An Ocean Observatory.	
The U. S. Life-saving Service.	
No. 6. Life in the Sea	1
Lobsters and Lobstering.	
Mackerel and Cod.	
The Swordfish.	
The Scotch Herring Fishery.	
Sardines.	
Catching Sharks.	
The Sturgeon.	
The Giant of Creation.	
Fiddlers and Hermits.	
A Baby in Furs.	
Where Sponges Grow.	
No 7. Bits of Bird Life	1
Bird Life in an Old Apple-Tree.	
An Oriole's Nest.	
Crow Ways.	
A Family History.	
A Jolly Red-Head.	
The Carrier-Pigeon in America.	
The Partridge.	
Ostrich-Farming.	
A Widow's Mites.	
Owls and Their Uses.	

Selections from Youth's Companion—Continued:	Vols.
Friends in Feathers and Fur	2
The Story of Buzzy (pamphlet).....	
The Seven Little Sisters.....	1
Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children.....	1

HISTORY.

The Constitution of the United States (pamphlet).....	
The Constitution of the State of Michigan (pamphlet)	
History of the United States (Montgomery).....	3
The Discovery of America (from Washington Irving).....	1
The First Settlement of Virginia (Jno. Smith).....	3
The Indian Tribes East of the Mississippi,	
The French and Indian War and the Loss of Canada, }	1
(From Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac.")	
The War of Independence (with maps) (Fiske).....	1
First Battles of the Revolution (Everett).....	1
Historical Tales (Morris).....	3
Vol. I. How Franklin Came to Philadelphia.	
A Gallant Defense.	
The Green Mountain Boys.	
Stealing a Locomotive.	
On the Track of a Traitor.	
The Siege of Fort Schuyler.	
Vol. II. An Escape From Libby Prison.	
How the Charter Was Saved.	
The Fate of the Philadelphia.	
The British at New York.	
The Sinking of the Albemarle.	
Vol. III. Marlon, the Swamp Fox.	
Paul Revere's Ride.	
How the Electric Telegraph Was Invented.	
The Story of the Regicides.	
Sir William Phips and the Silver Ship.	
Hero Tales From American History (Lodge and Roosevelt).....	2

Washington.
Daniel Roone.
George Rogers Clarke.
The Battle of Trenton.
Bennington.
King's Mountain.
The Storming of Stony Point.
Gouverneur Morris.
The Burning of the Philadelphia.
The Cruise of the "Wasp."
The "General Armstrong" Privateer.
The Battle of New Orleans.
John Quincy Adams and the Right of Private Petition.
Francis Parkman.
Remember the Alamo.
Hampton Roads.
The Flag-Bearer.
Death of Stonewall Jackson.
The Charge at Gettysburg.
Grant and the Vicksburg Campaign.
Robert Gould Shaw.
Charles Russell Lowell.
Sheridan at Cedar Creek.
Lieutenant Cushing and the Ram "Albemarle."
Farragut at Mobile Bay.
Lincoln.

	Vols.
The American Citizen (Charles F. Dole).....	2
The Political Duty of Educated Men (G. W. Curtis), (pamphlet).....	
Robinson Crusoe's Money (Wells).....	1
Political Economy (Thompson).....	1
A History of England (Montgomery).....	8
Readings from English History (Green).....	1
Outlines of the World's History (Swinton).....	5
Frederick the Great (Macaulay).....	5
Sketch of Phillip II, of Spain (Motley) (pamphlet).....	
Peter the Great (Motley).....	1
Selections from Plutarch's Lives	1
Golden Deeds (Yonge).....	2
Vol. I. The Pass of Thermopylæ.	
The Shepherd Girl of Nanterre.	
Leo the Slave.	
The Voluntary Convict.	
Vol. II. The Monthyon Prizes.	
The Soldiers in the Snow.	
The Second of September.	
Agostina of Zaragoza.	
Tales of a Grandfather (Selections) (Scott).....	1
The Story of Sir William Wallace.	
The Rise of Robert the Bruce.	
The Exploits of Douglas and Randolph.	
The Battle of Bannockburn.	
Concerning the Exploits of Edward Bruce, the Douglas, Randolph Earl of Murray, and the Death of Robert Bruce.	

LANGUAGE.

Our Language: Its Use and Structure Taught, by Practice and Example (Part I.) (Southworth and Goddard).....	1
Elementary Lessons in English (Knox: Heath).....	8
Advanced Lessons in English Grammar (Maxwell).....	8
Outlines of Rhetoric (Genung).....	8
Word Analysis (Swinton).....	2

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetical Examples (three pamphlets).....	
Arithmetical Problems (E. Wentworth).....	1
A Grammar School Arithmetic (abridged from Wentworth) (unfinished).....	
A School Algebra (Wentworth).....	8
Definitions to Wentworth's Geometry with Figures (pamphlet).....	
Captions to Wentworth's Geometry (first three books).....	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Five Gateways of Knowledge (Dr. Wilson).....	1
Frye's Complete Geography.....	1 (or 2)
Science Primer Series:	
Introductory	1
Physiology.....	2
Physics.....	2
Chemistry.....	2
Physical Geography.....	2
Logic.....	2
Geology	2
The Childhood of the World (Clodd).....	
A First Book in Geology (Shaler).....	2
Coal and Coal Mines (Homer Greene).....	2
Physical Geography (Guyot).....	1

	Vols.
Public School Temperance (Richardson)	1
Everyday Business (Emery).....	
A Primary Speller.....	1
An Advanced Speller.....	1
A Practical Cook Book (B. Kate Wright)	1
An Almanac for 1895 (pamphlet).....	
An Almanac for 1896 (pamphlet).....	
List of Publications in American Braille (pamphlet).....	
Latin:	
Six Orations of Cicero (A. and G.).....	1
The Beginner's Book in Latin.....	1
German:	
Shiller's Der Taucher and Das Lied von der Glocke.....	

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.

The act incorporating this school was approved February 27, 1851. It was established and has since been maintained as an educational institution, and the title, "Blind Asylum," by which it is sometimes called, is a misnomer that puts the school in a wrong light and does it harm.

There are many blind children in the State who would take advantage of the opportunity that the State offers here to become educated, but for the belief that the school is a sort of home, or hospital, where the blind of all ages and conditions are admitted for treatment, or that it is an asylum for the helpless and infirm blind. The institution is simply a part of the great public school system of the State. It is in no sense a home or asylum, but simply a school where the blind children of the State are admitted for a limited time for the purpose of being educated, and put in position to do something for themselves. The chief object of the school is to make the blind self-sustaining. The several departments are under the supervision of competent instructors, especially adapted to the work undertaken. In the literary department a thorough course is given in all the elementary branches as well as in the branches of a high school course. In the department of music an extended course is pursued in vocal and instrumental music as well as in theory, harmony and composition. In the work department the boys are taught a number of useful trades and the girls to sew, crochet, knit and do a variety of other useful work. The departments of physical culture and kindergarten are features of much importance.

The school is supported entirely by appropriations made by the Legislature and is, therefore, strictly a State school. Liberal provision has always been made for its support, and there is no charge made for tuition, board and lodging.

Pupils must be provided with ample clothing, and their expenses to and from school must be borne by the parent or guardian. .

Applicants for admission must be of good mental and physical capacity. Those who are feeble-minded, or who suffer such physical deformity or weakness as to necessitate special care, are not admitted. None are received under the age of nine years ; and while applicants are sometimes admitted as old as 24, they should be much younger. The school being supported by the State, none but bona fide residents are admitted.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS
BOONVILLE.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

W. M. Williams.....	President
W. R. Baker.....	Secretary
E. B. Russell.....	Treasurer

COMMISSIONERS.

W. M. Williams.....	Boonville
Charles E. Leonard.....	Bell Air
Thomas C. Rainey.....	Marshall
W. A. Rothwell.....	Moberly
J. J. Russell.....	Charleston

OFFICERS OF SCHOOL.

I. D. Drake.....	Superintendent
D. L. Davis.....	Assistant Superintendent
W. R. Baker.....	Secretary and Book-keeper

EMPLOYES.

R. B. Jones.....	Captain Company B and gardener
J. P. Logan.....	Captain Company A and teacher
E. G. Scott.....	Captain Company C and laundryman
M. H. Brewster.....	Captain Company D and teacher
L. E. Scott.....	Captain Company F and tailor
G. E. Mann.....	Captain Company E and supt. knitting
W. H. Harrison.....	Teamster
John Oak.....	General force work
Charles Weber.....	Shoemaker
Will Cochran.....	Carpenter
John Hack.....	Baker
J. V. Sampson.....	Brickmaker
Ed. R. Edgar.....	General force work
Al. G. Blakey.....	Teacher
Will Jenner.....	Night watchman
J. C. Farris.....	Night watchman
W. W. Field.....	Engineer
Mrs. A. Giles.....	Housekeeper
Miss Emma Eaton.....	Mending department
Miss Maggie Chambers.....	Boys' dining hall
Miss Elda Kenworthy.....	Officers' dining-room and kitchen
Mrs. Mattie Mann.....	Teacher
Miss Gerhardt.....	Relief lady and pianist

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

The Board of Managers of the State Reform School for Boys, in compliance with the provisions of the statutes, submits the following report of the condition of said institution for the two years ending December 31, 1896 :

There were in the school on the 31st day of December, 1894, 172 boys. The number of inmates on the 31st day of December, 1896, was 332, an increase of 160 during the last two years. There have been committed to the school since it was established eight years ago about 750 boys. Nearly every county in the State has been represented among its inmates. The good results of the work done are manifest in the fact that a large number of those wayward boys have returned to paths of usefulness and now occupy responsible positions in business life.

The statute regulating the Reform School was revised and amended by the last Legislature.

All boys under eighteen years of age convicted of felony must be committed to the institution for a term not less than two years and not longer than until their majority.

Those convicted of a misdemeanor may, in the discretion of the court, be sent for the same time.

Probate courts are also invested with the authority to commit to its guardianship minors whose associations are liable to lead them into criminal and vicious habits. Due inquiry must first be made, however, in regard to the matter, and the guardian or parent, as the case may be, must have due notice of the proceedings. Only one or two boys have been sent to the school under this provision of the law.

County courts also have the authority to send indigent persons of suitable age at the expense of the county, where such persons are liable to become a public charge and where their conduct is such as to make it necessary that they should be restrained. No boys have been committed to the school under this provision of the law.

The shortest term fixed by the statute is two years. The courts in many instances have given the lowest limit in their sentences. We think this is a mistake. The statute requires the Board of Managers to establish rules by which a boy for good conduct may be released, subject to be returned at any time when his actions are such as to make it necessary. The regulations adopted pursuant to this statute, enable any boy to secure his release at the expiration of 18 months from the time he enters the school. In cases where the sentence is for two years, he is only subject for six months longer to the control and management of the officers. Practical experience demonstrates the fact that one of the most useful and effective features of the work accomplished, is the supervision exercised after the boys are released. It can be readily seen that the guardianship over these minors, and an effort to see that they are properly located and are kept at work or suitably employed, and with proper surroundings outside of the institution, is quite as important as the work done in it. The fact that a boy is subject to be returned for misconduct furnishes an incentive to him not to be overlooked. It would be far better if in all cases the term was lengthened rather than shortened. The best results have been accomplished where the boy has been committed to the guardianship of the school during his minority. In most cases they have been permitted to leave the institution and return to their homes after the same length of time that they would have been required to remain had the sentence only been for two years. The difficulty is in the supervision after leaving the institution. In this connection it has been the earnest desire of the Board of Managers, and of the superintendent, to exercise a more careful supervision of the boy out "on leave" or parole than has been within their power heretofore. It is believed that the supervision of boys released on parole should be made more prominent in the work of the school. Everything that can be done should be resorted to, to assist them in securing proper positions and to surround them with suitable influences after leaving the school. This should be emphasized and careful attention given to it. It is the wish of the officers to give every attention possible to this branch of the work.

The superintendent reports that out of the boys who have been committed to the school, about 80 per cent are doing well. As might be expected, some have returned to their evil ways and have finally been committed to the penitentiary. A large majority, however, have been arrested in their criminal career and it is to be hoped will make good citizens.

The school has been constantly growing in favor, and the people of the State have become more interested in it as they have become better acquainted with its workings.

LANDS.

The farm consists of 168 acres. Thirty acres are in pasture, twenty-two acres are used for garden and eighty-eight are used for farming purposes.

BUILDINGS.

The main building was erected by contract when the school was first established.

There is upon the farm a small frame building. The boys have erected, under the supervision of the officers of the school, a chapel and dining hall, a residence for the superintendent, a two-story brick laundry and brick building for the industrial shops, and a large brick barn, a cottage for the boys, also a building used for the double purpose of bakery and cold storage, the upper part of which is a dormitory and school-room for the colored boys. The work of constructing all the buildings, except the main building and the frame cottage on the farm, was done by the officers and boys of the school. No outside labor was employed. These buildings were erected at very little cost to the State. The building of them served a double purpose. The State secured valuable buildings, and at the same time many of the boys became proficient carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, etc., and therefore have been enabled to earn living wages upon their release from the school.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The last Legislature made its appropriations upon a basis of 176 boys in the school. This was the number of inmates at that time. During the two years the number has almost doubled. The appropriations have been expended in the manner directed by the Legislature and for the specific purposes for which they were made. During the last session the chapel and dining-hall, previously built by the boys, was destroyed by fire. Out of the appropriation made for that purpose a new dining-hall and chapel has been erected. The building could not have been constructed by contract at the usual price paid for such work for less than \$18,000. Out of the appropriations for building and repairs about \$6,500 was used for this building. Another building, the lower story of which is used as a bakery and for cold storage and the upper part as a dormitory and school-room, cost the State about \$3,000. This building and its fixtures at contract prices, it

is estimated, would have cost about \$3,000. The cottage for sixty boys was also built, and the amount expended for it out of the general appropriation for buildings and repairs was about \$4,500. This building would have cost \$8,000 or \$9,000 at contract prices. A brick machine, boilers, knitting machines, wood-working machines, hose and fire pump, and other articles which are more particularly referred to in the superintendent's report submitted herewith as a part of this report, were also purchased out of this general appropriation, consuming the entire amount of \$19,800 appropriated by the last Legislature for improvements and repairs.

WORK.

The boys are required to work. They are given instruction in school during part of the day and during the remainder are engaged in various occupation. It is the intention to teach each one some trade so that he will be able to earn an honest living upon his release. Habits of industry are taught and enforced.

HEALTH.

During the eight years of the existence of the school, there have been only three deaths among its inmates. The healthful situation, regular habits, proper exercise, together with the wholesome food furnished the boys have, no doubt, contributed to this highly gratifying result.

HOLIDAYS.

It has been the earnest desire of the officers to gain the confidence and good will of the boys; to make each one feel that they have an especial interest in his welfare; to surround him, as far as possible, with the influence of a kind home, and to arouse his interest in doing his part to make successful the work of the institution. The discipline is such as should be enforced in a well regulated family. Holidays are observed and regular times for play are set apart, as well as for work and for study. In recognition of their duty to the State which has cared so well for them, Missouri Day is set apart and observed by appropriate exercise. An endeavor is made to inculcate the idea in the minds of the boys that while they have gone wrong in the past, the State is holding out every inducement to them to correct their past errors and lay a proper foundation for useful lives.

OFFICERS.

The work of Supt. Drake cannot be too highly commended by the Board of Managers. His entire time and thought have been devoted to the good of the school, and its successful working has been largely

due to his untiring zeal and interest. He has been ably aided by the assistant superintendent, D. L. Davis, and the other officers who have been engaged with him. The State is to be congratulated upon having secured men whose hearts are in the work.

SUPPORT.

The statute provides that for each boy in the school the county from which he is sent shall pay \$10 a month. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of inmates, the officers have been enabled to pay all the expenses of the institution out of the appropriations and the support fund, except the bills of December, 1896, which remain unpaid. A sufficient amount is due the school from the criminal cost fund, on account of boys whose sentences have been commuted by the Governor from imprisonment in the penitentiary to the Reform school and whose expenses are to be paid as part of the criminal costs; and from counties which are delinquent to pay the outstanding bills for the past month. One difficulty encountered in complying with the evident purpose of the State to pay cash for the purchases for State institutions is the delay on the part of the counties in paying the amounts due from them. The warrants are frequently not issued when the amount is due. Then, too, in many cases the counties are not prepared to meet the warrants at the time that the school is most in need of funds, and these warrants have to be held until later date.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Board has examined the recommendations made by the superintendent in his statement of necessary appropriations and approves said recommendations as follows: Hospital, \$6,000; cottage for boys, \$5,000; blacksmith and carpenter-shop, \$2,500; boys' closet and sewerage, \$2,000; knitting machines, \$1,000; printing outfit, \$1,000; farm land, \$8,000; live-stock, \$500; library, \$500; furniture and repairs, \$2,500.

SALARIES.

The officers of the institution are upon duty 14 or 15 hours a day, and for 7 days of the week. The salaries of family officers and other employes range from \$40 to \$50 per month, according to the grade of the officer.

The appropriations for salaries should be \$17,500 a year for the next two years. This will only be moderate compensation for the officers, a list of whom and the salaries paid is hereto appended :

	Per month.		Per month.
L. D. Drake.....	\$150 00	John Hack.....	\$45 00
D. L. Davis.....	83 33	J. V. Sampson.....	40 00
W. R. Baker.....	83 33	Ed. R. Edgar.....	40 00
R. B. Jones.....	50 00	Al. G. Blakey.....	40 00
J. P. Logan.....	50 00	Will Jenner.....	30 00
E. G. Scott.....	50 00	J. C. Farris.....	30 00
M. H. Brewster.....	50 00	W. W. Field.....	60 00
L. E. Scott.....	50 00	Mrs. A. Giles.....	33 33
G. E. Mann.....	50 00	Miss Emma Eaton.....	18 00
W. H. Harrison.....	45 00	Miss Maggie Chambers.....	25 00
John Oak.....	40 00	Miss Elda Kenworthy.....	20 00
Chas. Weber.....	50 00	Mrs. Mattie Mann.....	20 00
Will Cochran.....	50 00	Miss Gerhardt.....	18 00

A classified statement of the expenses of the institution accompanies this report, and is included in the statement of the secretary made to the Board.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The supervision of the institution is committed to a Board of Managers consisting of five members, which is now composed of Chas. E. Leonard, Thos. C. Rainey, W. A. Rothwell, J. J. Russell and W. M. Williams. The terms of Chas. E. Leonard, Thos. C. Rainey and W. A. Rothwell expire February 1, 1897, and that of J. J. Russell and W. M. Williams, February 1, 1899. The officers of the Board are: W. M. Williams, President, and W. R. Baker, Secretary, and the Executive Committee consists of W. M. Williams and Chas. E. Leonard.

REPORTS.

The superintendent has made to the Board a report giving a detailed account of the work done in the institution, and of the appropriations needed for the coming two years, and the secretary and treasurer have submitted their reports, all of which are printed in connection herewith, and are presented for the consideration of the General Assembly. All the information desired in regard to the conduct of the school can be obtained from these various reports.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. WILLIAMS,
President.

CHAS. E. LEONARD,
W. A. ROTHWELL,
THOS. C. RAINEY,
J. J. RUSSELL,
Board Managers.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Hon. Board of Managers of the State Reform School for Boys,
Boonville, Mo.:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith hand you my fourth biennial report of the school as its superintendent. At no time since the opening of the institution has there been such progress shown in every department as during the two years just closing. The number of boys has doubled, and the school can no longer be looked upon as experimental but, rather, an institution which will prove its worth to the State in reclaiming a majority of its delinquent youth. The wisdom of the Board of Managers in securing more liberal laws to govern the school is attested by the increase in numbers and in admitting a class of incorrigibles that were excluded until two years ago. All boys between the ages of 8 and 18 are admissible, and the Governor may commute from penitentiary boys under 21 years of age should he deem them suitable subjects for reformation.

I can only commend the raising of the age from sixteen to eighteen years, as in no case have we been given trouble by the boys over sixteen, and have great hope of reform in eighty per cent of the boys sent to us over the age of sixteen years. In the eight years since the school was first opened for the admission of boys seven hundred and thirty-four have come to us. At present we have three hundred and thirty-six, showing four hundred and sixteen to have been released or discharged as the case may be. Out of that number eighty per cent of them are leading upright lives. Ten per cent of the ones released or discharged have gone to prison in this or some other state and ten per cent of them have not been guilty of any offense to again incarcerate them, but are indolent fellows not to be classed with the self-supporting boy. I am very much gratified at the showing we are able to make in this regard; I think the State is well repaid for its outlay in furnishing the means whereby so many of her youth may be rescued from ruin. The cost of maintenance is gradually growing less as the numbers increase, and we hope to be able to maintain the school on a

basis of ten dollars per month per capita. It must be considered that the equipment has been expensive and will continue until the capacity of the school has been reached. The solution of the problem of making a boy self-supporting will perhaps appear expensive to the State, but, taking into consideration that it will be the means of preventing criminal costs in the future, will commend it to the fair-minded citizen of our great commonwealth. A boy, even though educated in a reform school, may prove his worth as a citizen in after life. Every inducement is offered and encouragement given to assist the boy who has a desire to help himself.

WORK.

While the work performed by the boys of the school is an important part of the life spent here, it is not a primary consideration. We attempt, first of all, to impress upon the boy the effects of wrong-doing; to create, if possible, a desire to correct his life by strict conformance to any and every duty imposed by his superiors, thus teaching the essential lesson of obedience, and laying the foundation of an upright character. The mechanical pursuits afforded by the institution furnish employment for a considerable number of boys, and the interest shown by them causes us to ask for an addition of two or three branches of industry. The brick-layers have exceeded our expectations, and success in this particular is assured. The compensation of the brick-mason makes it one of the most desirable trades, and furnishes employment the greater part of the year. The carpenters have done equally as well; the trade is calculated to equip boys for the future in a pursuit that is of great benefit. The trade is taught in a most thorough manner, and the use of tools connected with this industry is made familiar. Hence it is, we look forward to the success of the State's wards by affording advantages of teaching trades. Carpenters, brick-masons, plasterers, steam-fitters, tailors and shoemakers are now to be found at work in our cities that testify to the worth of the industrial system.

DISCIPLINE.

A good, wholesome family discipline is enjoyed, and a case of insubordination is rarely ever known. It is very important that an officer should study the different temperaments and use the utmost discretion in whatever punishment is necessary to promote the interest of the school and the boy. A punishment is never imposed in anger, and the one on whom the punishment is inflicted is made to see the gravity of his offense, and to feel that simply justice is being done him. Boys are required to give strict obedience to authority, and the

more cheerfully, the better able are we to judge of the improvement being made. In case of corporal punishment, the superintendent or assistant superintendent is present to see that no unusual severity or brute force is resorted to, but that the one imposing punishment do it in a kind and dignified manner.

SCHOOLS.

About the same per cent of boys come to us with no education as in former years, many of them not being able to read or write. Our schools are graded after the public school system, as far as possible, and the teachers are in every way competent, and are accomplishing much in this direction. Every boy must attend school a half of each day. A primary grade continues all the year, while the advanced grades are discontinued during the summer season. We are able to accomplish about the same results as attend the public schools. No boy is allowed to go home who cannot read and write. Only the common branches are taught. The boys are well versed in the history of the State, as well as that of the United States. Lessons are recited to me on each Saturday night in our assembly hall and much interest is shown by the pupils. Great good is bound to result from this method of teaching.

CLOTHING.

All articles of clothing that are worn by the boys are made by them. Our tailor-shop and shoe-shop are in charge of very competent men, who have been able to teach boys to complete the trades, thus enabling them to secure positions after leaving the school and to make an honorable living. The clothing worn is a blue jeans for winter and cotton denim for summer. In winter we furnish every boy with two suits of cotton-flannel underwear. This adds to the comfort of the boy and protects his health as well. Boys are compelled to care for their clothing and are held individually responsible for their belongings. The shoes worn are made by boys being taught the trade and are of good quality. Philadelphia kip is used for every-day wear, and calf-skin for shoes given boys who are released. Sewed and pegged work, without the aid of machinery, is made, and the boy is taught thoroughly every part of work employed in the manufacture of shoes. Graduates from this department are now carrying on work for themselves and are making good records. The knitting-shop has proven quite an acquisition to the school. With fifteen machines, we turn out about 600 pairs of socks per day. Some of the boys have become very proficient in this particular branch of industry, several of them being able to knit 75 or 80 pairs on one machine, working about eight hours per day.

HOLIDAYS.

All legal holidays are observed by the school, namely: Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Missouri's Birthday, Thanksgiving and Christmas. The 10th of August is the most important to the Missouri boy, as it is the birthday of the State, and our boys are perfectly familiar with its subsequent history. The holidays are much enjoyed, and something is done to leave its impression on the minds of the boys to stimulate loyalty.

RECREATION.

As recreation is a part of the boy's life, and is just as essential to his mental training, we give a specified time each day for play. A boy is expected to join in the sports indulged in, and it often develops what we have failed to accomplish otherwise. We try to create a spirit of excellence for one whose ambition leads him to excel at play, will be found doing the same at school or at work. Games of football, base-ball, marbles, tops, and, in fact, every game known to the American boy, that is not harmful, is allowed and enjoyed by them.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

The same course is pursued as heretofore, the clergy of the city coming to us each Sunday, which has proven very beneficial. Our Sabbath school is still a feature of our Sunday service.

MILITARY.

More in this line of improvement has been done the past year than ever before, feeling its necessity to instill habits of system and precision. We have had inspection and dress parade each week with a half hour drill in infantry maneuvering daily. We hope to add to this feature the coming year and extend it as far as practicable.

FOOD.

This subject is one that either contents or makes one discontented. We have always tried our utmost to provide good, wholesome food for our boys, but have never indulged in delicacies except on holiday occasions, when they are provided with everything that is necessary for their good. No restriction of diet as a means of punishment is permitted, as we can hardly hope to reform a boy on an empty stomach.

HEALTH.

Method and system have aided, perhaps more than all else, in the matter of health. The sanitation of the institution is first class, and the laws of hygiene have been carefully adhered to. No better testimonial to its effect can be had than a statement of the fact that we have had but three deaths since the establishment of the school. No boys are admitted being afflicted with any cutaneous disorder. Thus it is we are not called upon to report any case of contagion.

APPROPRIATIONS AND HOW EXPENDED.

There was appropriated by the Legislature for permanent improvement \$19,800. This money was spent as follows:

Six thousand five hundred dollars was used to construct a dining-room and chapel to take the place of the one burned in February, two years ago. Our present building is in every way superior to the other—in size, architecture and substantiality.

Three thousand dollars was used for a store building, bake shop and cold storage. In this we have a very complete house. The first floor is occupied by the bakery, cold storage and store room. The second story is occupied by our negro boys, furnishing them a very comfortable home without extra cost to the State.

A cottage for fifty white boys was erected for the sum of \$4,500. This building is, perhaps, the best on the school grounds in point of superior work. The entire building is finished in native oak. All finish lumber was made in our carpenter shop, as in fact all doors, frames, casings, flooring, ceiling and everything needed in its erection. We take a great deal of pride in the work accomplished by our boy mechanics, knowing the usefulness of such a course in effecting a permanent reform.

An ice-house, with a capacity of 500 tons, was built for the sum of \$400. This, with the extension of our boiler-house, comprise the permanent addition to the school. Three new boilers and a fire pump were added to our steam plant, making one in every respect first class. Our fire service is complete and will enable us to control any fire that might break out on the grounds. The capacity of the pump is 700 gallons per minute and the pressure 160 pounds. We erected at a small cost a pumping station, located near our ponds, where we have had sufficient water for washing, sprinkling and for boilers. It has greatly reduced the cost of water furnished by the Boonville Water Company.

RECAPITULATION.

Dining hall and chapel.....	\$6,500 00
Store building and bakery.....	3,000 00
Cottage.....	4,500 00
Brick machine.....	650 00
Wood-working machinery.....	1,000 00
Knitting machinery.....	1,000 00
Three boilers and fire-pump.....	1,550 00
House and fire-plugs and attachments.....	750 00
Ice-house.....	400 00
Extension of water-mains.....	450 00
Total.	19,800 00

NEEDS.

Our most pressing need is a hospital. We have no room which can be used in case of epidemic, and in our crowded condition we can scarcely care for the ones who, by any means, are incapacitated. The cost of a modern hospital, with equipment, would be about \$6,000. Another cottage for boys is an imperative necessity. Should our numbers continue to increase, we will need the house before it can be built; \$5,000 will erect a building to accommodate 50 or 60 boys. A blacksmith and carpenter shop are much needed improvements. Our present carpenter quarters are wholly inadequate, and a building to accommodate a blacksmith shop will add another mechanical branch to our school; \$2,500 will be sufficient to erect and equip a shop of that character. Our boys' closet will, of necessity, have to be enlarged; \$1,000 is asked for such improvement, and to extend our sewerage system it will take at least \$1,000 for such purpose. We need more land and ask that \$8,000 be appropriated for same. Our livestock are growing old; to replace same, with farm implements and vehicles, I think \$500 sufficient. We should add to our small library, and ask that \$500 be appropriated for books; the boys greatly enjoy the privilege of reading when extended. Our knitting shop has proven its usefulness, and we can use 15 more machines with profit. An outfit for a printing office could be used to advantage for a class of our advanced boys, and the money necessary for knitting shop and printing would be about \$2,000. The furniture of the school has become worn and the buildings of necessity must be kept in repair, consequently \$2,500 is asked for such purpose. In making this statement to the Board of Managers, it is after a very careful examination of the several amounts necessary for the erection of buildings. Owing to the rapid growth of the school not one dollar other than that necessary has been recommended for your consideration. Our institution will soon take a place in the front rank of kindred institutions, and I think the State of Missouri has every reason to be proud of the State Reform School for Boys.

BRICK-YARD REPORT.

During the period of two years, about 2,200,000 brick were made. About 1,750,000 were used in the erection of buildings, laying walks, cisterns, etc.; 150,000 were sold, leaving about 300,000 on hand. The brick-making has furnished an occupation that has given several of our boys trades as brick-setters and burners. Our clay is of excellent quality, and the bricks made are first-class building material. Every building belonging to the State has been erected from this kind of material.

Below will be found a table showing the number of boys committed, and the number of counties represented :

Adair.....	7	Lafayette.....	9
Atchison.....	4	Lawrence.....	2
Audrain.....	1	Livingston.....	1
Barry.....	1	Lewis.....	1
Boone.....	7	Macon.....	3
Buchanan.....	38	Marion.....	1
Caldwell.....	4	Mercer.....	1
Cape Girardeau.....	1	Mississippi.....	2
Callaway.....	4	Moniteau.....	1
Cedar.....	1	Monroe.....	1
Chariton.....	1	Montgomery.....	2
Cinton.....	1	Nodaway.....	4
Cooper.....	1	Pettis.....	10
St. Louis city.....	57	Platte.....	1
Davies.....	2	Putnam.....	3
Dent.....	1	Randolph.....	2
Douglas.....	1	Ray.....	4
Gentry.....	2	Saline.....	13
Greene.....	7	Schuyler.....	1
Henry.....	6	State of Missouri.....	1
Howard.....	1	Sullivan.....	2
Howell.....	2	Texas.....	1
Jackson.....	66	United States.....	13
Jasper.....	14	Vernon.....	1
Johnson.....	4	Warren.....	1
Knox.....	1	Worth.....	1
Laclede.....	3		

A further table shows for what offense boys have been committed, and the number for each offense :

Burglary, second degree.....	72	Felonious assault.....	10
Petit larceny.....	54	Manslaughter, fourth degree.....	1
Burglary and larceny.....	64	Carrying concealed weapons.....	1
Forgery.....	8	Robbery.....	9
Rape.....	3	Arson.....	2
Common assault.....	4	Counterfeiting.....	11
Incorrigibility.....	32	Violating postal laws.....	3
Grand larceny.....	48	Perjury.....	1
Fraud.....	1	Committed by the Governor.....	10
Abstracting U. S. mails.....	2		

Number of boys now in the school—white, 266 ; black, 70 ; total, 336.

Report of mending department for years 1895 and 1896 :

99 red table linens.	217 towels made for rooms.
25 white table linens.	135 bed comforts made.
5 table felts.	26 feather pillows made.
84 white napkins.	98 bed spreads hemmed.
608 boys' napkins.	50 bolster cases made.
62 dining-room aprons.	696 sheets made.
138 tick aprons.	847 pillow cases made.
573 tea towels made.	150 boys' night shirts made.
286 roller towels made.	

Report of clothes made in tailor shop for years 1895 and 1896 :

72 release suits.	909 shirts.
480 uniforms.	36 waiters' jackets.
240 pairs jeans pants.	975 pairs overalls.

List of farm implements :

5 farm wagons.	4 double shovel plows.
2 dump carts.	1 cultivator.
2 carriages.	2 hay rakes.
1 road wagon.	3 harrows.
5 sets of wagon harness.	1 cider mill.
2 sets of carriage harness.	5 hay forks.
1 set of single harness.	3 coal scoops.
2 sets of cart harness.	30 shovels.
1 Deering mower.	12 grubbing hoes.
1 disc harrow.	16 axes.
4 two-horse plows.	2 cross-cut saws.
2 diamond plows.	4 dirt scrapers

Inventory of tools and machinery belonging to the knitting shop :

15 steam knitting machines.	1 vise.
1 hand knitting machine.	8 extra cylinders.
1 automatic ribber.	2 files.
2 loopers.	1 pair pinchers.
1 steam press.	1 set taps.
3 hand winders.	1 set dies.
2 dozen sock boards.	1 shoulder brace.
1 pair scales.	1 pair shears.
14 chairs.	

From June 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897, the length of time the shop has been running, we have shipped 5,155 dozen pairs of socks, besides keeping every boy in the school supplied with two pairs.

List of tools in plumbing shop :

1 stock for cutting 4-inch pipe.	2 cold chisels.
1 set No. 1 stock and dies.	2 cape chisels.
1 set No. 2 stock and dies.	2 diamond point chisels.
1 set taps, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2-inch.	2 gouges.
2 pipe vises.	2 punches.
1 blacksmith's forge.	2 caulking chisels.
1 anvil.	2 hammers.
1 24-inch monkey wrench.	2 long cold chisels.
1 12-inch monkey wrench.	2 soldering irons.
1 24-inch trim wrench.	1 rasp.
1 24-inch Stilson wrench.	1 shave hook.
1 14-inch Stilson wrench.	1 clipping knife.
1 14-inch trim wrench.	1 bending iron.
1 6-inch Stilson wrench.	1 hand lamp.
6 pair plain tongs.	1 lantern.
2 oil cans.	1 large trowel.
1 plumber's furnace.	1 pointing trowel.
1 force pump.	1 hoe.
1 solder pot.	1 gasoline lamp.
1 ladle.	1 pick-ax.
1 tag mould.	1 pair No. 2 brock chain tongs.
1 pair three-wheeled cutters.	1 pair No. 4 brock chain tongs.
1 No. 1 Barnes' pipe cutter.	1 spade.
1 No. 2 Barnes' pipe cutter.	1 boiler ratchet.
1 flat file.	3 dies.
1 round file.	1 alligator wrench.
1 crowbar.	1 compass saw.
1 hand saw.	

The paint-shop outfit is as follows :

5 dusters.	1 stucco wall brush.
5 putty knives.	4 varnish brushes.
1 paper knife.	6 sash tools.
1 diamond glass-cutter.	6 flat paint brushes.
1 paste brush.	8 whitewash brushes.
1 pair paper shears.	2 seven-foot step-ladders.
2 paper rollers.	1 rule.
1 painter's stage, block and tackle.	

I further report the following inventory of tools belonging to the carpenter's department :

2 sets planes.	1 saw-clamp.
1 set Bailey's iron planes.	2 brad awls.
1 combined Dado plane.	2 wood rasps.
1 circular plane.	4 drawing-knives.
2 block planes.	12 hatchets.
12 moulding and head planes.	4 hammers.
4 hand rip-saws.	1 foot adze.
10 cross-cut saws.	1 level.
1 part set compass saws.	1 plumb rule.
2 braces.	1 extension bit.
1 set Jennings' bits.	6 screw-drivers.
1 two-inch auger.	2 pair compasses.
1 one and one-half inch auger.	2 mallets.
2 two-foot steel squares.	2 grindstones.
1 one-foot steel square.	18 assorted files.
2 try squares.	6 nail sets.
1 bevel square.	1 pair clamps.
1 mitre box and saw.	1 four-foot pinch bar.
3 gauges.	2 six-foot cross-cut saws.
2 saw-sets.	2 buck-saws.

List of garden implements :

1 plain drill.	9 scythes.
1 combination drill.	1 garden line and reel.
1 horse cultivator.	2 sprinkling cans.
2 hand cultivators.	11 manure forks.
4 pair vine clippers.	2 hand carts.
1 pair wire clippers.	2 markers.
5 hand spring tooth cultivators.	2 post-hole diggers.
18 flat hoes.	1 shovel.
4 pointed hoes.	4 corn-knives.
6 spading forks.	1 potato-digger.
8 spades.	1 fourteen-inch file.
14 rakes.	40 hot-bed sash.

Also an inventory of shoe shop tools :

6 Acme jacks.	8 Rasps.
2 Crispin jacks.	6 Buffers.
1 Splitting machine.	5 Rhan files.
1 Iron stand.	5 Compasses.
12 Pairs lasts.	1 Pinch hook and eyelet set.
4 Pairs pinchers.	1 Shoe tree.
2 Pairs nippers.	1 Size stick.
7 Hammers.	1 Measure strap.
5 Shank lasts.	1 Heel burnisher.
8 Heel shaves.	3 Forepart irons.
5 Welt knives.	1 Seat wheel.
15 Shoe knives.	1 Fudge wheel.
7 Emery straps.	1 Jigger.
2 Lap irons.	1 Shank burnisher.
3 Stitching clamps.	1 Burnishing lamp.
18 Pegging awls.	3 Sole-leather dies.
10 Sewing awls.	9 Numbering irons.
2 Shoe benches.	5 Stools.

Gardner's report of vegetables raised for the years 1895 and 1896 :

Onions, green	7,654 dozen.	Cauliflower	42 heads.
Onions, dry	203 bushels.	Sage	7 bushels.
Green beans.....	588 "	Potatoes.....	1,669 "
Radishes	8,298 dozen.	Sweet potatoes	623 "
Parsnips	195 bushels.	Pop corn.....	19 "
Asparagus.....	425 bunches.	Celery	1,694 bunches.
Lettuce.....	170 bushels.	Cucumbers.....	94 bushels.
Tomatoes.....	359 "	Pickles.....	720 gallons.
Greens.....	82 "	Pumpkins	6,038.
Green peas.....	255 "	Squash.....	2,962.
Corn	6,412 dozen ears.	Green peppers.....	30 bushels.
Turnips.....	476 bushels.	Muskmelons	1,833.
Lima beans.....	245 "	Watermelons.....	517.
Beets, early.....	122 dozen.	Grapes.....	2,725 pounds.
Beets, late.....	250 bushels.	Blackberries.....	140 gallons
Carrots.....	44 "	Strawberries.....	72 "
Cabbage	21,878 heads		

Below will be found the number of horses, cows, calves and hogs belonging to the State, and in good condition :

9 Head of horses.	10 Calves.
4 Head of mules.	1 Bull.
17 Head of cows.	75 Head of hogs.
6 Heifers.	28 Small pigs.

Report of the farm products for the years 1895 and 1896 : Hay, 35 tons; corn, none; oats, 300 dozen sheaves.

CONCLUSION.

The work of the school has been carried on with a zeal that insures success; and the object for which the school was created is never lost sight of. The question so often asked, "Do Reform schools reform?" can be answered in the fact that 80 per cent of the boys committed to its care turn out well; this augurs well for the future. I am under many obligations to the Board of Managers for their assistance in the many different ways their counsel has always been sought, which has aided very materially in the school's management. The officers of the school, D. L. Davis and W. R. Baker, especially do I wish to commend for their untiring efforts to promote the best interests of the institution.

Our official force is in every way capable, and to united efforts of all is due whatever of success is merited by us. Recognizing the hand of Providence in all things.

Respectfully submitted,

L. D. DRAKE, Superintendent.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF E. B RUSSELL, TREASURER.

Salary—		
Dr. to State warrants.		\$25,000 00
Cr. by warrants issued by board.		25,000 00
Support—		
Dr. to State warrants.		10,000 00
Cr. by warrants issued by board.		10,000 00
Repairs—		
Dr. to State warrants.		19,800 00
Cr. by warrants issued by board.		19,800 00
Brick-yard—		
Dr. to amount received from sale of brick.		810 64
Cr. by warrants issued by board.		810 64
County support—		
Dr. to amount received from counties.		54,088 55
Cr. by warrants issued by board.	\$53,951 72	
Cr. by balance.	136 83	
		54,088 55
State Treasurer—		
Dr. to requisitions on Treasurer credit brick-yard.	\$810 64	
Dr. to requisitions on Treasurer credit county support.	53,951 72	
	\$54,762 36	
Dr. to balance.	136 83	
		54,899 19
Cr. by remittance to State Treasurer.		54,899 19
Balance with State Treasurer.		136 83

Respectfully,

E. B. RUSSELL,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

CONDENSED STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY.

RECAPITULATION.

EXPENDITURES.

Groceries.....	\$7,776 25	Gas.....	\$1,745 46
Lard.....	510 90	Physicians.....	650 50
Fish.....	189 89	Medicine.....	1,112 40
Beef.....	6,730 03	Freight and express.....	2,030 86
Water.....	1,079 34	Printing and books.....	1,162 69
Sundries.....	343 61	Miscellaneous.....	1,978 30
Flour.....	2,899 05	Ministers.....	505 00
Butter.....	1,047 09	Telephone and telegraph.....	207 10
Soap.....	384 97	Rewards.....	420 00
Vegetables.....	288 38	Sending boys home.....	480 00
Clothing.....	5,343 89	Traveling expenses.....	1,710 23
Dry goods.....	3,252 98	Rewards for escaped.....	400 00
Furniture.....	2,757 41	Board meetings.....	454 85
Furnishings.....	6,271 19	Salary of board.....	844 66
Coal.....	2,908 08	Hay and oats.....	1,653 34
Wood.....	1,115 80	Repairs.....	2,493 42
Bacon.....	70 50	Employes.....	3,059 19
Live-stock.....	222 37	Salary of officers.....	25,000 00
Paints and oils.....	455 39	Improvements and receipts.....	19,800 00
Farming utensls.....	137 07		
Ice.....	207 50	Total.....	109,699 19

RECEIPTS.

Special appropriations.....	\$19,800 00
Officers' salary.....	25,000 00
Support.....	10,000 00
Counties.....	54,088 55
Brick-yard.....	810 64
Total.....	109,699 19

W. R. BAKER,
Secretary.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS

LOCATED AT

CHILLICOTHE, MO.,

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING DEC. 31, 1896.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. I. R. Slack.....	Chillicothe
W. H. Sipple	Chillicothe
Mrs. L. U. DeBolt.	Trenton
T. B. Yates.....	Gallatin
James T. Plunkett.	Brunswick

T. B. Yates.	President
W. H. Sipple	Treasurer
Miss Emma M. Gilbert.....	Secretary

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. L. U. DeBolt,	J. T. Plunkett,	T. B. Yates.
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OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE HOME, AND SALARY OF EACH.

Miss Emma M. Gilbert, Superintendent.....	\$900 00
Miss Allie Meade Dawson, Clerk.....	300 00
Mrs. Emma F. Bland, Cottage Manager.....	400 00
Miss Mary J. Berry, Cottage Manager.....	400 00
Miss R. A. Burke, Teacher.	300 00
Miss Annie Moore, Teacher.....	300 00
Mrs. Julia M. Decker, Teacher.....	300 00
Miss Augusta Fortney, Housekeeper.....	300 00
Miss Lella Parsons, Housekeeper.....	300 00
Mrs. Jennie Gudgell, Relief.....	300 00
John M. Knox, Engineer	600 00
A. Nilson, Night Watch.....	540 00

REPORT.

To the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN—With the convening of your body it becomes our pleasant duty to report the work of the State Industrial Home for Girls, for the two years ending December 31, 1896, and also place before you for consideration the needs of the institution for the succeeding two years.

With the meeting of the Thirty-eight General Assembly, the overcrowded condition of our Home demanded increased room, and necessarily an increase of official force. Therefore, our report contained a request for an aggregate sum of \$32,500, divided as follows:

For additional buildings.....	\$20,000
School and chapel building	7,000
Furnishing these two buildings.....	3,000
Enlarging steam plant	2,500
Total.....	\$32,500

As well as an aggregate sum of \$14,300 for salary and support fund.

This sum was given, but the fund for building and furnishing was cut down to \$30,000 by the Committee on Appropriations, and the result is, buildings in an unfinished condition, and an inadequate support.

The new building erected with this appropriation is now filled with inmates, however, and the new school building in use, though unplastered and without doors. The need, therefore, is great, for more room for inmates, as well as increased facilities for using the buildings we have. We would, then, earnestly recommend and urge that the following sums be appropriated and set aside for the use and support of the Home for the coming two years:

For salaries of officers	\$13,500
Support of inmates.....	13,000
Total.....	\$26,500

Also, in order that the institution now so flourishing and successful, may not be seriously crippled in its work that the following sums

be appropriated for necessary additions and improvements to the property we now have:

One cottage finished and furnished	\$25,000
Finish and furnish school and chapel.....	5,000
Steam plant, buildings, boiler and pipe tunnels.....	11,000
Hospital, complete.....	5,000
Addition to barn	750
Finishing Missouri cottage	1,400
General repairs and betterments.....	2,000
Front fence, walks, farm and garden fencing	5,000
Stock, vehicles, etc	700
Grading and sewerage.....	1,500
Insurance and implements	1,000
Trees and shrubbery.....	250
Total.....	58,600

These sums are based upon the lowest possible estimates of the absolute needs of the institution after careful consideration by the Board of Managers, and nothing has been asked that, in the judgment of the Board, could be dispensed with without more or less detriment to the progress of the work.

In brief explanation of these items, we would say there is urgent need that an appropriation be made at this session of the Legislature to build an additional cottage, as even before it can be completed, the present buildings, now filled almost to their utmost capacity, will be crowded to overflowing, and another interim of two years occur when girls intended for this institution will be housed in jails and work-houses, or allowed to run riot in the streets to wait for room in the home.

The building erected with the last appropriation should be finished that all the room may be utilized. The basement is large and commodious, and with flooring and proper finishing, would add materially to the capacity and comfort of the building.

The lack of funds forced the Board to stop when the school building was simply enclosed and floored. But the unhealthy and crowded state of the old basement room used as a school-room compelled the removal of the school into the unfinished building, which did very well for the spring, summer and early fall; but the coming of cold weather necessitated the heating by stoves and boarding up the doorways, so that at best it is uncomfortable and dangerous. But it enabled us to keep the smaller girls in school all day, a good which counterbalances many evils.

A hospital is one of the greatest needs of the institution. While the health of the girls has been remarkably good and none of the so-called contagious diseases have ever manifested themselves with the class of inmates constantly being received, cases are repeatedly arising that demand hospital surgery and hospital treatment, and much

expense and trouble have already been incurred in the treatment of inmates at St. Mary's Hospital in this city, that could have been cared for at the Home with proper appliances and sanitary conditions. And there is never an immunity from an epidemic of scarlet fever, diphtheria or kindred evils.

While the institution raises much that is consumed on the table, more cows are needed for butter and milk; and the want of fencing, for more garden ground, of farming implements, and additional horses, etc., is imperative.

The steam plant is inadequate to the requirements of the three buildings now standing. Lack of funds has heretofore prevented the necessary improvements upon the boiler-house, and machinery and pipe tunnels should run from the boiler-house to the different buildings to facilitate the care of the piping.

The Board desires to make no recommendation to your body, but would call your attention to a former recommendation from the Board. The desired support of these institutions could undoubtedly be attained with much better satisfaction to the State, as well as less friction, if the appropriations came direct from the State treasury, and were raised by general taxation, instead of requiring the annual payment for each inmate to come from the county sending the inmate. A part of it comes in that way, and the good to the State would certainly be more widespread were all to be raised by a trifling increase of the State tax.

During the year, believing that with the addition of buildings from time to time, some distinguishing name should be assigned each that would serve to mark the building for all time, we gave to the original building the name of the Governor of Missouri under whose administration the act establishing the institution was passed and who was, during his short term, its wise and unfailing friend, as he was to all the charities and benevolences of the State. It is known as Marmaduke cottage. The last building is named Missouri cottage, in honor of this grand old State, whose resources are unfathomable, whose place in the great roster of States is second to none.

We point with pride to the work done in our institution in the few years of its life.

We have a goodly number of our inmates out in comfortable homes, in respectable employment, while a still larger number are now being fitted for useful lives, as domestics, sewing girls, etc.

The proportion of girls saved from vicious lives by our institution is over seventy per cent, a proportion large enough to be a source of great encouragement to those who have labored faithfully in the work.

And is it not an ample reward to any State if but one in ten of the wayward girls are reclaimed and become active factors for good in the world?

The statistics of older states in which such institutions have been long and carefully fostered, show that as the outcasts, the weeds of the universe, born under evil influences, are educated and trained into useful lives of work in the world, the criminal ranks depopulate, and the criminal costs correspondingly decrease.

And above all, co-existent with the duty of a state to its demented unfortunates and its educational interests, lies its duty to the child-life that born of a base parentage, or under the ban of friendless orphanage, knows no happy girlhood, and often no surroundings but vileness and crime. Around such the protecting arm of the State should be thrown, that in years of maturity the State may not suffer by their being.

To the child-life of the nation we must look for the future citizenship, and, unfortunately, to the vicious child as well as the one under moral influences and favorable surroundings, and no money can be better spent than in moulding the untrained and outcast existence into a useful Christian life.

Respectfully submitted,

T. B. YATES, President.

W. H. SIPPLE, Treasurer.

JAS. T. PLUNKETT,

MRS. L. U. DEBOLT,

MRS. I. R. SLACK,

Board of Managers.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Hon. T. B. Yates, President of Board of Managers:

In accordance with requirements of section 5869 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, I beg leave to submit the following biennial report as Treasurer of said Board from January 1, 1895, to January 1, 1897:

Appropriated for support.	\$5,000 00
Receipts from counties, 1895	4,589 00
Receipts from counties, 1896	5,669 54
Warrants on hand, January 1, 1895 ...	1,038 53
Total.....	<u>16,297 07</u>
Amount received from State Auditor, 1895.....	\$8,965 97
Amount received from State Auditor, 1896	7,329 64
Amount undrawn from State Treasurer	1 46
	<u>16,297 07</u>
Appropriated for new buildings	\$30,000 00
By warrants paid	30,000 00
Repair and Trees fund.....	\$800 00
By warrants paid ..	789 77
Balance in fund	23
Appropriated for salaries.....	\$8,700 00
By warrants paid	8,361 58
Balance in fund	<u>338 42</u>

W. H. SIPLE, Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers:

Another two years have passed and the time has arrived for our report, showing the efforts made and the work accomplished by the Home. The number received up to December 31, 1896, is 118.

As will be seen in our report of 1893-94 we were obliged to refuse girls admission for more than a year because of lack of room. The last Assembly appropriated means for a family building which was promptly begun in June after their adjournment, and ready for occupancy the next January, and still that year of building we could only receive very few girls. More than fifty girls were thus refused admission to the Home.

Below you will see a table which will show the number received each year since the opening, and another which shows changes in population of the Home:

Number received in 1889.....	7
Number received in 1890.....	4
Number received in 1891.....	11
Number received in 1892.....	16
Number received in 1893.....	28
Number received in 1894.....	14
Number received in 1895.....	9
Number received in 1896.....	29
Total.....	118
Whole number received.....	118
Number died (1891).....	1
Number discharged for various reasons.....	23
Number returned as unfit subjects.....	3
Number out on leave of absence.....	13
Number now in the Home.....	78
Total number in Home 1895-6.....	102

It should be remembered in making a study of these tables, that those out of the Home on a leave of absence are still under the care of the institution, while many who have been discharged look to us still for advice, encouragement, and at times comfort. It is our desire to keep in touch with all as they go out that we may still help them all in our power. A great aid in our work would be to have a visiting agent, who could find proper homes for the girls whom we wish to place on trial, look into the condition of the homes of the girls in many cases, and visit our girls while out on leave of absence.

Several of the girls discharged are married and comfortably settled, and the training received here will aid them in making real homes.

We insert some statistics asked by the Legislative committee, but never used by them, we understand. These show that only 31 counties out of 114 in the State have taken advantage of the benefits of the Home.

We do not believe that we have occasion to blush for the results accomplished in the time past of this institution, and we look forward to better work in its future years. All must grow into the work, its demands and proper conception of its grandeur.

The men who make the laws and administer them do not show the spirit of true manhood who would do aught to cripple this work for young girls. Some people never get out of a rut that has been traveled in for ages. The idea that a girl who has been wayward cannot be reformed is as erroneous as to think boys could not be made better; and yet the standard placed for a girl is based upon a different kind of morality and a much higher degree than that for a boy. It is demanded by society that a girl must go out from these homes with higher ideals of purity and right action in every particular than the daughters of the homes of the land, but if a boy keeps out of the hands of the law, he is too often counted as reformed.

We may never see a different state of things; we may never come to a time when people will be judged fairly and justly, but in the slow march of ages it will come.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS, AT CHILLI- COTHE, MO.

1. Whole number admitted? Up to January 14, 1897, 120.
2. For what offenses?

Vagrancy and disorderly	3
Disorderly conduct	7
Vagrancy	39
Disobeying order of circuit court	1
Assault and battery	1
Assault	2
Disturbing the peace	7
Firing weapons in the street	1
Malicious mischief	1
Attempted arson	2
Larceny	15
Burglary and larceny	1
Prostitution	4
Lewdness and lewd conduct	6
Public indecency	1
Frequenting and loitering about houses of ill-fame	8
Total	99
Apprenticed	21
Entire number	120
Apprenticed girls now in the home	12

3. From what counties ?

Andrew.....	1
Atchison.....	1
Andrain.....	3
Bates.....	2
Buchanan.....	18
Caldwell.....	1
Cedar.....	1
Cooper.....	2
Laclede.....	1
Lafayette.....	2
Lawrence.....	3
Lewis.....	1
Linn.....	4
Livingston.....	5
Mercer.....	2
Monroe.....	2
Wayless.....	1
Dekalb.....	1
Gentry.....	2
Greene.....	1
Grundy.....	10
Harrison.....	3
Jackson.....	5
Jasper.....	21
Johnson.....	1
Newton.....	1
Nodaway.....	3
Pettis.....	11
Pike.....	1
Saline.....	1
St. Francis.....	1
St. Louis city.....	2
Scotland.....	1
Washington.....	1
Total number.....	120

4. Girls committed by justice, police and criminal courts, with approval of circuit and probate judges, and by circuit and recorders' courts; girls apprenticed by parent, guardian, self and probate court.

5. Number paroled? 10.

6. Number discharged? 24; number returned as unfit subjects? 3.

7. Conduct of those discharged? Of the 24 discharged, 13 are married. Of this number we know 10 to be doing well, of the 11 unmarried we know 7 to be doing well, leaving 7 of the married and unmarried that we either do not know about or we know are not doing well. This gives us a per cent of 70.8 reformed and saved girls.

8. Number now in Home? 84.

9. Number committed as vagrants to cover some offense not named? 10.

10. Average age of those now in Home? 15.5 years; average age when committed? 14 years nearly.

Our two buildings are now full, and if we are to continue a work begun and much needed we must have still more room. We should have more cottages in order to better classify our girls. We look to the best interest of each child as she comes into our family, but we could, with more buildings, do this more effectively.

The training we give is all in the direction of self-control and self-respect. We have very little use for punishments, and no severity is

used. Time for thought, self-examination and self-restraint are generally all that is necessary.

The appropriation as granted was not sufficient to complete both cottage and school building, but we have the school building erected, though not finished. We put the seating in that had been in our basement school-room and began school in it last April.

The city school loaned us some of their old desks, and we were able to grade our school on line with the schools of the city, and have now three rooms in use.

All the lower grades, which take in the small girls, attend school all day, while the more advanced and older pupils have the half day session, and devote the morning to domestic work.

The work was brought more in touch with the public schools by receiving recognition at the State association at Pertle Springs in 1895, where Mr. Lesueur and others presented their claims.

State Superintendent Kirk has shown great interest in our Home, and we acknowledge the gift from him of a number of books which we find of value to the school.

We hope to have our building completed in the near future, and then the chapel-room planned for on the second floor will be a great help.

Our chapel services and Sunday school have been conducted during two years as formerly. The thanks of the Home family are due to the ministers of the city who gratuitously have conducted our chapel services so long.

The girls have given several little entertainments which have been much enjoyed by various guests.

The girls are graded upon a system of debits and credits; the debits are given for wrongs and failures to do duty, and are for deportment, study and home industry, while credits are given for thoughtful care and work not especially required of them. For their perfect grades each gets some pleasure outside.

The girls are trained in all kinds of domestic work, and some of them have been able to earn a little money at custom work. This money is their's to use, and the amount they learn to buy with a little money will aid them in knowing how to wisely spend more.

The list of work will show some things made for the merchants and other customers.

We have never had so much trouble in collecting the payments from the counties as the past two years.

I look with hope to the day when our State will look upon these dependent children as wards of the State, and support them and care for them independently of county courts. When we think of the chil-

dren in our county poor-houses and living as vagrants and beggars in our cities who will only live in poverty and degradation all their lives if they are taught nothing better, it stirs one's blood to think what the State could do for them.

There is a great tendency for people to complain of the great expense that it is to them to pay for the care of a child in a home like this. Let us look the figures in the face. In case the Legislature will appropriate \$13,000 for support here, as we ask, when that is apportioned to the \$954,000,000 taxable valuation of the State's property, it will make a tax of one and one-third cents for each \$1,000 worth of property. A man who is assessed \$10,000 will then pay 13 cents in two years to help care for one hundred or more children.

The average cost per capita for food, clothing and medical care in the year 1895 was \$41.88, and in 1896 was \$35.59.

There are some tables subjoined which show the average attendance for the two years, the sewing and knitting done by the inmates and the products of garden and dairy.

The health of our family has been remarkable, and we think much of that is due to the quality of food and the very best sanitary conditions which we can command.

There has been but one death since the opening of the Home, and very few severe cases of sickness.

I wish to express to you, the Board of Managers, the gratitude for your hearty co-operation in my plans for work. We have worked with great harmony for many years.

The officers of the institution have been faithful and diligent, and have shown a deep interest in the welfare of those under their care. The work is confining and laborious in an institution of as few officers as we have. The care and oversight needed, the amount of instruction to be given, makes it necessarily so, but I wish to commend to you the work of those who have worked with me.

AVERAGE MONTHLY STATEMENT.

	1895	1896
January.....	63	59
February.....	63	63
March.....	64	66
April.....	63	68
May.....	63	71
June.....	60	75
July.....	61	79
August.....	62	78
September.....	61	81
October.....	60	83
November.....	57	84
December.....	58	81
	734	888
Average for year.....	61	74

ARTICLES MADE BY GIRLS IN SEWING AND KNITTING DURING THE YEARS 1895-96.

Aprons, work	194	Skirts, cotton.....	117
Aprons, school.....	239	Skirts, flannel.....	68
Bands.....	59	Slippers, knit, pairs.....	71
Callars, crochet.....	9	Sleeves, extra, pairs.....	86
Comforts.....	30	Shoe bags.....	8
Combination suits.....	16	Stockings mended, pairs.....	3,999
Curtains.....	32	Socks, knit, pairs.....	8
Cushions.....	53	Table cloths.....	23
Dresses.....	361	Table cloth, hemstitched.....	1
Dress skirts.....	7	Table napkins.....	224
Dresses made over.....	377	Towels, bath.....	142
Dressing sacks.....	3	Towels, roller.....	28
Drawers, pairs.....	301	Tidies, crochet.....	12
Fascinators, crochet.....	99	Toilet mats.....	62
Handkerchiefs.....	86	Tea coseys, knit.....	44
Handkerchiefs, hemstitched.....	255	Waists, corset.....	88
Hats trimmed.....	43	Waists, dress.....	35
Holders.....	75	Wrappers.....	5
Hair receivers.....	8	Wash cloths.....	290
Lace, yards, crochet.....	755	Ties, silk.....	27
Laundry bags.....	89	Dolls, dressed.....	38
Mittens, pairs, knit.....	14	Fancy garters, pairs.....	3
Mending, pieces.....	14,573	Sun bonnets.....	6
Night dresses.....	214	Embroidered dollies.....	69
Napkins.....	405	Embroidered centerpieces.....	11
Pads, quilted.....	53	Embroidered picture frames.....	2
Pillow cases.....	176	Embroidered needle cases.....	1
Pillow cases, hemstitched.....	19	Embroidered photograph cases.....	1
Pillow shams, pairs.....	43	Embroidered handkerchief cases.....	2
Sheets.....	228		

GARDEN AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, 1,591 pounds	\$318 20
Milk, 6,680 gallons.....	668 00
Eggs, 268 dozen.....	88 70
Asparagus, 177 dozen.....	8 85
Beets, 286 dozen.....	28 60
String beans, 37 bushels.....	12 50
Cabbage, 736 heads.....	36 80
Green corn, 980 dozen.....	68 60
Cucumbers, 8,500.....	245 03
Green onions, 163 dozen.....	8 45
Radishes, 429 dozen.....	14 30
Parsnips, 3 bushels.....	2 40
Peas, 21 bushels.....	15 75
Pie plant.....	3 60
Squash, 11 bushels.....	5 50
Tomatoes, 144 bushels.....	57 60
Potatoes, 400 bushels.....	120 00
Sweet potatoes, 27 bushels.....	45 36
Turnips, 75 bushels.....	30 00
Watermelons, 320.....	16 00
Berries, 30 gallons.....	10 50
Total	\$1,754 74

Respectfully,

EMMA M. GILBERT,

Superintendent.

GENERAL RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYEES.

1. Every inmate of the Home shall be required, when in health, to employ a portion of each day in some work, and when a girl has been placed in a particular department of work or in school, she shall not be detained from her work or school by any person without a special order from the superintendent.

2. No employe shall be absent without permission of the superintendent, and in no case shall the cottage be left with less than two employes in charge.

3. All employes residing on the premises shall be required to rise at the ringing of the morning bell, unless disabled by reason of sickness.

4. No intoxicating drink shall be brought upon the premises except for medical purposes, and then only by the direction of the Home physician.

5. No visitor shall be allowed to hold any communication with the inmates without permission of the superintendent, and then only in the presence of an officer or employe at the time in charge.

6. No light except it be in a lantern and no fire except in a fire-pan shall be carried into any of the attics, cellars, engine-house or out-buildings, and no kerosene, naphtha or inflammable oil of any kind shall be used in the cottage for light or fuel.

7. Visitors may be shown through the Home and grounds, on such days and at such hours as may be prescribed by the superintendent, but no person shall be admitted without a permit from the superintendent.

8. Punishment may be inflicted on the inmates for violation of rules or disobedience of orders, by the deprivation of amusement or recreation, by withholding some favorite article of food or some privilege or indulgence, or by loss of rank or standing in class; by sending to bed out of time, by imposing some irksome duty and by close or solitary confinement for a limited period; and not otherwise except by direction of the superintendent.

9. All the officers and employes of the home are required to work in harmony in executing both the letter and spirit of the law rules.

10. No difference between employes (if any should unfortunately exist) should ever come to the knowledge of the girls.

11. The best discipline is that in which obedience and order are maintained with the least reproof and punishment. Self-control and motherly love are its sure foundations.

12. The manner and conversation of the girls should be strictly observed, and boisterous, rude and uncivil acts, or loud and angry talking must not be permitted.

13. Willful or thoughtless injury to furniture, books or fixtures, or wasting of food or clothing must be checked and at once reported to the superintendent.

14. The wasteful use of gas and water should be avoided. Matches should be kept out of the reach of the girls.

15. No keys are to be entrusted to the girls, unless to be immediately used and returned.

16. The girls should always be in charge of an employe, who must always know where each one is.

17. Cleanliness of person and neatness of dress should be constantly enforced. The utmost cleanliness must be required throughout the premises.

18. When not in use all bath-rooms and closets should be locked. Beds should be daily thoroughly aired and made under the supervision of an employe.

19. Every girl should have a specified duty for each day, and all duties must be performed promptly and thoroughly.

20. A record of the time, manner and circumstances of each case of solitary confinement or other greater punishment must be kept by the cottage manager. Girls locked up should be prevented from communicating with the others.

21. Visitors to the girls or to employes are not to be furnished meals or lodging, except by permission of the superintendent.

22. Details for work at the Home to be done by girls should be made every two months by the cottage manager under the advice and supervision of the superintendent, so that every girl (not incapacitated) shall in turn be taught in all branches of house-work. No girl shall remain detailed for the same work more than two months continuously, except by the order of the superintendent.

23. These rules and regulations may be amended at any quorum meeting of the Board, when the members have had five days' notice of the contemplated amendment, or at any full meeting of the Board without notice.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW UNDER WHICH THE HOME IS OPERATED.

The following act was passed by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly and approved March 26, 1891, going into effect on the 22d of June of that year :

Sections 5760 and 5769, of article VI, chapter 88, of the Revised Statutes of 1889, are hereby repealed, and the following two new sections are enacted in lieu of same.

Section 5760. Every girl over the age of seven and under the age of seventeen years who shall be convicted of being a vagrant, or of any offense not punishable with death or imprisonment for life may, except in cases deemed incorrigible, be sentenced to said Industrial Home until she shall reach the age of twenty-one years, if the court or magistrate before whom such conviction shall be had shall deem the girl so convicted a fit subject to be committed to said Home—such sentence to be approved by the circuit or probate judge before committed, and the age of the girl so committed to be endorsed on the commitment.

Any female child may be bound as apprentice to said Industrial Home for Girls as to any master, and subject to the same provisions of law as are now or may hereafter be in force.

Section 5769. For the support of the inmates of said industrial home each county shall pay at the rate of seventy-five dollars per annum for every individual sent from such county as apprentice, or otherwise; payment to be quarterly, in advance, the money so paid to be received by the superintendent of said home in trust for the board of control and expended by its direction.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS FROM THE MASTER AND APPRENTICE ACT GOVERN THE ADMISSION OF INMATES AS APPRENTICES.

Section 369. All minors may be bound as apprentices to some appropriate industry, art, calling or trade * * * females to the age of eighteen or the time of their marriage within that age in the manner prescribed in this chapter.

Section 370. Minors under the age of fourteen years may be bound by their father, or in case of his death, incompetency, or where he shall have willfully abandoned his family for six months without making suitable provisions for their support, or has become an habitual drunkard, by their mother, or by their guardian, and if illegitimate, they may be bound by their mother; and if they have no parent

competent and no guardian, they may bind themselves with the approbation of the probate court of the county where they reside; but the power of a mother to bind her children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, shall cease upon her subsequent marriage, and shall not be exercised by herself or her husband at any time during such marriage.

Section 371. Minors above the age of fourteen years may be bound in the same manner, provided that when they are bound by their parents or guardian the consent of the minor shall be expressed in the indenture and testified by (his) her signing the same.

Section 372. The executor, who by the will of the father is directed to bring up his child to some trade or calling shall have power to bind such child by indenture in like manner as the father if living might have done.

Section 373. When any poor child is or may be chargeable to the county, or shall beg for alms, or whose parents are or may be chargeable to the county, or shall beg for alms, or when the parents of such are poor, and the father an habitual drunkard, or if there be no father, when the mother if of a bad character, suffers her children to grow up in habits of idleness, without any visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood, it shall be lawful for the probate court to bind such child an apprentice until she arrives at the age of eighteen years.

Section 374. Every orphan minor who has not estate sufficient for (his) her maintenance may be bound by (his) her guardian of the indenture. * * * *

Section 379. In all indentures by the probate court for binding out any orphan or poor child as an apprentice there shall be inserted among other covenants a clause to the following effect: That the master to whom such minor is bound shall cause to be given such minor a common school education, and at the expiration of such apprenticeship shall give such apprentice a new bible and two new suits of clothes to be worth fifty dollars, and twelve dollars in current money of the United States. * * * *

Section 392. Every person who shall counsel, persuade, entice or assist any apprentice to run away or absent (himself) herself from the services of (his) her master * * * shall forfeit not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered with costs by such master in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

Section 393. Every person who shall entertain, harbor or conceal any apprentice, knowing such apprentice to be a runaway or to have absented (himself) herself from the service of (his) her master without leave shall forfeit one dollar for every day's entertainment, harboring or

concealing, to be sued for and recovered, with costs by such master in any court having jurisdiction thereof. * * * *

Section 395. The provisions of this chapter shall apply as well to mistresses, female guardians, apprentices and wards, respectively, as to masters, male guardians, apprentices and wards.

Section 396. Nothing contained in this chapter shall prevent or affect the right of a father by the common law to assign or contract for the service of his children for the term of their minority or any part thereof.

THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS ARE FROM CHAPTER 88, ARTICLE VI, REVISED STATUTES OF 1889.

Section 5763. No court or magistrate shall sentence any girl to said institution who is insane or idiotic or afflicted with an incurable disease, or enceinte, or who is so incorrigible that in the opinion of the officers sentencing her there is not a fair probability of her reformation.

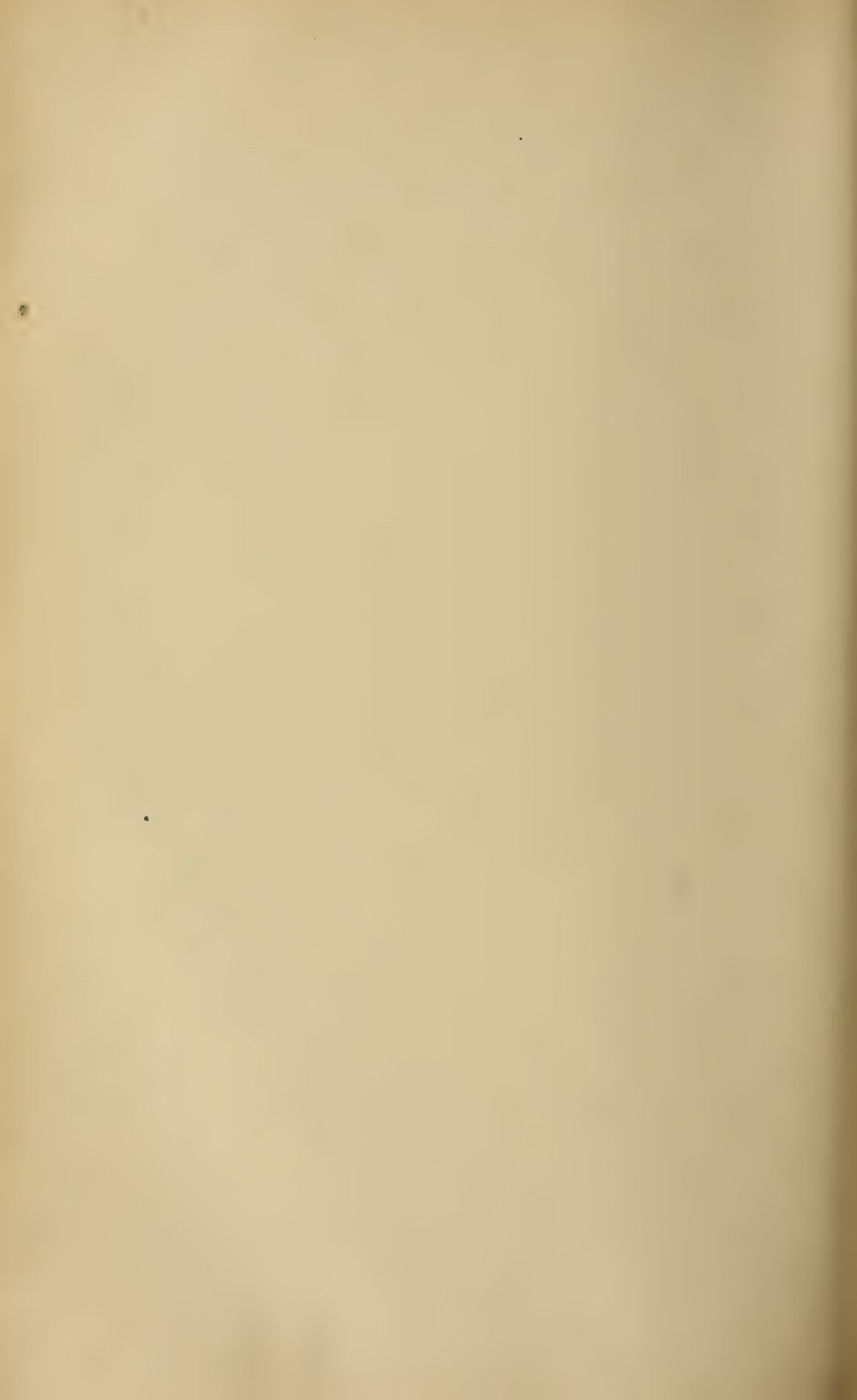
Section 5764. The officer in charge of the institution, by and with the written consent of the chairman of the Board of Control, shall be authorized and empowered to return whence she came any girl who shall be found to be incorrigible or an improper subject for admission; and thereupon the court or magistrate by whom the said girl was committed, or his successor in office, shall have power to pass such sentence as would have been legal in the first instance if said girl had not been sent to said Industrial Home.

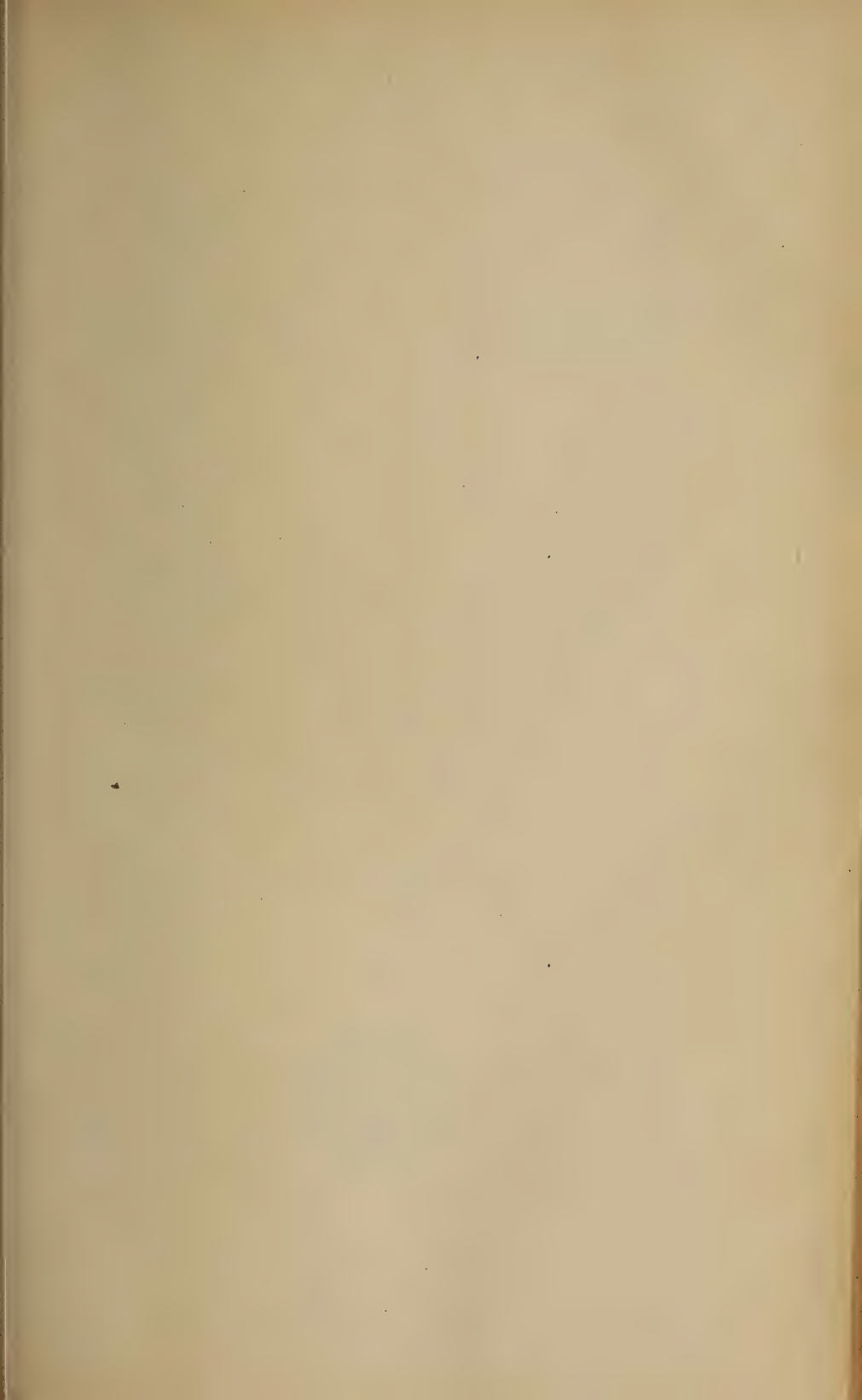
Section 5765. The Board of Control may, whenever they deem any of the inmates of said home to have been so far reformed as to justify her discharge, liberate such inmate or bind her by article of indenture to any suitable person who will engage to educate said girl and instruct her in household work, or in proper art or trade, or said Board may return said girl to her parents or other guardians if they are of good moral character, or said Board may place any such girl in the charge and care of any resident of this State who is at the head of a family and of good moral character, on such conditions and on such terms as the Board may prescribe. * * *

Section 5770. The Board shall appoint a superintendent of said Industrial Home at a salary of not more than \$1,000 per annum, said superintendent to hold the office for one year, unless removed by said Board. The said Board shall also appoint a sufficient number of employes to carry on the institution under the provisions of this act, in the most economical manner and within appropriations herein made.

Section 5771. The same fees that are now allowed by law for conveying prisoners to the penitentiary shall be allowed to sheriff of the several counties of this State for the services of taking such girls as may be sentenced to said Industrial Home, and such fees shall be paid by the State in the manner as now provided by law in section 5607, chapter 103, Revised Statutes of Missouri.







INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOV. LON V. STEPHENS

TO THE

39TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

Mr. Avery moved that 5,000 copies of Governor Stephens' inaugural address be printed.

R. P. THOMPSON. Ass't Chief Clerk.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Senators and Representatives:

Having been called by a majority of the electors of Missouri to the chief executive office of my native State, I come now to assume the high trust committed to my hands. I hope I am duly sensible of the weighty responsibilities imposed upon me by the position to which I have been assigned through the favor of my countrymen. My great desire is to render some substantial service to the State, and I shall strive to so administer the duties of my office as to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people, and to contribute something to the advancement and glory of the commonwealth. I shall not wish to make brilliant or startling innovations. The best results in practical government can be attained only by the strict maintenance of public order, by wise economy in expenditures, and by exercising the most exacting integrity in the discharge of public duty. Along these lines it shall be my constant endeavor to conduct the affairs of the State. That I shall encounter difficulties and embarrassments in the progress of my work is perhaps inevitable, and that I shall make mistakes is almost certain, but invoking the divine Master to guide me, and inspired by a resolute purpose and a patriotic desire to do my duty without fear or favor, I shall hope to so perform my task—impartially, justly, honorably—as to merit the approval of the people.

The responsibilities of legislation is a divided one. It is shared by the two houses of the General Assembly and by the Governor. No more important duty can be imposed upon any body of men than that of making laws for the government of a great state. Laws should be enacted solely to promote the public good. Men clothed with power to make laws should not be influenced in their action by prejudice, by fear or favor, or by any unworthy motive. They should measure their conduct by a standard of scrupulous propriety. They should strenuously refuse to do any act or put themselves in any position which would compromise their integrity, fetter their independence or impair their usefulness. They should remember always that public

offices were not established to advance private interests, but to subserve the public need and to promote the general welfare. They should refrain with special care from becoming in anywise obligated to those who may have a selfish interest in securing or preventing legislation. The man who is not absolutely free to do what he thinks is right is unfit for public station.

There should not be too much legislative tinkering. There is such a thing as excess in legislation. More harm than good is done by the mere accumulation of statutes. New laws should be enacted only when manifestly required to remedy some substantial defect in existing laws, to right some undoubted wrong, to correct some positive evil or to meet the exigencies of new conditions as they arise in the development of a great and progressive State. Along these lines, which I am confident you will approve, let us co-operate in an earnest effort to make the work of this General Assembly honorably conspicuous in the legislative history of the State.

There is important work to do and I hope it will be done in a business way. My chief ambition is to make this administration distinctively a business administration, and I pray you to make this legislature in the strictest sense a business legislature. Too great expedition is not to be recommended, but we must not forget that the session is limited to seventy days at a per diem sufficient to pay the actual expenses of those in attendance. We should proceed judiciously and deliberately. We should not act until we fully comprehend each given situation, and thoroughly understand the force and effect of what we propose to do. While all this is but the part of prudence, my experience of several years at the capital convinces me that it is too often the case that the first few weeks of the legislative session are practically wasted. It not unfrequently happens that half the session expires before the General Assembly begins in earnest to take up the work it has to do. These delays, so frequently prolonged without apparent reason, result in postponing the important work of the body until near the close of the session, when members, having grown weary and impatient, become anxious to return to their homes and private affairs. The legislature is then in poor condition to transact business with the intelligent and deliberate care that should characterize the proceedings of such a body. This condition results inevitably in great confusion, when not only are mistakes apt to be made and the most important matters neglected, but it furnishes an opportunity for the scheming lobbyist to score his triumphs.

Partisanship should be mode rated if not suppressed and unseemly strife should be avoided. Guided by patriotism and commonsense we

should go forward with our work like practical men moving with dignity, courage and confidence. Let us not strive to see how many laws we can pass, but rather endeavor to prove how good we can make our legislation. Let us first take up those matters of the greatest moment and of the most imposing import, and, by co-operation, labor to accomplish results as nearly satisfactory as possible.

You are already informed by the message of my predecessor, that at the very threshold of the ensuing biennial period, we are confronted with a fiscal condition that may prove embarrassing unless we proceed with the greatest care and devise some remedy to relieve the situation. During the last two years the outgoing administration has been hard pressed to make the revenue collected meet the demands created by the last appropriations. It is a subject with which I am tolerably familiar by reason of my connection with the treasury, and it is sufficient for me to say that I endorse the observations and recommendations made by the Governor. This is a matter to which we must address ourselves at once and I invite your earnest assistance in solving the problem and in removing the difficulties in our path.

The most rigid economy must be practiced by all departments, not only because it is right as a governmental policy, but more especially because it is imperatively demanded by the exigencies confronting us. It is my opinion that under the prevailing gold standard and financial policies of the federal government, general business conditions will not materially or permanently improve, but on the contrary we can reasonably anticipate a continuance of this experience which has so distressed the country in recent years. I see nothing in the immediate future to warrant a substantial hope for better times. It is the part of wisdom that the representatives of the people should keep these things in mind when they come to provide for the public revenue and to make appropriations; but no matter how economically we may administer the affairs of the State, the constantly growing needs of the public service incident to a large increase in population and business developments, make it impossible that appropriations should be confined to the present volume of business, if that volume should remain stationary as it will, substantially, in the absence of further legislation. There is a positive necessity for an increase in the treasury receipts. This I believe can be done in a measure, as in my judgment it should be, by such amendments and conditions to the tax laws as will decrease the burdens of farming and kindred industries, and impose a taxation on those who are enjoying public franchises and special privileges granted to them by law and for which under existing conditions they make no adequate returns. But, whatever you may deem

it most wise to do, the situation is one which presents a legislative subject of the first importance and its consideration should not be delayed.

Passing from this, I desire to suggest several other subjects which I regard as paramount importance and to which I invite your most thoughtful attention. I recommend the establishment of a banking bureau, and that the office of Bank Commissioner be created. This officer should be given charge and supervision of private banks, and all banks organized under State laws, building and loan associations and trust companies. The compensation of this officer should be sufficient to engage a class of talent equal to the importance of the work, and the expense of the bureau should be met by a tax levied in some proper form on the institutions committed to its management. In my judgment the law as it now stands, scattering the control of these institutions throughout the various departments of the State government, is crude in conception, imperfect in form and unsatisfactory in practice. The duties and responsibilities of the officers and directors of banking institutions should be better defined and their liabilities to depositors and creditors should be more thoroughly understood. In this connection I will say I believe the statute defining the powers of trust companies is objectionable, because it confers upon them a multitude of privileges. It authorizes them to engage in business as trustees, and to jeopardize trust funds by becoming sureties on all kinds of official and judicial bonds, and by guaranteeing the fidelity of public officers and the financial agents of private individuals. It also authorizes them to buy and sell real estate and engage in the banking business and to become heavy borrowers vastly in excess of their capital, and there are other dangerous and objectionable features which should be investigated.

The next regular session of the General Assembly, which will meet in January, 1899, will be the revising session. Under the Constitution that session can sit for 120 days at \$5 per diem. It is almost impossible for such a body to revise the entire code of laws with any degree of satisfaction. Past experience proves this. The revision of 1889 compares favorably with former sessions, but it is full of contradictions, incomplete, inadequate and uncertain. It is in every respect desirable that a suitable plan be devised and put in operation by the present Legislature to secure an accurate, thorough and systematic revision of all the statute laws of the State to be submitted to the Fortieth General Assembly for review, adoption and publication as the Revised Statutes of 1899. I believe that the law should authorize the appointment of a commission to be composed of three able and experienced

lawyers for the purpose of preparing a revision to be submitted to the next General Assembly. These men should be appointed for two years at such a salary as would insure the best class of legal talent for the work. It should be made the duty of all State, county and municipal officials to furnish the committee with any data in their possession, when called for, and to otherwise aid them in every proper way. In this way far better than in any other, in my opinion, a revision can be made and the laws perfected. I have no doubt whatever that the expense of the commission would be saved many times over by the results of its work. I am strengthened in the views here expressed and am led earnestly to commend this plan to your favor because my opinion in regard to it is concurred in by many of the ablest and most thoughtful men of the State.

I trust that the State of Missouri will take the lead in perfecting such legislation as will curb the insolence and check the oppression of the trusts. We should use the power we have at this time in behalf of the people and extirpate those influences which have become a menace to our free institutions of government.

I call the attention of your honorable body to the coercion of employees by corporations and other employers of labor with a view to influencing their political action. Such coercion raises a question more serious and more vital than the money question, the tariff question or any other economical question however important dividing political parties. The question it presents is whether a free popular government shall be maintained in the United States. If coercion, moral or physical, such as we witnessed in the last campaign is to go unrebuked, government by the people is nearing its end and we are entering on an era of government by an oligarchy of opulent employers. I recommend the enactment of such laws as will not only protect the voter in the free exercise of his franchise, but will make it perilous for any man to interfere with his right.

The election law passed by the last Legislature has yielded fairly satisfactory results in St. Louis and Kansas City, but the experience gained in the last election shows the need of amendments in some essential particulars. The polls should be kept open until 7 o'clock for the benefit of working men and clerks. Where there is difficulty in getting satisfactory election officers among the residents of a precinct, the right should be given to select them from other precincts. The work of the judges and clerks should be rendered less laborious and they should be better paid. The present omnibus ballot is a source of trouble and annoyance and it should be abolished. There is no reason why any ballot should be thrown out. The law should not make

voting so complicated as to vitiate the ballots of intelligent citizens. In my judgment it would not be to our disadvantage if the Australian ballot law should be so amended as to apply only to cities having over ten thousand inhabitants.

I warmly and unequivocally endorse that plank in the Democratic platform upon which I was elected, which declares in favor of a fellow-servant's law. I earnestly hope that this Legislature will regard this mandate and enact a law that will meet the expectations of the railroad employees of the State.

Our educational and eleemosynary institutions must be maintained in their high state of efficiency, and no backward step will be taken, but economy must mark the conduct of those in charge of them.

No interest in Missouri should be more carefully guarded or more vigorously promoted than her public school system. Her schools should all be encouraged by wise legislation and supported, as they have always been, by ample appropriations. The State University, which is the cap-sheaf of our public school system, is entitled to and will doubtless receive at your hands that consideration which it has always received, and which will enable it to take front rank among the institutions of America. If the necessity ever existed for a Missouri youth to leave his own state for education, it should be removed by such judicious fostering of our own institution as will not only keep our boys and girls at home, but will draw to Missouri the ambitious of other states. I have conferred with our retiring Governor and I have read that portion of his message concerning the endowment fund for the University. I approve of the suggestions he makes to you on this subject.

Among the many subjects that will engage your attention none can be more important than the improvement of our public highways. Good roads will not only enhance the value of our farming lands, but will add to the prosperity of all our cities, towns and villages. Some provision should be made for their systematic and permanent improvement, and I commend the matter to your serious consideration.

The question of criminal costs merits your earnest attention. These costs have grown to alarmingly enormous proportions, and a considerable portion of the State's revenue is required to liquidate them. I ask your attention to proper legislation by correcting this constantly increasing demand upon our funds.

Many of the most eminent jurists of the State and a large number of prominent citizens have expressed to me the opinion that a convention should be called at an early date to revise the Constitution. I am not certain that such a convention is necessary, but whether so or

not is a question, I believe, of sufficient importance to merit your careful attention. The present Constitution was adopted over twenty years ago. It has many excellent provisions which should be preserved, but it also has many provisions that might, as I believe, be expunged or materially changed to the advantage of the State. I concur in the view that our fundamental law should be liberalized in some directions and broadened in its general scope so as to adapt itself better to the requirements of the present day. Some have expressed an apprehension that it might be unsafe to attempt to remodel the Constitution, although it is admittedly imperfect and inadequate; but when we remember that any change the convention might propose could not be made effective until adopted by the people, I see no reason for apprehension. The people can certainly both trust and take care of themselves. I at least hope that the General Assembly will take this matter under advisement and give it such deliberation as it may deserve.

In conclusion let me again remind you that to you and to me have the dearest interests of the people been intrusted. I have an abiding faith that we shall be able to rise above party zeal and factional spirit in a hearty co-operation for the promotion of those interests. It is only by so doing that we can merit the confidence which has been reposed in us, and preserve consciences void of offense. Appreciating the grave responsibilities of my position, and fully sensible of my own infirmities, I trust our Heavenly Father will guide me to see the right and give me the courage to do it. We must at all times remember our grateful dependence upon that Supreme Being without Whose guidance and help we can accomplish nothing great and good. I invoke upon our great and beloved State and all of our people and your actions the blessings of Almighty God.

MESSAGE

OF

GOV. WILLIAM J. STONE

TO THE

39TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

Read and 3000 copies ordered printed, 1000 of which is to be in the German language, January 7, 1897.

C. ROACH, Secretary.

Mr. Bohart offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the message of His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Missouri, be referred to the appropriate committee of this House, when the same shall be appointed, and that 8000 copies of same be ordered printed for the use of members of this House and for general distribution, 2000 copies of said number to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of State for the private use of His Excellency.

Which was read and adopted.

Attest :

R. P. THOMPSON, Ass't Chief Clerk.

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly:

As the administration of which I have been a part is now near to its close it is due that I should render at least a brief account of what has been accomplished.

The Constitution provides that whenever the taxable valuations of the State shall amount to \$900,000,000 the rate of taxation levied for State revenue purposes shall not exceed 15 cents on the one hundred dollars. Just preceding the beginning of this administration in 1893 the total valuations of the State were raised from a few millions below the nine hundred million mark to a few millions above it. Prior to that the State revenue tax amounted to 20 cents on the one hundred dollars. The effect of raising the valuations above \$900,000,000 was to reduce the revenue tax from 20 cents to 15 cents on the hundred dollars. This resulted in a loss of one-fourth of the State revenue. The increase which in the first instance carried the aggregate valuations above \$900,000,000 was so insignificant as compared to the valuations of the previous year that it amounted to practically nothing in the way of compensating for the loss sustained by the reduction in the tax rate. The effect of this can be better understood when it is known that this reduction decreased the annual revenue about \$500,000. The valuations have increased somewhat by natural accretion and development during the last four years, about \$100,000,000 of values having been added since 1893. This increase would no doubt have been much larger except for the protracted and universal business depression under which the country has suffered—a depression which has operated to greatly reduce the market prices of almost every class of property. The tax gathered from the increased valuations since 1893 has not been sufficient to replace more than a small proportion of the immense loss of revenue sustained by the reduction in the tax rate to which I have alluded. Ordinarily one would suppose that as the popu-

lation and public necessities of a state increase, its revenues should increase in a corresponding ratio; but, anomalous as it may seem, this administration at the very beginning of its career was confronted by the necessity of administering the affairs of a State, constantly and rapidly growing in population and the requirements of the public service, with a largely diminished treasury. During this period we have often been hard pressed to meet the demands authorized by legislative appropriations; but I am happy to say that with very few exceptions we have been able promptly to discharge every legitimate obligation, and wherever deficiencies of any consequence have occurred they have grown out of appropriations over which the State officials have had no direct control. The total deficiencies for the current bienial period will amount to \$305,467. Of this sum \$256,500 are covered by a deficiency in the appropriation made to pay the criminal costs of the State, and \$41,344 in the appropriation made for the assessing and collecting of the revenue; leaving but \$6,623 of deficiencies arising from all other sources. The Treasury is now prepared to meet any lawful demands that may be made against it, and at the end of the current revenue year it will have a substantial balance to its credit. None of the deficiencies can be paid out of this balance, however, as no money can be withdrawn except in pursuance of an appropriation; and deficiencies result, as you know, only when appropriations have been exhausted. Although we have encountered many difficulties and have been compelled to resort to every legitimate expedient to escape embarrassment, I am pleased to report that we have succeeded in meeting the appropriations, and the Treasury will be delivered to the incoming administration in a solvent condition, with the credit of the State unimpaired.

DEBT REDUCTION.

On January 1, 1893, the bonded debt of the State amounted to \$6,680,000. It consisted of \$1,380,000 of 6 per cent bonds and \$5,300,000 of 3½ per cent option bonds. During this administration, besides promptly paying the interest as it matured, the whole of the 6 per cent bonds have been paid, and \$300,000 of the 3½ per cents have been called and retired—making a total reduction in the principal of the debt of \$1,680,000. The bonded debt now consists of even \$5,000,000 of 3½ per cents option bonds. The annual interest on the bonded debt as it stood in January, 1893, was \$268,300; while the annual interest charge on the debt as it stands to-day is only \$175,000—being a total saving on this account of \$93,300 per annum. As the principal of the debt is

reduced from year to year, it will require less and less of the tax specially levied to meet the debt to pay interest, and more and more of that fund will be available for the retirement of the principal. If the property valuations of the State remain substantially as they now are and the present rate of taxation is continued, the incoming administration, according to my calculation, will be able to pay nearly \$4,000,000 of the principal debt in the next four years, leaving the total bonded debt at that time at about \$1,000,000. That can easily be retired during the first year of the succeeding administration. So it can be confidently asserted that, even though there shall be no material change for the better in business and financial conditions, the State will be free from a bonded debt within five years from this date. If, happily, the country shall be blessed in the meantime with a restoration of prosperity, a consummation often promised but still deferred, and yet one we all devoutly wish for—valuations would of necessity greatly increase, and the larger collections resulting therefrom might enable the next incoming administration to turn the State over to its successor practically, if not wholly, relieved of a bonded debt. At all events, we have now reached a point where we can safely set a limit within which the public debt will be extinguished. When that much to be desired result is accomplished the tax now levied to meet the bonded debt will cease and the public burden be lightened to that extent.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Notwithstanding the severe stringency of the times the public institutions of the State have not only been kept up to the high point of efficiency they had previously attained, but they have made substantial progress in many important particulars. During the last four years the main building of the University, known as Academic Hall—a superb structure—has been erected at a cost of \$250,000. At the School of Mines a new edifice, known as the Metallurgical Laboratory, has been constructed and will be equipped at a cost of \$25,000, and valuable additions have been made to the college grounds. A new science building has been added to the Warrensburg Normal; the main building of Lincoln Institute, which was destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt on a far more imposing scale; two new buildings—one 76×86 feet, and one 40×60 feet—and a green house 26×100 feet, and also a building for employes, with a large store room attached, have been erected at the St. Joseph asylum, and 110 acres added to the grounds; one new cottage or family building, and one new school building have been built at the Industrial Home for Girls; a new cottage

for boys, a new dining hall and chapel, a large shop building, a large brick barn, a new bakery, a large store room with cold storage, and a new ice house of 500 tons have been built at the Reform School for Boys; a magnificent new boiler plant, with four large boilers, which now furnishes steam-power for all shops and factories and heats all buildings; one large four-story brick building, the lower story of which is used for a laundry and the three upper stories for shops by contractors; one large three-story cell building, not yet quite complete, equipped with the best modern improvements, and capable of accommodating 528 prisoners; one large slaughter house, with cold storage, and the whole thoroughly well provided with the latest improvements, have all been added to the penitentiary, together with 40 acres of valuable land adjoining the prison, known as the "Minor tract." In addition to the foregoing other important and valuable improvements have been made to these and the other public institutions of the State. During these four years nearly \$800,000 have been expended in additions and repairs to the penal, eleemosynary and educational establishments of the State. This sum, however, does not by any means represent the full value of the improvements, as the buildings erected at the penitentiary and the reform school were largely constructed out of materials furnished by those institutions and almost wholly by prison labor. Because of the financial stress we have sometimes found it difficult to provide the money necessary to make these improvements. None were made that were not deemed imperatively essential to the public service, while many others, earnestly demanded and the need of which was almost as urgent, have been denied for the lack of means to supply them.

INCREASE NUMBER OF INMATES.

The strain on the Treasury has been made all the more severe by reason of the large increase in the number of inmates admitted to the penal and eleemosynary institutions. The full force of this statement will appear by reference to the following table, showing (*a*) the number of the inmates of these institutions on January 1, 1893, (*b*) the number now, (*c*) the number increased (*d*) and the per cent of increase:

PENAL.

Institution.	No. inmates Jan. 1, 1893.	No. inmates Jan. 1, 1897.	No. in- creased.	Per cent increase.
Penitentiary.....	1,689	2170	481	About 30 per ct.
Industrial Home for Girls..	38	83	50	Over 150 “
Reform School for Boys..	144	320	176	Over 122 “

ELREMOSSYNARY.

Fulton asylum	529	647	118	Over 22 per ct.
St. Joseph asylum.....	613	816	203	Over 33 “
Nevada asylum.....	379	582	203	Over 53 “
School for the Blind.....	98	111	13	Over 13 “
School for Deaf and Dumb	284	347	163	About 58 “
Total in all.....	3,769	5,076	1,307	Over 34 “

This large increase in the number of persons admitted to these institutions has filled most of them to their maximum capacity, and the administration has been at times greatly embarrassed on that account. But notwithstanding all drawbacks I am gratified that I am able to state that all the public institutions of all kinds are in excellent condition—most of them in far better condition than they have been for many years.

PUBLIC ORDER, ETC.

In January, 1895, at the convening of the 38th General Assembly, in my annual message of that date, I took occasion to review the occurrences of the preceding two years, constituting the first half of this administration. Those were troublous years in the United States. They stand almost unparalled in our history for the number and frequency, the wide extent and vehement purpose, of the industrial upheavals that shook the country. During that period we had the “Coxey movement,” the great coal strike, the greater railroad strike under the leadership of the American Railway Union, and numerous other strikes of less importance, but scarcely less significance. To preserve the public peace and for the protection of life and property the authorities of a dozen states surrounding Missouri in every direction found it necessary to call out their military forces; and in some of the states even the army of the United States was employed—although I have always thought and contended that that action on the part of the

National Government was unnecessary and could not be justified except under the most latitudinarian construction of the Federal Constitution. Not only were the states referred to converted into great military camps, but they were the theatre of frequent scenes of tumult and sanguinary conflicts. Although Missouri had several large cities within her borders; although she had 25,000 men employed in operating her railroads, and 10,000 in operating her coal mines; and although she occupied the very center of the region where the storm raged the fiercest, she stood, if not serene, at least comparatively unmoved amid shocks that strained the powers of her sister states to their utmost limits. In this commonwealth there were no lawless disturbances except at three or four points, and those of little moment and of short duration. No lives were lost, no blood was spilled, no property destroyed, and not a soldier was put into the field. While entirely prepared to employ extraordinary force if necessary, we preferred to rely on the civil authority to maintain the peace—and we were happy to find that authority sufficient for every emergency. No man more than I appreciates the importance, or more earnestly advocates the maintenance of a thoroughly disciplined and well-equipped military organization; it is a great conservative force, and is necessary in all large communities to meet extraordinary emergencies; but I am utterly opposed to an indiscriminate or hasty use of the military power in civil affairs. I believe it will rarely happen in this country that the civil officers and the *posse comitatus* will not be able to preserve order and protect the rights of all. Our people should not be accustomed to the habit of using or relying upon the military. Such a habit tends to destroy the self-reliance and independence of the citizen, to unduly exalt the military and to diminish the dignity of the civil authority. The frequent use of military force accustoms the people to its presence and begets a growing disposition to rely upon it. Whenever the disposition to depend upon the bayonets of the army for protection becomes fixed in the minds of the people, we will have reached a point full of danger to our institutions and to liberty itself. I infinitely prefer a policy which will preserve that rugged manhood and sense of self-reliance which teaches the people that they are abundantly able to take care of themselves. I believe, generally speaking, that the people of Missouri are inspired by that spirit of patriotic independence to which I refer; and to its presence here, in a form so pronounced, I chiefly attribute our comparative escape from those lawless outbreaks that have so afflicted other communities.

During the biennial period, 1895-6, now just closed, nothing of unusual import has occurred. The population of the State has been

greatly augmented by immigration. It is impossible to state the number of persons who have moved into the State during the last two years or the last four years. It is well known, however, that during these years large numbers of immigrants have settled in the State. They have located in every section, although by far the greater number have gone into the Southern counties and into the city of St. Louis. Large areas of hitherto unoccupied lands have been taken up and converted into farms and orchards; and the population of St. Louis has grown from a city of 451,770. in 1890, to a city fairly estimated at 700,000 at this time. The census of 1890 gave the population of the State at 2,679,184. Based on the presidential vote of 1892, reckoning five inhabitants to one voter, the population was then estimated at 2,702,915. The presidential vote of 1896 exceeded that of 1892 by 133,450; and calculating from the same basis, of five to one, this vote will show an increase in population since 1892 of 667,250. The population of the State is now estimated at 3,370,165. The wealth of the State has also been largely increased by importation, investment and improvement of property. During the whole period under consideration 312 miles of railroad have been laid, many valuable mines discovered and opened up, a large number of costly buildings have been erected in our principal cities, and a multitude of other valuable improvements made—improvements which add greatly to our aggregate wealth and serve to meet the growing demands of our commerce and business. These improvements—these substantial evidences of progress—made in the face of the most adverse conditions, not only prove the enterprising spirit of our people, but they stand, many of them, as real adornments to the State. In the last two years production in all the principal industries has been abundant, and the business affairs of the people have gone steadily along without interruption from any cause. There have been no upheavals, no turbulent commotions, no excessive or unusual violations of law to mar the public peace. The local conditions within the State have in all respects been favorable to the highest measure of prosperity; and if the people have not enjoyed that degree of good fortune which the circumstances about them would seem to warrant, the failure is due to causes not created by them or in anywise connected with the government of the State, but is due to causes which our people alone cannot remedy.

TRAIN ROBBING, ETC.

While all I have said above about good order is true I do not mean to say that crime has become less frequent than formerly. I believe it is true in Missouri, as it is equally true in all the states, that

crimes committed for gain—such as larceny, burglary and the like—have been increasing for several years. The growing length of the Criminal Court dockets and the rapid increase in the number of convicts sent to penal institutions, furnish conclusive proof that the number of crimes committed becomes greater every year. This is doubtless largely due to the severe and long protracted depression in business and the consequent lack of employment. No doubt want has driven many to crime. I fear there are unfortunates who are often confronted with the hard alternative of choosing between theft and starvation. Especially is this true in the larger cities. In times of great depression, when work is scarce and difficult to obtain, thousands of needy people drift into the large cities hoping to find better opportunities for employment. In this they are usually disappointed. Indeed this influx only accentuates conditions already bad by adding to the number of idle hands and making it all the more difficult for the kindly and charitable to care for those in need. Necessity then becomes the mother of crime. Besides it is but natural that the evil disposed—those constituting the criminal classes—should seek the city rather than the country to do their pilfering. Therefore it is that the proportion of crimes committed in cities is relatively larger than those committed in rural communities. It has been said that during the last two or three months of the last year there was an unusual number of criminals in St. Louis and an unusual number of crimes committed. That may be true; but if so the presence of criminals there in larger numbers than usual is no doubt due in part to the fact that several National conventions were held in that city during the past summer. Large gatherings of that character attract that class of criminals who commit thefts, burglaries and robberies—the kind of crimes prevalent in St. Louis during the period indicated, and of which some complaint has been made. Undoubtedly during that period a large number of burglaries, thefts and like crimes were committed in St. Louis, but that there was any material increase in the number of crimes as compared to corresponding periods in former years the police officials deny. However that may be it is indisputable that a large number of criminals have infested St. Louis and a great number of burglaries, larcenies, etc., have been committed, but the same thing can be said with equal truth of all the principal cities of the country. The newspapers of Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York and other great centers have been filled with stories of criminal depredations and criticisms of the police. As to St. Louis, it is unquestionably true that the number of police officers employed is grossly inadequate to a proper protection of the city. It is by far the smallest force doing police duty

in any of the large cities of the Union. The population of St. Louis is about one-half that of Chicago, but the police force of St. Louis is only about one-fourth the size of that of Chicago. The territory to be patrolled in St. Louis is as large as that of New York, but the force employed is less than one-sixth the size of that which guards the Eastern Metropolis. The same situation is relatively true when comparison is made with the other leading cities of the country. The police commissioners of St. Louis have made repeated efforts to have the force increased, but so far the legislative council for some reason has declined to provide the means necessary for the employment of additional men. Again, it is most unfortunate that some of the minor judicial functionaries, before whom persons arrested by the police are usually brought in the first instance, have not co-operated with the police in their efforts to preserve order and punish crime, but on the contrary have manifested an unaccountable spirit of hostility to these officers of the law. Notwithstanding all these embarrassments, crime is now perceptibly diminishing in the city, and the brief period when depredations were sufficiently numerous to attract more than ordinary attention is apparently at an end. As a general rule the subordinate executive officers of the State, both in and out of the cities, have been faithful and efficient. Speedy arrest has generally followed the commission of crime, and the courts have usually inflicted punishment with certainty and promptitude.

In this connection I desire to call special attention to the crime of train robbery. During the last three years several of these crimes have been committed. Trains have been stopped and express cars rifled, and on one occasion a conductor was shot and seriously wounded. I care neither more nor less for railroads and express companies than for other corporations or citizens, but the crime is one which calls for more than ordinary attention, and the necessity for its suppression is so great that it should be visited by the most extreme punishment. It is a crime perpetrated by masked desperadoes, who go prepared to commit murder if it is deemed necessary either to success or escape. Not only are those in charge of trains subjected to great hazard, but the lives of passengers—women and children as well as men—are put in jeopardy. It is a crime which for reckless desperation and bold defiance of law stands almost without a parallel. It surpasses all others in its detrimental effect on the State. When such crimes occur with frequency, an impression becomes widely current that life and property are unsafe within the jurisdiction where they prevail. It is a crime which should be absolutely extirpated. That cannot be accomplished by penitentiary sentences. The Thirty-eighth General

Assembly, alive to the importance of the subject, made the crime a capital offense. The infliction of capital punishment, however, was left to the discretion of the jury. Several convictions have been had since the enactment of the law referred to, but only penitentiary sentences were pronounced. In my opinion the men who perpetrate this crime should be hung, and I believe the law should be so amended as to provide that every person convicted of it should suffer death. The Governor should also be authorized to offer a reward of at least one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of the offense. The measure I propose is severe, but this crime should not be permitted in the State, and milder remedies will not be sufficient to prevent it.

FUTURE ESTIMATES.

I turn now from this review of the past to the consideration of questions which concern the future.

With the Governor-elect and Auditor Seibert I have made careful estimates of the treasury resources and liabilities for the ensuing two years. I will not detain you with a detailed statement of these estimates, as they will appear fully in the Auditor's report. I shall deal only with aggregates. We have estimated the total revenues for the next two years at \$4,300,000. This covers all sources now provided by law from which revenue can be derived. It does not, of course, include the special tax levied to meet the public debt, but does embrace all sources of income available for general purposes. The expenditures we have estimated at \$4,500,000. This estimate places the expenditures at some \$200,000 above the probable receipts. I do not believe that the public service can be maintained with even tolerable efficiency on appropriations falling below the estimates we have made. Indeed, these estimates have been made so conservatively that I fear you will find it difficult, if not impossible, to keep within the limits they prescribe; and even if you succeed in doing that several of the State institutions will still have far less than they need and ought to be provided with. As I have shown already many of the eleemosynary and penal institutions are now full to overflowing, and further provision for those entitled to admission to those establishments cannot be much longer postponed. No provision for this emergency, however, is contemplated in the estimates we have made. Again, the estimates for the University and Normal schools are, in our judgments, far below their real requirements. The estimates have not been based, as such estimates ought to be, on the needs of the public service, but they represent what we regard as the best possible apportionment of an

insufficient revenue. The situation is still further embarrassed by the probable fact that your honorable body may desire to provide additional agencies with a view to improving the administration of the government, and thereby creating additional sources of outlay. So far our revenue has been equal to our appropriations, and almost, if not quite, equal to our expenditures. But the fast accumulating needs of the State have now brought us to a point where it is evident that some plan must be devised for relieving the strain on the treasury. How can this best be done? The rate of general taxation cannot be raised—it being already at the highest point permitted by the Constitution. Therefore, if relief is sought it must be (1), by raising the valuations of property; (2), by providing some entirely new source or sources of revenue in the form of special or license taxes; (3), by providing a different plan from that heretofore followed of distributing the existing revenue; or, (4), by cutting off or reducing some of the ordinary demands against the treasury. As to the first and second of these I shall not in this communication attempt any recommendations, although I think there are several avenues to relief that might be fairly opened in these directions. With regard to the third proposition I desire to make one or two suggestions. First, I believe the whole tax paid by foreign insurance companies should be retained by the State. Under the present law the whole tax is paid into the State treasury, but one-half of it is afterwards distributed to the counties. The apportionment to the counties is made on the basis of the number of school children in each, although the money does not go into the school fund. The total foreign insurance tax received in 1895-6 amounted to \$433,803. Of this the sum of \$216,905.50, being one-half of the whole, was distributed as indicated above. The amount received each year by the several counties, with a few exceptions, is insignificant—most of them receiving sums varying in amount from about \$200 to about \$1000. Of course, those counties and cities having the greatest populations receive larger distributive shares. None of them, however, would be seriously injured by the loss incident to the retention of the entire tax by the State. If this suggestion should be concurred in by the Legislature, and the law amended accordingly, it would result in strengthening the treasury by at least \$216,900 during the ensuing biennial term.

In the second place, the proportion of the revenue appropriated two years ago for the support of the public schools might be slightly reduced so as to relieve the treasury without detriment to the schools. The Constitution provides that “in no case shall there be set apart less than twenty-five per cent of the State revenue * * * to be applied

annually to the support of the public schools." Up to 1888 only one-fourth of the revenue was appropriated for that purpose. From 1888 to 1895 this appropriation was increased to one-third of the ordinary receipts. During that period what were called extraordinary receipts—that is, the interest on State deposits, notary public commission fees, fees collected by the departments, and other similar sources of revenue which were not the result of some fixed imposition of the law, but were incidental only, were not included in the totals from which the public school appropriations were withdrawn. All these were retained in the treasury. But in 1895 the act appropriating money for the public schools was so framed as to require the distribution of one-third of all receipts, both ordinary and extraordinary. The effect of this was to divert to the support of the schools about \$50,000 of the extraordinary revenues which had theretofore been applied to other purposes. I am personally opposed to any material curtailment of the appropriation for school purposes; but in view of the circumstances to which I have adverted, I believe it would be advisable to so phrase the next appropriation act as to save the whole of these so-called extraordinary revenues to the treasury for general use.

If these two recommendations should be adopted, the sum available to meet current appropriations for general purposes would be increased by about \$270,000.

The fourth proposition stated above—that of cutting off or reducing some of the ordinary demands against the treasury—presents questions of the greatest difficulty. I have no doubt that much could be accomplished in this behalf by a careful, painstaking, intelligent revision of the more important statutes—such as those relating to the assessment and collection of the revenue and the administration of justice by the courts. To do this work thoroughly, however, would perhaps require more time and labor than you can possibly devote to it. Criminal costs constitute the most onerous of all the burdens the treasury must bear. They have grown until they have become almost intolerable. If the rate at which they have increased in recent years is maintained it will not be long until they swamp the treasury unless some provision is made for a large addition to the receipts. How to remedy this evil is a question. Crime will be committed and must be punished. The accumulation of costs follows inevitably upon the enforcement of the law. That can not be avoided. But I believe our judicial system could be reorganized on a plan that would greatly diminish the total of these costs, and by which the responsibility of paying them could be more judiciously divided between the counties and the State. The larger proportion of the costs accrue from prolonged detentions

in county jails and from unnecessary continuances and changes of venue. How can these evils be prevented or modified?

COUNTY CIRCUITS.

In the first place, I believe that the Constitution should be amended so as to authorize the prosecution of all crimes by indictment or information, with the exception, possibly, that indictments might be required in capital cases. I think an amendment to that effect should be submitted. If it should be agreed to it would save the necessity in hundreds of cases of bringing witnesses before the grand jury, and thereby escape incurring a vast amount of costs on that account. With such an amendment to the Constitution, I believe it would be an improvement to abolish our present judicial circuits and to establish in their stead a circuit court with a separate judge in each county. Possibly it might answer in some instances to put two or three of the smaller counties into one district. We now have 33 judges exercising criminal jurisdiction whose salaries, paid by the State, amount to \$65,500 per annum, and in addition have an allowance for expenses. If a judge should be assigned to each county, or a number equal to that, and should be paid \$2,000 per year, the expense on that account would be \$228,000, or \$152,500 more than is now paid to criminal judges. If this should be done there should be no stated terms of court, but the courts should be at least constructively open at all times. A grand jury might be called once or twice a year to examine into such matters as might require its attention. Whenever a felony was committed and the offender arrested he should be at once proceeded against by information; or a special grand jury might be summoned if the case required it. Speedy conviction following arrest would avoid a large cost bill resulting from jail confinement. The laws relating to continuances and changes of venue ought also to be so amended as to prevent unnecessary delays in reaching conclusions. Again, I believe it would be proper to restrict the liability of the State for costs to those incurred in capital cases and in the higher degrees of felony, such as burglary in the first degree, robbery in the first degree and the like—leaving all other trial costs to be paid by the counties. I think it can be fairly demonstrated that if a system like this was in operation now it would save the State at least \$150,000 a year. On the other hand, I do not believe it would, as a general thing, entail any special hardships on the counties. The people must pay the costs in any event, whether it comes from the State or the county treasury. The effect of the proposal here made would be to make the burden local instead of general. But I believe it safe to say that the expense

of prosecutions would be greatly lessened if the officials felt a direct accountability to their several constituencies for their action. It might also be a wise provision of law to require a docket fee of, say, \$5, in every individual civil action for the purpose of creating a county fund to pay criminal costs. I venture the opinion that the additional burden for criminal costs imposed on the counties, if the suggestion here made should be formulated into law, would not exceed an average of \$1,200; and that outlay would be in large measure compensated for by the docket fees above proposed.

The foregoing, of course, is but a suggestion—by no means fully developed—and subject, I know, to objection. It may not meet your approval, and, even if it should, I doubt whether it is practicable for you to attempt legislation on a scale so broad in the limited time at your command. But, however that may be, the time has come when those charged with the responsibility of government must pass from the field of objection to that action—from a position of mere negation to one of positiveness—and devise some remedy for the difficulties that beset us.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL MONEY.

Apropos to the foregoing, I desire to recommend an amendment to the law fixing the date for the distribution of the public school moneys. As the law now stands, those moneys are distributed to the several counties on an apportionment made in July of each year. The distribution takes place at a time when the treasury is usually at the lowest ebb, and least prepared to meet a drain so enormous. The district schools rarely open before September, and the directors of those schools have no real use for the money before October. In consequence, any money distributed in July or August lies in the county depositories until October. If the money should remain in the State treasury during that interval it would draw interest for the benefit of the State, and at the same time save the treasury from embarrassment. By October the fall receipts are coming in, and the treasury is then in better condition for large disbursements. This amendment to the law can do no possible harm; it can result only in good, and it is important that it be made.

NEEDS OF INSTITUTIONS.

I cannot now enter into a specific statement in detail of all the various needs of the different institutions. As I have stated heretofore there is scarcely one of them that does not stand in actual need of improvements not included in the estimates we have made. But I shall be compelled to refer the General Assembly to the reports of the

officers in charge of these institutions for a more comprehensive account of their condition and wants. I wish, however, to emphasize the necessity of providing additional accommodations for the indigent insane and for the girls sent to the Industrial Home. A hospital should also be provided for the School for the Deaf and Dumb. With nearly 350 children at this school it should require no argument to prove that a hospital is indispensable. The necessity of it has been demonstrated on more than one occasion when diseases in epidemic form have prevailed. The lives of the little ones who attend the school are often needlessly imperiled because of the inability of the officials to separate those afflicted with contagious diseases from contact with their fellows. I wish also to express my entire concurrence in the recommendation of the board of managers that the salary of the superintendent of this institution be raised to \$2000 per annum. It is now fixed by law at \$1500. The attendance at the school has doubled since the present salary was established, and the importance of the institution has greatly grown in every way. The character and responsibilities of the place are such that any man competent and worthy to fill it merits better compensation than that now provided.

Better hospital facilities are also imperatively demanded at the penitentiary. This is clearly demonstrated in the reports of the Warden and prison physician, a careful examination of which I take leave to beg the proper committees of the two houses to make.

Two years ago I deemed it my duty to recommend an increase in the salary of the physician in charge of the prison hospitals. The position is one of great importance and should command medical talent of a high order. Although my recommendation of two years ago was not concurred in, or at least acted upon, I still regard the salary as grossly inadequate and I again recommend that it be substantially increased.

The Executive Mansion should be repainted both inside and out at an early day, and it stands in absolute need of other extensive repairs. It should also be refurnished. It was newly furnished about eight years ago, but since then practically nothing in the way of furnishing has been added. The Mansion is used as a semi-public building. It is frequently thronged by large numbers of people and the use to which its furnishing is subjected makes it necessary that it should be replaced every seven or eight years. In addition to the ordinary contingent fund I recommend a special appropriation to be used in making the repairs and procuring the furnishings referred to.

THE UNIVERSITY.

We now have laid the foundation of a great university—but we have little more than that. If the institution is liberally supported by the people and wisely managed by those in charge of it, we can soon build up here in our imperial State the greatest university in the southwestern section of the Union. I would regard that consummation as one of the proudest achievements within our reach—one that would reflect the highest honor and redound in the greatest benefits to the people. Aside from the natural and patriotic desire all of us should feel to supply our sons and daughters with the best possible educational facilities, the presence of a superb and famous university in the State would do more perhaps than any other one thing to lift the State into universal esteem and attract to it the favorable notice of mankind. It will not do to say that the University is not the school of the poor boy, or that it is not now what it ought to be. As a matter of fact a majority of the University students are the sons and daughters of those denominated as the common people. But if it were true that the children of the poor do not for any reason enjoy to any large extent the advantages of the institution, then their opportunities for enjoying them should be made easier. It more often happens than otherwise that those who rise to great and deserved prominence in the State or nation, and who add the greatest lustre to their country's history, have come from what are regarded as the humbler walks of life. There are hundreds of boys and girls whose possibilities of usefulness and greatness can not be estimated if they were only given opportunities for full development. Our common and intermediate schools are indispensable. They perform a noble work and should be supported with unstinted generosity. But those schools can not take the place of the University. The University is the final training school where those prepared for admission to it are rounded out and specially equipped for successful labor in the fields of their choice. It should be supported in a broad and catholic spirit, provided with every needed facility, and administered along such practical lines as will strengthen and build it up, so that none desiring its advantages will be denied them. If it is not now such a school as it ought to be we should on that account strive all the more to make it what we would have it. Somewhere in the southwest, and in the near future, a splendid university will rise—one that will shine resplendent above all rivals. Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Texas are all fighting for this distinction. When success is once achieved it will be hard to wrest the laurel from the victor. Unquestioned supremacy once obtained is apt to be per

manent. Missouri holds the key to the situation, and, if we but utilize our advantage, we can win the prize. If we are to succeed the people must take hold of the University with a firm but affectionate hand and lift it right up beyond the reach of danger and send it forward with that confident strength that overwhelms opposition and makes victory sure.

The University can not be properly, even decently, supported out of the present revenues and in accordance with the present methods of making appropriations without detriment to other important interests. The truth is this institution ought to be taken out of the general squabble for appropriations which occurs at every regular session of the General Assembly and be provided with a permanent and sufficient income of its own. The sum which can now be set apart out of the general revenue for the University is grossly and shamefully inadequate to answer its just demands. It ought to be sustained from a permanent fund. It should not only be spared the humiliation of becoming a biennial mendicant, but it should be placed in a position of absolute independence. Many of the states now levy a special tax, or set apart by law a certain per cent of their aggregate revenues, for their Universities, varying in amount from one-fifth to one-twelfth of one mill per annum on every dollar of assessments or collections. This is done in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, California, and perhaps other states. In Missouri the University gets what it can out of what some have not inaptly designated as "the general scramble." Why should not our University be treated with as much consideration as are those of other states? Not long since the Hon. John R. Kirk, Superintendent of Public Instruction, recommended that the General Assembly should set apart for the benefit of the University an equivalent of one-sixth of a mill per annum upon every dollar of the assessed value of the taxable property of the State; and in support of his recommendation he expressed the hope that if that policy should be adopted it would "remove the question of properly supporting the University from the arena of public and local politics, and place it securely on the platform of those high interests whose support is secured through the action of a just and unfailing rule." If that recommendation should be agreed to it would result in creating an annual revenue of about \$165,000, based on present valuations. The sum realized from such a tax would, of course, increase from year to year with the increase of valuations; but that would be as it should, for the necessities of the institution would increase with the growth of the State. In the general spirit and object of this recommendation, and in its wisdom as a pol-

icy, I most heartily concur; but whether it could be entered upon at this time, without making provision for additional sources of revenue, is questionable, because of the amount it would absorb out of the aggregate. However, the suggestion is one that can be made practicable by enlarging the revenues, and I earnestly invoke your attention to it with the hope that it may be regarded with favor.

In my last annual message I suggested the scheme of setting aside a certain sum each year out of the general revenue for a University endowment fund until the endowment should reach \$3,000,000. That policy could not then be entered upon for the lack of money. The same obstruction to that avenue of relief still exists. I wish now, in addition to all I have heretofore said in this and former communications on the subject, to suggest another plan for the solution of this University problem—and that is to enact a law directing the fund commissioners to issue a State certificate of indebtedness, non-negotiable and non-transferable, to be held in trust for the Seminary fund, in an amount and at a rate of interest sufficient to sustain the school, and thereby transfer the liability of its support from the Revenue fund to the Interest fund. The certificate should be for at least \$2,000,000, and should bear interest at the rate of five per cent. That would create an annual revenue of \$100,000, which, added to the interest on the present endowment, would make a total income reasonably sufficient to accommodate the needs of the institution for years to come, put it on its feet and make it independent. This plan, if carried out, would also instantly remove the pressure on the Revenue fund and leave it in good condition to meet the other demands against it. The "Interest fund" is the fund created by the tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars levied to meet the public debt. The public debt consists of bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The bonds, as I have already shown, are payable at the pleasure of the State, and, under present conditions, can all be retired within the next half decade. The certificates of indebtedness are not payable at all. The certificates, all non-negotiable and non-transferable, are held in trust by the State treasury for the benefit of the Public School and Seminary funds—by far the greater part for the public schools. The annual interest on these certificates is expended every year to support the school or schools to which the interest belongs. No provision is made for paying the principal, nor is it contemplated that the principal will ever be paid. The certificates constitute a permanent debt, if "debt" it can be called. The interest, however, on the certificates is paid out of the "Interest fund," just as the interest on the bonds is paid. In like manner the interest on the new proposed certificate, if authorized, would come from the same fund.

The effect would be to increase by \$100,000 per year the amount that would otherwise be withdrawn from the fund to pay interest, and diminish to that amount the sum that would be annually transferred to the Sinking fund to retire bonds. It would result in delaying for a few months the final liquidation of the bonded debt. That, however, I am sure no one would regard as a matter of consequence. Here, then, is an easy solution of this perplexing problem, if this can be done. It would transfer the burden of maintaining the University to a fund in splendid condition to assume it without doing injury to any other interest. It would be the means of realizing at once the hopes of all the friends of higher education by placing the University on a plane of independence. It would put an end to all the exasperating consequences incident to the methods and policies heretofore pursued, and would start the institution, confident and self-reliant, on a career of progress almost certain to put it beyond neighboring competition and make it one of the really great Universities of the Republic. And all this would be done without increasing the present burden of taxation a single farthing. It is merely to shift the responsibility of maintenance from the "Revenue fund" to the "Interest fund." Can this be done under the Constitution of the State? Except for the doubt I entertain on that question I would not hesitate to urge without reserve the instant adoption of the scheme. I am not without doubt, however, as to the constitutionality of the proposition. The power to levy taxes is limited by the Constitution. Section 8, Article X of that instrument provides that—

The State tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the bonded debt of the State, shall not exceed twenty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and whenever the taxable property of the State shall amount to nine hundred million dollars, the rate shall not exceed fifteen cents.

This provision absolutely fixes the tax limit for general revenue purposes. But that is "exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the bonded debt of the State."

Section 14, Article X provides that—

* * Hereafter there shall be levied and collected an annual tax sufficient to pay the accruing interest upon the bonded debt of the State, and to reduce the principal thereof each year by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; * * * and whenever said bonded debt is extinguished, or a sum sufficient therefor has been raised, the tax provided for in this section shall cease to be assessed.

This section, by reference to another, also provides that this tax to meet the debt shall be "appropriated and paid out" for the following purposes:

First, for the payment of all interest upon the bonded debt of the State that may become due during the term for which each General Assembly is elected;

Second, for the benefit of the Sinking fund, which shall not be less annually than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Now, this section, 14, authorizes a tax to pay the interest and reduce the principal of the "bonded debt," and for that only; while the section first quoted limits the amount of the tax which may be levied for general purposes. If this was all the Constitution had to say on the subject, how would the question stand? If this was all the Constitution had to say, there would be no inhibition against issuing the certificate of indebtedness. But even then, a question would arise as to the source from which the money would be derived to pay the interest on it, provided the general revenue tax, now amounting to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, did not produce a sum sufficient for that purpose. As the "debt tax" is levied for the purpose of paying interest on the bonds and reducing the principal thereof, it might be questioned whether any part of that tax could be used to pay interest on a non-payable certificate of indebtedness. There a doubt arises. But what I have quoted is not all the Constitution has to say on the subject. Section 44, Article IV provides that

The General Assembly shall have no power to contract or to authorize the contracting of any debt or liability on behalf of the State, or to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof.

That is the language of the Constitution. There are some exceptions specifically made to the general rule, but none of the exceptions are pertinent to the question under consideration. The language quoted is broad. It denies to the Legislature the power to "contract any debt or liability" or "to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness." That leaves but one question open, and that is one of construction. What do the words "debt or liability" mean, as they are here used? Bonds or other forms of indebtedness payable to an individual holder—any obligation to pay something to one standing as a creditor—would beyond doubt fall within the prohibition. But a certificate of the kind suggested is not a debt of that character. Can it be properly said to be a debt at all? The certificate would be an obligation of the State payable, in effect, to itself. It would never leave the possession of the State. It could never become the subject of individual ownership. It would therefore, I assume, be an obligation the State could change, perhaps cancel, at pleasure. It would

simply be a means provided by the State to support one of its own institutions, which, if not supported in that way, must be in another; and no matter what way may be chosen it can only be done by taxation. Let us test it in this way. Let us suppose our general revenues to be sufficient to justify a provision of this nature out of them. Let us suppose the Legislature to be desirous of setting apart a certain amount of the annual revenues for the support of the University, and to put it in a form to make that amount both certain and permanent. Would not the Legislature have the power to authorize the issuing of an interest-bearing certificate, and to direct that so much of the general revenue be set apart each year as would be necessary to pay the interest, and that it be applied to the maintenance of the University, in lieu of a special annual appropriation? For years past, the institution has been supported by specific appropriations out of the general fund. Could not the Legislature, if it cared to, establish a fixed charge by general law against that fund in place of an uncertain and varying charge fixed by special appropriation laws passed from time to time? If a certificate, the principal of which is non-payable, but the interest on which is made a charge on the revenue fund, can be constitutionally issued, then the constitutional question involved in this discussion, if not eliminated, is narrowed to one of funds. If it be conceded that a certificate of indebtedness can be issued as a charge on the Revenue fund, then the certificate is not such a "debt" or "evidence of debt" as the 44th section of Article IV forbids the General Assembly to contract; and the only question remaining is whether it can be made a charge on the Interest fund. To my mind this presents the greatest difficulty. As I have already shown, Section 14, Article X provides for a tax "to pay the accruing interest upon the bonded debt and to reduce the principal thereof," etc.; and it also provides that "whenever said bonded debt is extinguished, the tax provided for in this section shall cease to be assessed." Five years hence the bonded debt will be extinguished. What then would become of the certificate of indebtedness? If the tax should then cease it would thereafter be necessary to pay the interest out of the Revenue fund or cancel the certificate. And if that be true would it not be violative of the Constitution to use any part of the Interest fund for any purpose other than that of paying interest on the bonded debt and reducing the principal? Can a permanent debt or obligation be created so as to continue any portion of the interest tax after all bonds have been paid and retired? To both of these questions the General Assembly, at least, has made answer on more than one occasion. In 1881, and several times since, the Legislature has authorized the issuing of non-payable, non-nego-

tiable, and non-transferable certificates of indebtedness, to be held in trust for the benefit of the Public School and Seminary funds. The interest now paid annually on these certificates amounts to \$248,757; and it is paid out of the Interest fund. It would require too much space to explain the history of all these certificates. Prior to the adoption of the present Constitution \$2,009,000 of bonds had been taken up, but, instead of being cancelled, were held in the treasury vaults for the use of the schools. They constituted a part of the bonded debt of the State, however, when the present Constitution was adopted in 1875. In 1881 the Legislature directed that these bonds be cancelled and that a public school certificate of indebtedness be issued in their stead. Again, in 1891, when the United States returned the direct tax due this State, amounting to \$646,958, that money was first transferred to the Seminary fund, and a five per cent certificate of indebtedness issued therefor; the money was then transferred to the Sinking fund and used to retire bonds. The bonds, which were payable at the pleasure of the State, were cancelled; but a certificate of indebtedness, the principal of which is not payable at all, was created to take their place. Now, it seems quite clear to me that if the Legislature had power in 1881 and 1891 to change the payable bonded debt into a non-payable obligation held by the State itself, and make that a permanent charge on the Interest fund, it has equal power now to impose an additional burden upon that fund—a burden of the same nature and created in substantially the same way and for precisely the same purpose. There are repeated legislative precedents for doing what is now suggested. I am free to say, as I esteem it my duty to do, that I am not without doubt as to the constitutional power of the General Assembly in the premises, but I lay the proposition, with the foregoing suggestions, before you for your thoughtful consideration.

My interest in the University is so great, and there is so much that might be said about it that I am loth to dismiss its affairs with such an imperfect discussion of them; but the nature of this document will not admit of further elaboration. I will close my reference to the institution with a brief quotation from a recent letter from President Jesse, in which he says:

“It seems to me that all departments of the State government that have for their object scientific work should be connected with the University. This means the saving of expense to the State, and the strengthening of the University. It would be a good thing to make the University the home of the State Geological and Natural History Survey, of the State Board of Health, of the Fish Commission, and of a commission for inquiry into adulteration of foods, drugs,

fertilizers, etc." I warmly endorse this suggestion, and hope it may not only meet with your approval, but that you will give to it such legislative sanction as will make it effective.

I desire also to recommend a special appropriation for the maintenance of a chair in the University on the theory and practice of medicine, according to the homeopathic view. This is desired by a large number of good people in Missouri, and the importance of this great school of medicine is such as to deserve this recognition; besides, it is a chair which in the natural fitness of things ought to be established at the University.

To prevent any misunderstanding, perhaps I ought to say that when I speak of the University I include the School of Mines.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

A large number of the leading teachers of the State have pressed upon my attention the importance of county supervision of the public schools. Supervision of these schools is now had in the larger cities and towns and in several counties. It is desired to make county supervision obligatory instead of permissive, as it now is by law. The reasons for this change in the law are strongly and fully stated in a pamphlet recently issued by authority of the State Teachers' Association, and which, I am informed, will be furnished each Senator and Representative. Whatever tends to better the public schools should have our cordial and prompt support; and it seems to me that the pamphlet referred to makes it very clear that the change in the law therein advised should be made.

TEXT-BOOK LAW.

In this connection and as apropos to the foregoing, I desire to press upon your attention the necessity of revising and perfecting a School Text-Book law. This should be done both for the sake of uniformity and economy. There is not a constituency represented in either House that would not be benefited by such a law.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

In my last annual message I called attention to the advisability of establishing a Board of Pardons. The suggestion seemed at that time to meet with general approval, and a bill establishing a Board of Pardons and Prison Inspection was introduced. It failed of passage, however, chiefly, if not wholly, because of objections made by some to so much of the measure as related to inspection. I renew my recommendation for a Board of Pardons, and for the same reasons I gave in

my former message. I need not repeat those reasons here, as those who may care to examine them can do so by reference to pages 28-9 of the appendix to the Journals of 1895.

MISSOURI-IOWA BOUNDARY.

Some years past a dispute of a most troublesome nature arose between the people of Mercer county, Missouri, and Decatur county, Iowa, as to the true location of the boundary between the two states. The controversy became so passionate and was the cause of so many open breaches of the peace that I found it necessary to call the attention of the last General Assembly to it. That body wisely enacted a law empowering the Governor to take steps to effectuate a speedy settlement of the issue. Under my direction the Attorney-General instituted a suit in the name of this State against the State of Iowa in the Supreme Court of the United States to have the line ascertained and fixed by a decree of that tribunal. The line was surveyed and re-located by a commission appointed by the court, and the action of the commission has been confirmed; and so I am pleased to report that this exasperating incident is at an end.

BANK INSPECTION.

I desire to call especial attention to the report of the Secretary of State with reference to bank inspections. The system of inspections established by him is thorough, and the work done under his supervision has been conducted along lines the most intelligent and praiseworthy. Since the Secretary undertook this work about eighteen months ago he has caused 713 examinations to be made. Twenty-eight banks have been closed at his instance (although four of those have since been permitted to resume); eighteen banks have been forced into voluntary liquidation, and eight into voluntary assignments. Fifty banks have gone out of business since the inspection law was passed. This shows how necessary it was that such a law should have been enacted. Unfortunately the law limited the number of inspectors to two. That number is not sufficient for the work. There are now 583 banks subject to State inspection. The number of inspectors ought to be increased. There is no reason why they should not be as the increase would entail no additional burden on the tax-payers.

BUILDING AND LOAN SUPERVISION.

The Thirty-eight General Assembly also enacted a law placing building and loan associations under State supervision. The duty of supervising these institutions was assigned to the State Treasurer, but

the great bulk of the actual work of supervision was delegated by Mr. Stephens to his deputy, Hon. H. L. Gray, who has proved to be a most capable and efficient officer. I beg leave to call your attention to the following extract from a recent communication from the head of this bureau :

“By an act of the last General Assembly building and loan associations were placed under the supervision of the State Treasurer. His first annual report to the Governor is printed and is being distributed; it gives the financial condition of each association as well as a review of the law, its workings and its defects, with suggestions of needed amendments. There are 284 of these societies in Missouri, having resources of over \$26,000,000. All the states, I believe, which have relatively as many of these corporations as ours, have supervision. All *quasi* public corporations need inspection, and, without invidious comparison, building and loan associations need it especially as they do business for the most part with those of small means; they are organized for the purpose of encouraging thrift and home building, which is accomplished by self-imposed small monthly payments. Then, too, for the past ten years there has been a tendency to enlarge the scope and change the methods of these institutions, which, in the judgment of the supervisor, has been carried beyond authority under the law, and beyond prudence even if the law permitted. As the report to which I have referred, indicates the changes thought to be desirable, I respectfully recommend it to you, rather than to undertake to do that which want of space forbids.

“Only 12 associations have been placed in the hands of receivers by the supervisor; he informs me that about 50 are in liquidation, or have liquidated under his advice; others have matured and gone out, having accomplished the purpose for which they were chartered. Each association has been examined, some twice, and I am informed that with but few exceptions they are solvent and are promoting their business in a way to bring satisfactory results.”

REVENUE LAW AMENDMENT.

I desire to invite particular attention to the following extract from a recent communication of Auditor Seibert to me, and to express my entire concurrence in his recommendations :

“Experience has demonstrated that our revenue system is seriously defective and needs improvement. The records of the courts show that thousands of dollars are lost to the State every year by reason of informalities in the assessors’ books, tax books, delinquent lists, etc. Again, there is no uniformity in the settlements with the

treasury department by officers handling public moneys, nor suitable safeguards against errors in accounting. These defects could be cured by amending the law to authorize and require the State Auditor, who is charged by law with the duty of supervising the revenue service, to prepare and furnish forms of all books and blanks used in the assessment of property, preparing tax books, collecting taxes, making settlements and keeping accounts with the State, under the laws now in force. To enable the Auditor to enforce the use of the forms prepared by him and ascertain the facts necessary for him to know before accepting and approving reports and settlements made to him and allowing claims against the State, he should be authorized to employ two competent persons as special agents to make examinations, check up books and accounts and report to him."

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this communication, which is the last I will have the honor of making to the General Assembly, I express the hope that your sojourn at the Capital will be pleasant, and that your work may prove of advantage to the State. I have seen much recently in the press that this Legislature would be unusually hostile to corporations and other special interests. To these reports I have given little credence, but if I can venture to do so without offense, I would advise that all legislation should be along high lines and characterized by wise conservatism and the spirit of absolute justice. The State cannot afford to make war on any legitimate interest—for war means to tear down and destroy, not to create and build up. The property of corporations is the property of the citizen. It is entitled to the same measure of protection accorded the possessions of others, and should be required to bear only its just and equal proportion of the public burdens. Just laws for the government of corporations should exist, but no law which unfairly discriminates against them should be enacted. No important legislation should be attempted until the situation it deals with is fully understood and the effect of the legislation thoroughly weighed. The thing I counsel is moderation; the thing I advise against is injustice. A spirit of resentment should never give direction to public policy, nor wield an influence over those charged with public functions. No man is worthy to fill public station who consents to do wrong, however great the temptation, or fears to do right, no matter who or what he antagonizes. I hope this General Assembly especially will labor solely and incessantly to promote every legitimate interest of the State, and advance still higher Missouri's proud and unsullied standard.

I cannot close without expressing the high appreciation I feel for the uniform courtesy with which I have been treated by those associated with me in the government of the State. Whatever measure of success this administration has attained is due chiefly to the intelligence and fidelity with which my colleagues have administered the affairs of their several departments and bureaus, and for their cordial co-operation I am glad of this opportunity to confess my profound sense of obligation.

MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES R. KEYES, STATE GEOLOGIST

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE GEOLOGIST

TRANSMITTED BY THE

BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND MINES

TO THE

39TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY



JEFFERSON CITY

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS

1897

MR. SPEAKER: Your Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the report of the State Geologist, begs leave to say that the same has been examined, and recommends that 1,500 copies be printed for the use of the members of the Legislature and the State Geologist.

R. P. THOMPSON, Ass't Chief Clerk.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the provisions expressed in section 5268 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri (1889) the Board of Managers of the Bureau of Geology and Mines begs leave to lay before you the following report of the operations of the Bureau during the biennial period just passed. The Board has endeavored to carry out both the spirit and letter of the law governing the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the investigation of the mineral resources of the State, and, holding always in view the greatest good to the greatest number, has tried to use these funds to the best advantage. The details of the progress of the work are fully set forth in the appended report of the State Geologist. The plans therein formulated for the execution of future work heartily commends itself to the approval of the Board, which has every confidence that the State receives full value for every dollar thus expended in acquiring knowledge and in disseminating useful information regarding our mineral wealth and natural resources.

The following is an exhibit of the expenditures of the appropriation made by the last General Assembly :

Salaries	\$8,015 50
Special and temporary assistance.....	1,909 08
Railway fare, wagon hire and subsistence	918 02
Printing and binding reports.....	8,098 05
Freight, express and postage	618 65
Supplies, books, etc	440 59
Balance.....	11
	<hr/>
	\$20,000 00

The Board of Managers is fully convinced of the great importance to the people of the State of the continuance of the investigations on a liberal basis and believes that the State will be amply repaid for all expenditures in the future which will enable the work already begun under such auspicious circumstances and now so well advanced, to be carried on to completion. While it is fully recognized that a much larger amount of money annually available would allow the work to go on just that much faster and get the results before the public just that much sooner, it is thought that the continuance of a moderate appropriation will enable the investigations to go on uninterruptedly on the same satisfactory plan as heretofore. The Board therefore unanimously recommends to you the propriety of the following appropriations for the next biennial period :

For maintenance (2 years)	\$15,000
For printing reports (in press or ready for the press)	8,000
For printing reports (completed during biennial period)	7,000
	<hr/>
	\$30,000

The appropriation asked for maintenance is small, and is the minimum amount upon which the investigations of our mineral and natural resources should be carried on.

The amount requested for printing is very urgent, and is not only desirable but necessary, if the results are to be given to the public promptly. Part of this is for the usual publishing of the reports that will be finished and ready before the end of the biennial term ; the estimate is low. The other part is for the printing of very important and valuable reports which have been completed for some time, and which should not be longer delayed.

In conclusion, your careful consideration is invited to the detailed report of the State Geologist herewith submitted.

WM. J. STONE,

President of the Board.

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE GEOLOGIST
BY
CHARLES ROLLIN KEYES.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM J. STONE, GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY

Ex Officio President of the Board.

DR. J. H. BRITTSCLINTON

HON. W. O. L. JEWETT....SHELBYNA

PROF. E. M. SHEPARD, DRURY COLLEGE.....SPRINGFIELD

PREFATORY LETTER.

MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, }
JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 31, 1896. }

To the President, Governor William F. Stone, and the Honorable Members of the Board of Managers of the Bureau of Geology and Mines:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the progress made by the Missouri Geological Survey during the biennial period just ending, and to remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES R. KEYES,
State Geologist.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST

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INTRODUCTORY.

During the biennial period just passed the work of the Bureau of Geology and Mines has made very satisfactory progress. The advancement of the Geological Survey of the state has more than come up to the expectations of the plans laid out at the beginning of the term. There have been no radical departures from the general policy adopted at the time of the reorganization of the Survey and as carried out in the latter part of the previous biennial period. The minor changes which have occurred have been chiefly to secure better articulation of the different branches of investigation in progress.

The prediction of the previous biennial statements in regard to the completion of reports have been fulfilled in the publication, during the biennial term that has lately closed, of four volumes of the regular series of memoirs. These publications comprise ten different formal reports, besides several scientific and economic papers on special themes. Of several important lines of work which are so far completed as to permit special reports to be issued there may be mentioned the clays, certain phases of the building stones, the general foundation for a detailed consideration of the soils, the origin of the physical features of the state, and the areal mapping of several districts of more than usual importance. Particular mention is made of each of these in another place.

Notwithstanding the manifold and ever increasing duties connected with the work of administration and the large amount of time and effort necessary in the proper editing of the manuscript reports, and in the proof-reading, all of which cannot be left to any one else but the person in charge, there remained a much larger proportion of time for field work than was thought possible in the beginning, and the acquisition of results regarding the special investigations has been correspondingly advanced. The work accomplished by the different members of the geological corps is considered in detail elsewhere.

The main energies of the Survey have been directed towards finishing up work which had been previously begun, and which was already in a more or less advanced stage of completion. However, the new work undertaken has not been inconsiderable, and much new and important information has been obtained.

The reports on lead and zinc were completed, and distributed during the first half of the period. The review of the fossils was likewise distributed at the same time. Three other volumes printed during the period were also sent out and a fourth is already printed, and a fifth partly so.

The advancement made in the various branches on which special effort was directed to insure a speedy completion has been fruitful of very important results, some of which were hardly expected to be secured so early in the investigation. Prominent among these may be mentioned the line of inquiry instituted regarding the coal deposits of the state, the extent and occurrence of the crystalline building stones, and the determination of the arrangement and areal extent of the formations of the Ozark region, which includes a large part of south Missouri.

During the biennial period Federal topographic mapping has been revived in the state, with the special object in view of providing much more accurate base maps than now exist, on which to place the geological features. It is hoped that the state may bring about conditions whereby this important work can be pushed more rapidly, in the same way that it is being done in other states, notably Massachusetts and New Jersey.

The extent to which the reports of the Geological Survey are used practically, and referred to, is appreciated by comparatively few persons. It seems worth the while at this time to mention some of the ways in which the information published by the Survey is utilized, because it is considered authoritative. Coming from official and disinterested sources the statements carry far greater weight than they could possibly in any other way. Abstracts of the reports and even whole chapters on special points are reproduced in the various trade journals, and in sketches of the mineral resources of the country. From time to time the scientific and engineering journals of all countries call attention to the progress of the work. Recently the principal text-book in this country, on ore-deposits, used both facts and illustrations from the Missouri reports, and a similar work published in France likewise depended upon the same source of information. Still later a large work on the mineral industries of the United States availed itself of the data collected by the Survey. Two new geographies, which are to be used extensively in Missouri schools were recast and the entire portions pertaining to the state remodelled upon lines suggested by the reports issued by the Missouri Geological Survey.

These are only a few of the instances in which the Survey disseminates useful information regarding the mineral wealth of the state

and advertises the resources of the commonwealth. In this connection no mention is made of the many other ways in which the same thing is being accomplished for the state by the survey; or, of the many letters of inquiry continually coming not only from all parts of the state but from all parts of the whole country and from abroad.

The warm appreciation of the efforts to carry out to completion the investigations begun, which is everywhere met with, is not only extremely gratifying but it is a matter of congratulation. The great interest now shown in the examination of the natural resources is not wholly confined to the people of the state. There are probably as many persons living without the borders of Missouri as there are within them, who are keeping themselves informed as to what is being done by the Survey. Indeed, the work has met with as universal favor and appreciation abroad as at home.

GENERAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

In a former report the objects to be attained for the State were fully set forth, and the organization of the work for completing the geological survey was also given in detail. Only a brief outline of the general plan of operation needs therefore be considered. As will be seen at a glance the entire plan of the Survey is practical in its aim. While thoroughly economic in all its aspects, the work is so arranged that it may be carried on in a manner perfectly systematic and scientific. At all times the investigations are conducted in a way which, it is thought, will best serve the interests involved.

Ever since its first organization, the Missouri Geological Survey has come to direct its energies more and more to the investigation of the mineral wealth of the state from the standpoint of the utilitarian. Recently strong efforts have been made to concentrate the work still further.

From the beginning, two classes of work have been recognized. One is rather general in its character, the other more specific. The first is denominated subject work; the second areal work. With the first it is the practice to take up each particular topic, as coal, clay, iron, lead, zinc, or soil, and to consider the deposits as a whole for the entire state. In contradistinction, areal work has for its object the treatment of all useful mineral deposits of limited districts, as a county or other convenient area, special attention being given to the local details, and to the accurate mapping of the different geological formations. In its main features this dual arrangement of the work has been the policy of the Survey from the start, though modifications in many details have taken place from time to time, as the changes in

conditions necessitated and as the enlargement of the scope of the work demanded. A third class of facts might be properly grouped under the head of statistics; while the fourth line of work pertains to the publication of all results.

SUBJECT WORK.

Subject work is of first importance in the investigation of the natural resources of a region, for the reason that the results as they are given to the public satisfies a wide demand for information concerning the existence, mode of occurrence and properties of the various mineral substances. Deposits are not limited by political boundaries. Each kind of soil, each kind of mineral, clay, or other natural product dug from the earth, belongs to some particular geological formation; that is, it is found on some horizon, at some level, more plentifully than at others. Thus, one formation is abundantly supplied with coal, another with the ores of zinc and lead, a third with materials for the manufacture of cements, and others with still different substances of economic value. Each is found in a particular geological zone, and rarely or very sparingly elsewhere. Only within certain districts would search for a given substance be successful; outside of these areas no amount of prospecting would ever disclose the material sought.

In obtaining information concerning each particular mineral substance, the entire subject must be carefully considered. At the outset a clear understanding of the geological structure of the rocks containing it is of prime importance. The localities where each occurs require description; the arrangement, relations and extent of the deposits must be defined; the origin and the properties discussed; the accessibility and values determined; the uses of the substances, the nature and status, both present and probable future of the different industries fully considered. A complete report on each special subject is therefore comprehensive in character and concise in statement. This work cannot be weighted with the details of only local interest, as this would extend the account far beyond the space that could be allotted to it. Information of an entirely local character must be recorded largely on maps or described in accounts of areas.

In the beginning, then, subject work occupies a position more prominent than does the areal work in dealing with all of the useful mineral substances found. It necessarily includes two classes (1) the principal topics, which are the larger subjects, each requiring a very considerable period of time to finish, and (2) the subordinate subjects, which comprise numerous minor points. The former, are taken up

first. While they are being investigated facts are continually accumulating in regard to the collateral subjects which, with a little special attention later, are ultimately brought together, forming valuable additions to what is already known concerning the resources of the state.

The advantages of having the work done according to topics are numerous:

1. Since particular mineral substances, as already stated, are rarely confined to single counties, but are usually distributed over several and sometimes many such districts, it is necessary to investigate each kind of deposit in its entirety. It may then be told with certainty how, and to what extent, the several locations will be benefited by the development of such minerals.

2. The general discussion of the properties, uses and magnitude of each deposit may be taken up, and the results published long before all of the work in the counties containing the particular substances can be furnished.

3. In order that lasting results may be obtained more or less work of a general character is always necessary for the intelligent interpretation of the phenomena observed in any one county and to connect them with those seen in neighboring districts.

4. The investigations may be made by experts or specialists in the different lines. The results accomplished are therefore much more satisfactory, more accurate, and far more valuable than if obtained in any other way. Further, much less time is required and the cost is consequently very much less.

5. Since most people are engaged in one industry only, the information which interests them most is brought together. The miner wishes to be informed about coal, the quarryman, architect or engineer seeks good building-stones; the brick-maker or clay-worker desires something regarding the properties and adaptabilities of the different clays; each wants to know in regard to his special field and cares little or nothing about the others.

AREAL WORK.

In area work the economic resources of particular and limited districts receive consideration. Detailed information of a local character is taken up; the present and possible future developments of the mineral wealth are set forth. Its direct purpose is to meet the constant and ever increasing demands for trustworthy information in regard to given localities. The desire to know about the mineral products of each particular neighborhood is so general that full details are required

concerning every substance which is or is likely to be of value to the land-owner or occupant of the district. Probably one-half of the people of the State seek this local information.

Local information regarding limited districts is imparted in three ways : first, by descriptions and sections ; second, by illustrations, and third, by maps. At least three-fourths of the geological facts that are obtained are recorded cartographically. In consequence, therefore, a modern geological map is a graphic and concise summary of a vast amount of useful information. In addition to an accurate representation of the ordinary geographical features, as in the best atlases, a properly constructed geographical map records very much more. On it are indicated, within a few feet, the elevation above the sea-level of every point within the borders of the area ; the drainage basins and the water-powers ; the distribution and limits of the different geological formations, the various kinds of ores, building-stones, clays and all minerals of economic value contained in the several beds, and the best places for obtaining all these substances. The map also forms a reliable soil index, which, with some additional explanation, serves also as a guide to the distribution of the forests and plants generally.

In mapping, all the districts of the state cannot be treated alike. Some places require far more work than others, either on account of the great importance of the mineral deposits or the natural difficulties caused by the ruggedness of the country. Other regions, as those which contain the principal iron ores, the most valuable lead and zinc deposits, or particular beds, require in the beginning accurate relief maps. Places where the immediate mineral wealth is not so great, do not need elaborate topographical maps. At the present time it is not advisable, nor even if it were desirable, would the resources of the Survey permit this great extension of its work, without a very considerable enlargement of its powers. The inquiries must go on as rapidly as is consistent with good and accurate results. In order of their importance must the various districts be mapped, and in proportion to their mineral wealth must the details be recorded.

The preparation of a full set of maps of this kind is not the result of a few day's effort, but is the labor of several years. As a part of the investigation into the economic resources, there is in contemplation a series of maps which shall embrace for every section of the state all of the information already mentioned. Some of them will be somewhat general in their character and will accompany the different special reports. Other will be more detailed in plan and will cover given counties or such other areas as may be thought desirable.

Among some of the last named the folio plates accompanying the sheet reports are examples. In the construction of maps showing the distribution and occurrence of mineral substances it is of prime importance that the surface relief should be depicted in a readily intelligible manner. A map which represents most closely a perfect miniature of the surface of the region is far superior to any ordinary atlas. It is invaluable not alone to the trained geologist, but it is about the only practical way by which the average citizen is able to comprehend at a glance the actual resources of a district. In proportion as the exactness with which the diminutive representation approaches the actual surface, in the same proportion does the usefulness of the work increase. The modern methods of making maps are so far advanced over those of a quarter of a century ago that there is now no excuse for any community to be without the best.

Briefly, then, a properly constructed geological map of a district, not only locates accurately the various mineral deposits, but also represents the prominent landscape features by which the locations may be more readily recognized. A relief map also serves other purposes. Upon it may be based models of the more important districts which are to be taken as characteristic of much larger areas, and which are to represent in a graphic manner the structural arrangement and relations of deposits. Eventually a relief model of the entire state may be constructed on a suitable scale. Besides the purposes mentioned it would afford one of the most instructive objects for presenting to the pupils of schools the geographic features of their state. With the wide introduction of the new methods of teaching geography the value of such aids cannot be overestimated.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICAL MATTER.

While not strictly a theme of geological investigation, the collection of statistics concerning the work and output of the various industries dependent upon the natural resources of the state is generally expected to come properly within the scope of the geological survey. By means of this information accurate comparisons of the yearly progress made may be instituted. The figures are obtained in two ways—partly through printed circulars and accompanying blanks sent to the respective trades, and partly by personal visits of different members of the geological corps, in course of their other investigations. All information is considered as strictly confidential; and the tables of comparison are arranged by counties in such a way as not to disclose the details of any individual business. The unusually favorable opportunities offered by the Survey's facilities makes this class of

figures of particular value, especially in the case of those industries about which little is now done in this direction.

PUBLICATION OF RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS.

No feature in the investigation of the natural resources of the state is of greater importance than the placing of practical information in regard to the various deposits before the people as rapidly as it is possible to get it into a measurably complete form. But in making public the results of the geological survey of the state, the common practice of transcribing field notes and of making incoherent preliminary reports on different subjects has been wholly discarded. The general plan of field work is in the beginning arranged, as far as it is possible, so as to accord with the ultimate presentation of the results in printed form. Hence, two general divisions are recognized in publication, as in the field work, though their distinctions may not be so obvious at first glance.

The adoption of a single series of publications, uniform in size, in general style and in binding, will, it is thought, do away with much of the inconvenience and many of the objections arising from the various ideas of different individuals as to what is the most appropriate manner of getting out work of this kind, or from an adaptation to the particular facilities possessed by various printers. As nearly as possible each volume contains in the neighborhood of 500 pages, besides the necessary illustrations and accompanying maps. There is, however, one exception—the final state atlas. Although numbered consecutively, the separate volumes are in no way dependent upon any which have gone before or any which may follow. Each may therefore be regarded as complete in itself. This plan enables one volume to be devoted to one topic, and another to another. It permits the placing of results before the public as rapidly as the investigations are completed, without long and vexatious delays. A particular deposit extending into a number of districts may thus be studied thoroughly and a report made without waiting for the entire work in the several counties to be finished. Similarly, different counties or areas may be reported upon before any special deposit is examined over all the state. In some cases the work requires a very much longer time to complete than in others; and it is often very desirable, especially with the larger subjects, that some information be made accessible before the appearance of the final report. When the work of any particular topic has reached a more or less advanced stage of completion some special

phase of the subject may be briefly discussed and emphasized in advance, but the article is always made complete in itself, depending neither upon anything which has been issued nor which is to be published.

The publication of results is also brought about in two other ways : (1) through the newspapers, and (2) through scientific and trade periodicals. To the newspapers are sent accounts of new discoveries and carefully prepared articles of general interest on particular deposits of certain districts. Information of a preliminary character is thus also given to the public months before the entire work is completed and published. At the same time popular interest is enlivened and a stimulus given to local investigations. Topics of unusual geological importance are frequently discussed in papers which appear in the various scientific journals.

THE INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED.

As the inquiries into the natural resources of the state come to be completed along the various lines all the information obtained is brought together into a compact and presentable shape and published. The work on these branches is for a time at least given a subordinate place, and the energies of the survey are turned in other directions, into those fields most urgently demanding attention. The special branches upon which reports have been made are briefly considered below and the detailed contents of each volume are given farther on.

EXAMINATION OF THE IRON ORES.

No one thing demonstrated more clearly the importance of Missouri as a region of vast mineral wealth than the setting before the world, as one of the principal results of the first systematic work done on the geological features of Missouri, the great value of the iron deposits of the state. Considerable attention was subsequently paid to the same subject at different times, but the recent decline in the iron industry of the state has again awakened special interest in this topic, and has hastened a revival of the inquiry which was abandoned more than twenty years ago.

Briefly stated, the aim of the work recently accomplished was to establish districts in which iron ores were most abundant, to ascertain the exact character of the deposits, in order that prospecting might be done in the most intelligible way, and to determine whether or not the conditions were favorable to the establishment of local smelting works. The results have been more than gratifying. In carrying out

new school geography that is used widely in Missouri the entire part relating to the state has been based upon this work.

The bearing upon the facts obtained upon general geological work need not be explained in detail. Suffice it to say that it is one of the greatest aids to mapping correctly large areas, and to the proper interpretation of geological features. Notwithstanding the fact that this branch of investigation is the youngest of the geological sciences, it is one of the most suggestive and helpful that has ever been established.

DISCRIMINATION OF THE SURFACE DEPOSITS.

The examination of the unconsolidated material lying above bed-rock, particularly the glacial drift and the attendant deposits of the northern half of the state, had its inception in a reconnoissance of the region for the purpose of getting data regarding the soil work subsequently to be taken up, and the location of the deposits of the various earths, sands, gravels and road materials.

The essential results from the present phase of this work was the determination of the distribution and the limits of the different kinds of surface formations, or Quaternary deposits. Farther than this there were also made out the general character of the several classes of formations, and their successive relations. The report comprises a full and comprehensive view of the entire subject occupying 100 pages, illustrated by 10 plates and a sketch-map showing the geographic distribution of all of the Quaternary or Pleistocene deposits. There is also included a summary of the Pleistocene history of Missouri.

EXAMINATION OF THE CLAYS.

The investigation of the properties, uses and distribution of the clays has revealed an unexpected richness and variety of deposits suitable for nearly every kind of ceramic ware. The examination has a peculiar value, and the thoroughness with which it has been conducted lends special interest. The practical experimental work on clays has never before been attempted in a broad way in any state in the Union, and nowhere in the Mississippi valley has this class of material received so careful a consideration. In the testing of the clays, not only the chemical, but also the physical properties are determined. Through the latter, especially, the various comparisons may be more thoroughly appreciated, and the exact character of the different deposits more readily understood. The following outlines the method, taking for example a sample of typical fire clay.

*A preliminary examination shows:**Color* varying from light to ash drab.*Texture* nearly uniform, fine-grained, compact.*Taste* "lean," gritty.*Slacking* takes place slowly, the mass falling into irregular granules, with little uniformity of size.*Accessories:* Pyrite not perceptible; sand as grains from one-tenth to one-thirtieth of an inch in size, freely disseminated.*A physical examination shows:**Specific gravity*, 1.95.*Plasticity*, as determined by working a clay paste, is eminent; as determined by the tensile strength of air-dried briquettes, it has a maximum of 172, the average of ten samples being 155 pounds to the square inch.*Water* required to make a plastic, easily worked paste is 15.4 per cent.*Air-shrinkage*, in drying bricklets ranging from four inches by one-fourth inch by one-half inch to eight inches by four inches by two inches, averages 5.6 per cent in ten samples. It can be dried rapidly in a warm air-bath at 125° to 200° F. without breaking.*Fire-shrinkage*, in burning air-dried samples at a vitrifying heat averages 2.3 per cent in three samples; requires care and slow heating to avoid cracking.*Total shrinkage*, or the sum of the fire and the air contractions, averages 7.9 per cent, which is remarkably low.*Fusion* takes place about 2,400° F., or a white heat; incipient vitrification takes place at 2,100° F., or at a bright cherry-red heat.*Color of burned clay* is light-gray.*Conclusions:* This fire clay is a fairly good refractory material and can be used for temperatures as high as 2,300° F., or a very bright cherry heat. It admits of rapid air-drying without cracking, and does not fissure readily in firing. The total shrinkage being very low adds greatly to its value in any practicable application of the clay. Being highly plastic, it moulds admirably. The burned ware is strong. The clay, when washed, may be used successfully by potters. It is even possible that a white-ware may be produced if the clay is properly washed and treated.

This test of the physical properties is in nearly every case accompanied by a chemical analysis in order not only to determine the composition of the particular samples but to enable comparisons to be instituted between the Missouri varieties and those of other localities. In making the tests the object has been to sample typical deposits in the different counties. By this means a series of standard examples is established with which other and neighboring deposits may be directly compared.

The report contains over 630 pages, divided into 20 chapters and illustrated by 40 plates and several maps, besides numerous cuts. Among the subjects exhaustively discussed in this report, are:

1. The origin and composition of the clays of Missouri.
2. The methods of sampling and analysis.
3. The physical and chemical properties of the various clays.
4. The microscopical examination of clays and its value in the determination of the value of a deposit.
5. The uses to which the various kinds of clay are and may be put, and a consideration of the best varieties adapted to each specific purpose.



MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES R. KEYES, State Geologist

SKETCH MAP

OF

MISSOURI

SHOWING THE KINDS AND DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES
OF THE

Clay Deposits and Clay Industries
1897

LEGEND

POTTERS' CLAYS



SHALES



BRICK CLAYS



CHINAWARE CLAYS



DRAINTILE CLAYS



BALLAST CLAYS



FLINT FIRE CLAYS



PLASTIC FIRE CLAYS



PAVING BRICK CLAYS



Drawn by T. B. Marbut

6. The general geology of the state with special reference to clay deposits, their distribution and availability.

7. The brick and draitile clays, the localities yielding the best qualities and the methods followed in rendering the poorer grades workable. There is also embraced a special consideration of the clays used in making paving-brick and sewer pipe. The recent extensive use of brick as a paving material, and its superiority over many substances, has rendered the subject of brick for this purpose one of very great importance, and one to which sufficient attention has not yet been paid. Paving streets with hard bricks is fast becoming popular in the larger towns and cities. Tests are continually being made which go to prove that the durability of a street paved with good vitrified brick compares more than favorably with that of streets paved with other material.

8. Fire-clays and other deposits for the manufacture of refractory products. There is given in this connection extensive comparisons of the raw materials from the different localities in the state, and reference to noted places beyond its limits. Deposits of this material have been found in large quantities and of very superior quality.

9. Pottery clays, their properties, distribution and location; also the materials used for glazing and in mixtures.

10. China clays and kaolin, of which large quantities have been recently brought to light, especially in the southeastern part of the state.

11. The principal industries based upon clays, and descriptions of the works and clay-pits.

12. Preparation of clay for manufacture into the different products, and the methods used.

13. Recommendations for better methods of manipulation. The importance of raising the standard of excellence of clay goods cannot be overestimated. It not only aids directly the manufacture of the products, but indirectly greatly benefits every citizen by providing him with a superior quality of material at no higher a price than he would otherwise give for the inferior article.

14. Complete statistics in regard to the production of the various kinds of clay wares.

Altogether, the report on clays forms one of the most valuable contributions to economic geology ever published, not only in Missouri, but in the entire United States. It completes one of the most important lines of work yet undertaken by the survey. The distribution of the different kinds of clay in the various counties is represented on the accompanying sketch-map (plate v).

THE WORK IN PROGRESS.

As fully explained in a former report the investigations concerning the natural resources of the state are carried on along parallel lines. While apparently covering much the same ground they do not necessarily occasion duplication in either field work or publication. The very nature of the existing conditions which makes it impossible to take up all lines of inquiry in the beginning renders it necessary to give greater prominence to some branches of work and to finish them up before expanding actively in new directions. As the work is completed in the various fields and the reports are made, the efforts of the survey are directed to other branches, only incidental notes being continued on those subjects which have been reported upon. Attention has already been called to some of the work which may be regarded as completed.

Of the various lines of investigation which are more or less well advanced or which are nearing completion special mention should be made. At the same time that these lines are carried out, much information, as may have been already inferred, is constantly accumulating on related subjects, so that when these are taken up to be pushed vigorously to completion a large number of facts and notes will have already been acquired.

SPECIAL LOCAL OR AREAL GEOLOGY.

In the consideration of certain work which had been completed, mention was made to the detailed mapping of mining districts of more than ordinary importance. Attention was called particularly to four such districts, or sheets, which had been finished, and the reports on which constituted a volume of the regular series of the Survey publications. There are certain other areas of similar character the work on which has been finished, the maps made, and the reports written. The printing of these will be done in the near future. These districts are :

5. The Clinton sheet, in Henry county.
6. The Calhoun sheet, occupying portions of Henry and Benton counties.
7. The Lexington sheet, which is largely in Lafayette county, but partly in Ray county.
8. The Richmond sheet, including parts of Ray and Carroll counties.
9. The Huntsville sheet, embracing portions of Randolph, Chariton and Howard counties.

The detailed topographic mapping of several other areas is also finished and the reports of all can probably be prepared during the ensuing biennial period. These are:

10. The Aurora sheet, occupying parts of Barry, Lawrence, Charlton and Stone counties.
11. The Joplin sheet, composing the western portions of Jasper and Newton counties.
12. The Carthage sheet, including eastern part of Jasper and Newton counties.
13. The Bolivar sheet, in Polk county.
14. The Warrensburg sheet, in Johnson and Lafayette counties.
15. The Bonne Terre sheet, covering parts of Washington and St. Francois counties.

This detailed topographic and geological mapping has been accomplished for nearly 3500 square miles, and is distributed in 23 counties as follows:

NORTH-CENTRAL MISSOURI:

Macon,
Randolph,
Charlton,
Howard,

SOUTHWESTERN:

Polk,
Jasper,
Newton,
Lawrence,
Barry,
Stone,
Christian.

WEST-CENTRAL AND NORTHWESTERN:

Ray,
Carroll,
Lafayette,
Johdson,
Henry,
Benton,

SOUTHEASTERN:

Washington,
Ste. Genevieve,
St. Francois,
Iron,
Reynolds,
Madison.

THE COAL AND ASSOCIATED DEPOSITS.

The plan of operation as outlined in the previous biennial report has been continued. Good progress has been made. At the present rate of advancement it is believed that a report can be made ready for publication during the ensuing year. The investigation of the coal deposits of the state was one of the first subjects taken up after the organization of the survey, but owing to conditions which could not be anticipated it was necessary to almost suspend work for awhile in order to complete other lines which were farther advanced towards completion. Notwithstanding the fact that this material ranked among the most important of the mineral resources of Missouri, and the state stood ninth among the states of the Union in coal production, less was known concerning its structure and distribution than perhaps any other deposit of economic value.

The investigation was begun by selecting the localities in which mining was in progress, it being the object to obtain all data possible from districts already well known. "As an outcome of this preliminary work there has been printed, and in large part distributed, a preliminary report upon the coal deposits of the state. This report con-

tains over 200 octavo pages. As is implied by its title, however, and as is distinctly expressed in the preface, it is essentially a preliminary report. It is in large part a presentation of only the bare facts of the occurrences of the coal, the facts of most direct economic importance, and these are presented in a popular way. The justification for the presentation of such preliminary report lies in the urgent demand for information concerning the subject; but, though this report is calculated to satisfy this demand to a great extent, it should by no means be taken as a measure of all that can be presented, and all that will be attained through the work in the coal regions."

The most important part of the investigation yet remained to be completed. Practically nothing concerning the correlation and stratigraphy of the seams has heretofore been published that applies to the state. Since the appearance of the preliminary report, much valuable information has accumulated, but during the past biennial period the subject has been pushed with renewed vigor. At the outset it was found that in order to make satisfactory progress it was necessary to carry on the work in a perfectly systematic manner. Localities must be studied first which are likely to furnish most readily a key to the structure, character and disposition of the coal beds over large areas. The leading geological features of these districts must be carefully made out, and the examination extended into neighboring regions. In this way the extent of territory covered and the amount of practical information secured is far greater than can possible be obtained in any other way.

The area of the coal measures of Missouri includes nearly 23,000 square miles; besides, there are numerous Carboniferous outliers, or isolated areas, along and beyond the borders of the productive measures, which make up many additional square miles. The investigation of the coal deposits of the state is thus seen to be a work of no small magnitude. Detailed attention to the coal industry in all its phases involves much labor which cannot be completed as soon as might be desired; it requires time to make satisfactory observations, to accumulate all facts, and to carry on proper tests.

In the final report on coal are included :

1. A general sketch of the coal deposits and the geology of the region.
2. An outline of the principles involved in the correlation of strata.
3. A detailed account of the geological features of the coal district, embracing a full description of the different kinds of beds and their associations, the minute structure of the coal-bearing strata, the exact relations of the different seams, the distance from the surface



MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES R. KEYES, State Geologist

SKETCH MAP

OF

MISSOURI

SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE EXAMINATION

OF THE

COAL DEPOSITS

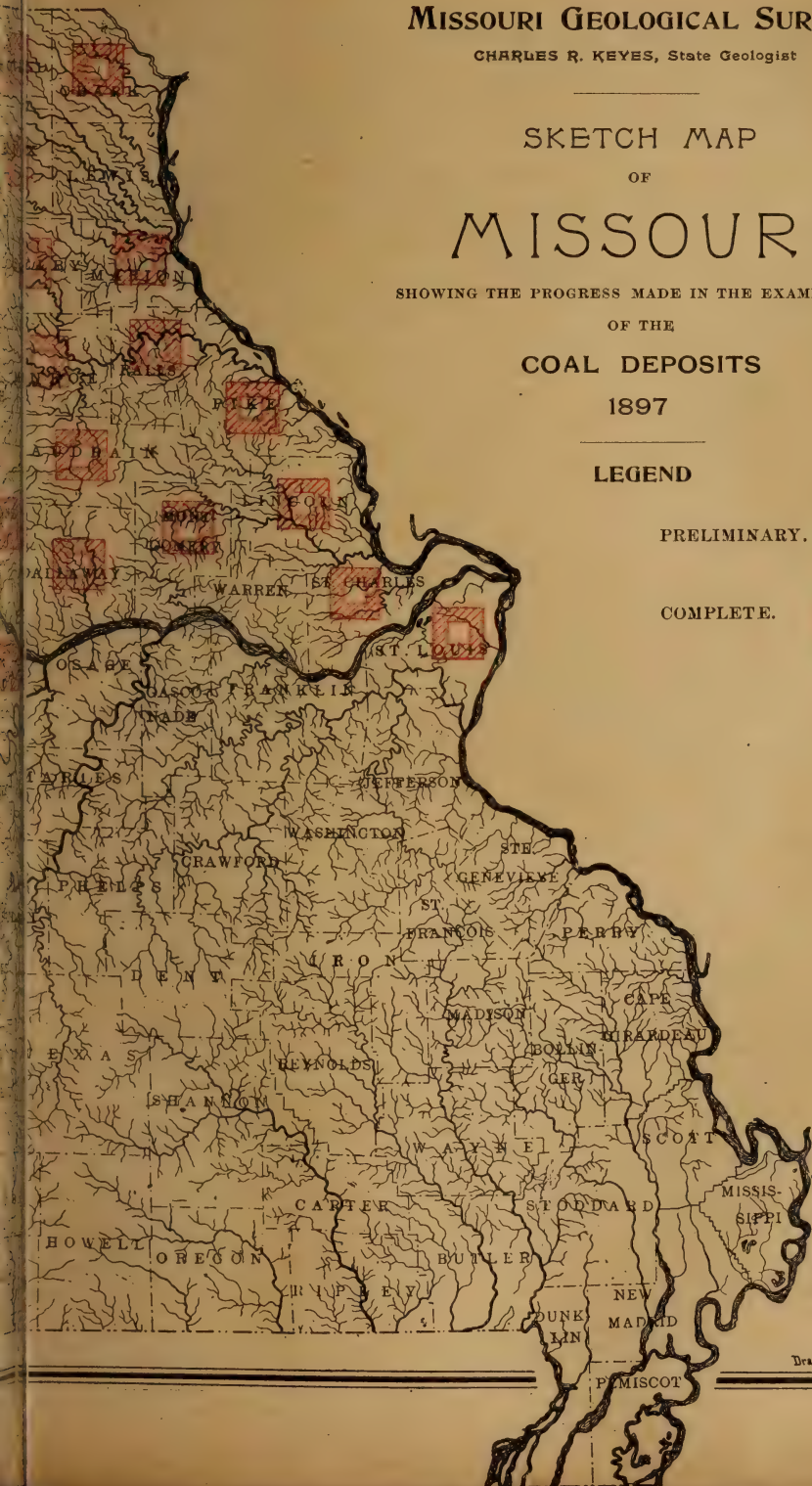
1897

LEGEND

PRELIMINARY.



COMPLETE.



Drawn by T. B. Marbut

that it is necessary to go in order to reach them, the pointing out of notable and easily recognizable strata which may serve as guides in searching for particular veins, and all kindred information of practical import.

4. A description of the uses and properties of the Missouri coals, with tables of chemical analyses of all the principal varieties from the different counties, the adaptabilities of the various kinds for steam, domestic and metallurgical purposes, and for gas-making. In this connection will be considered all information tending towards greater development of the coal industry, including the utilization of coal-dust, slack and such lignites as may occur.

5. A discussion of practical mining in the state, the methods employed and improvements which may be made, the kinds of machinery used and its advantages, the best plans and the most suitable machinery for prospecting.

6. A description of the coal plants and the other vegetable remains which are associated. This embraces all the plants which go to form the coals.

7. An account of the animal organisms, the remains of which are entombed in the various beds associated with the coal seams, and which are of such great practical aids in the determination of the horizons.

The counties in which preliminary inspections have been carried on are indicated on the accompanying sketch map (plate VI); and also those in which the examination may be considered as completed. The great importance of the industry and the growth of coal mining may be graphically shown by the annexed diagram (plate VII).

THE BUILDING AND ORNAMENTAL STONES.

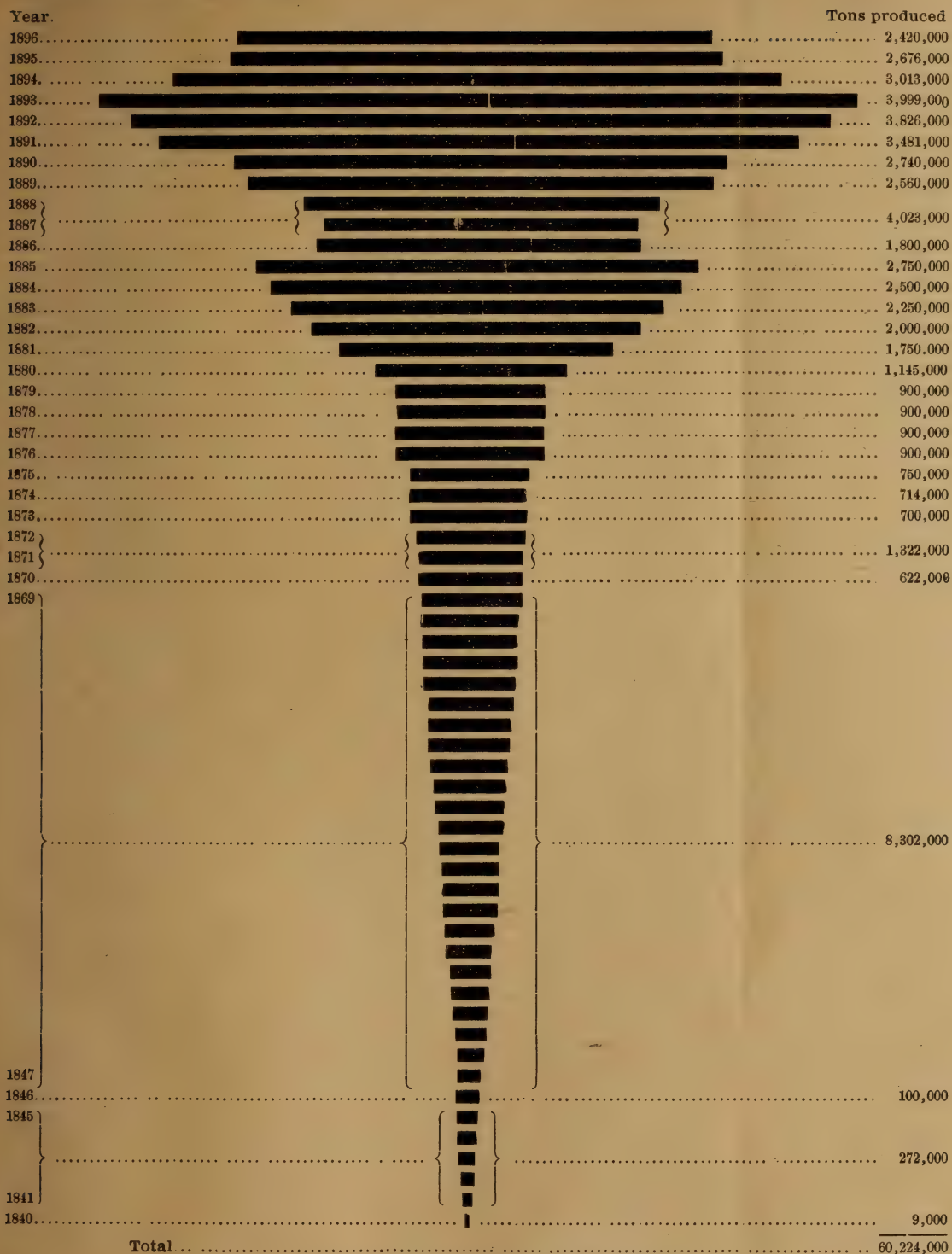
The progress made in the investigation of the building stones has been satisfactory and the results obtained have been important. The general scheme of operation is essentially the same as outlined in another place. A few changes in plan were made as the work advanced, but they were more of the nature of readjustments to meet new conditions which arose. Mention has already been made in detail of the microscopical examinations undertaken in regard to the crystallines, the granites and the porphyries, and of the detailed mapping, in St. Francois and Madison counties, of the granites that are suitable and available for building and all constructional work; and those which are not so well adapted for the purposes named.

The work has gone on far enough to demonstrate, as was recently fully described, that in variety and quantity of good stone suitable for building and all constructive purposes, no state in the Mississippi val-

ley is surpassed by Missouri. Heretofore no systematic investigation of the building materials of the state has ever been accomplished. That Missouri has excellent grades of quarry stones is manifest from the demands made for certain qualities. That the state should have many other good building stones is not unreasonable to expect. Nevertheless it is a matter of material regret and constant solicitude that the state continues to go beyond its boundaries for many of the better grades of stone for building. Of the vast sum of money which is expended every year for stone used in constructions of all kinds, a large proportion goes to other states. Hence, it is greatly to be deplored that a more exact knowledge of the state's building stones was not acquired years ago. Recognizing this deficiency, an investigation of the building materials of the state was begun with the first organization of the geological survey. The subject soon proved to be so much larger than was anticipated that it had to be divided, different portions being taken up by different persons. Some of the topics have already been reported upon, while others have received as yet, but little systematic attention.

The importance of the inquiry can hardly be overestimated. It is a fitting subject to be taken up by the state, and benefits all citizens alike. Architects and engineers commonly have neither the apparatus nor the inclination to make extensive tests in regard to local building materials. Consequently, stone is used which already has its reputation established. Thus, the lack of authoritative information in regard to local resources causes the rocks of the state to be discarded, and building stones to be transported half way across the continent, and often placed upon ledges of rock in every way their equal, or even their superior. The quarrying industry at home does not receive the support it should, while foreign markets are entered and purchases made.

As is well known to the quarrymen, the chief factors which determine the value of building stone are accessibility, durability, strength, structure and reputation. No matter how excellent a stone may be, it is valueless for constructional purposes if it does not have good transportation facilities. Durability is a phase of the subject which cannot be determined readily from hand specimens, and is usually brought out through experience, though the microscopical examination in thin slices is an unerring means of accomplishing the same end, and the value of these examinations in the case of the massive crystallines is perhaps the greatest of any one test. Stones, which ordinarily withstand the influences of atmospheric agencies, readily waste away when exposed to conditions different from those of their native places,



GROWTH OF COAL IN MISSOURI.

and the acid-laden air of great cities is especially deleterious to rock. The resistance to weathering is ascertained best in the field by careful examination of the native ledges. These observations may be supplemented by tests in the laboratory. Strength, however, is usually the only factor tested in determining whether or not a given stone shall be used.

An outline of the full scope of the investigation may be briefly noticed. In making the observations, special attention is given to the distribution of the ledges best adapted to building purposes, the properties recommending the various kinds of stone and the effects of weathering upon the natural outcrops. Special attention is given to the minute structure of building stones and changes which they undergo in the process of weathering, as revealed by the microscope. This is practically a new field as regards constructional materials, and has never been systematically applied to rocks as building stones. It promises very fruitful and interesting results.

In the report which has already been begun it is intended to give full descriptions of the localities and of the quarries now opened, statistics as to production and the methods of getting out the stone. Illustrations of some of the finer grades of the ornamental varieties and the more important buildings and constructions erected from Missouri stone will also be given.

THE FORMATIONS AND STRUCTURE OF THE OZARK REGION.

There is a large part of southern Missouri which has been affected to a marked degree by mountain-making forces, not once, but repeatedly. The present Ozark uplift is of comparatively recent date, and many features are presented which are not found in other parts of the state. The structures existing are totally different from those found elsewhere in Missouri. They have had a marked effect upon the deposition and distribution of the ores which occur. Until very recently the geological formations themselves were little understood; their age and their relations to one another were either entirely unknown or else surmised in the most general way; their vertical limits and lateral extent were only vaguely made out; the geological horizons of the various ore deposits was often beyond even a rough guess. In fact, the Ozark region has long been regarded by geologists as veritable *terra incognita*. All around it the formations had long been determined. As a key to the law governing the occurrence of the ore deposits the geology of this region urgently demanded deciphering. Great advancement has been made in this respect, and the phenomena which have long been a puzzle to the workers in the region

are being rapidly eliminated. No more important inquiry that is strictly geological has yet been undertaken in the state, and none promises to be more fruitful of lasting results that are not only scientifically interesting but economically valuable.

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE STATE.

The materials for the description and discussion of the geological and structural features of the Missouri formations have never been brought together so that the subject could be adequately treated in a broad way and in accordance with modern methods. The collection of these materials is necessarily slow at best, and the work can only be undertaken incidentally along with the investigations in the various branches of strictly practical bearing. Much of this information can be obtained as the work along the more directly useful lines is being prosecuted and without interfering with them.

It is a well known fact that in its accomplishment all geological investigation demands the settling of certain broad fundamental questions relating to the origin and succession of the geological formations; and that these must be considered in order that the best results may be secured in regard to the more strictly economic work. Some of these problems are far reaching in their bearing. They are not confined to a single district, nor to a single county, but often extend over a greater part of the state, or through several states. Fortunately, as contributing to the rapid completion of many of the branches taken up, not a few of these problems had already been partially or wholly solved before the work of the present survey had begun. A general study of the rocks, of their arrangement and of their relations in this and adjoining states, had been made. These results greatly facilitated the preliminary investigations which invariably must precede all detailed examinations. With the broad general questions of interstate importance already tolerably well understood, those which have to do more particularly with the state alone are much more easily taken up and more readily solved than they could be otherwise. There is considerable work of this kind yet to be done. A discussion of it embraces a somewhat generalized and co-ordinated consideration of the lithological characters of the different formations, the structure and arrangement of the various beds and a classification of the formations in accordance with the latest criteria of geological science. The direct bearing of the general geological problems upon the more strictly economic phases of the several topics is shown more in detail in connection with the remarks on the different subjects of which special mention has been made.

Sufficient facts have now been brought together to enable the general scheme of the final consideration to be fully outlined. It includes a general description of the geological features and structure of the upper Mississippi valley, particularly as applying to Missouri. It takes up the separate geological formations and describes in detail the characters and distinguishing features of each. It considers the arrangement, succession and thickness of the formations, the variability of the different strata, the unconformities and deformations. It notes particularly the useful minerals and substances occurring in the different parts of each formation, and points out how most readily to detect the deposits, it considers also other usefully materials which are not as yet utilized. It discusses the origin, conditions of deposition, and the associations of the various beds.

Some of the more significant problems that were solved in this connection since the last report were: The determination of the exact relations between the so-called lower and upper coal measures across the state; the practical subdivision of the principle coal-bearing series into three stages; the settlement of the exact basal horizon of the Carboniferous; the recognition of the upper part of the lower Carboniferous or that part above the Augusta or chief ore-bearing formations in southwest Missouri; and the conclusion that the granites and other igneous rocks of the southeast are not Archæan in age, as generally considered, but younger.

THE MINERALS NOT MINED.

While no special effort has yet been made to push investigations along the various lines relating to those mineral substances which are not as yet mined on a commercial scale, facts and material for study have been constantly accumulating. Arrangements have already been made whereby the systematic consideration of these data can be carried on with the special object of ultimately bringing all the information together in the form of a mineralogy of the state. The plan of the final work is essentially as previously outlined.

The various investigations undertaken have demonstrated that there exists in the state, in addition to the ores at present mined a large number of other minerals which are not yet taken out in quantities to be of much value in trade. Some of these minerals are known to have a very considerable economic value and will necessarily soon be the subject of special inquiry. Others will be found to have only a scientific interest. Many having little or no value from an economic standpoint are now attracting popular attention and are causing considerable expenditures of money, time and labor every year, with abso-

lutely no possibility of any adequate returns. On the other hand, a number of those having great economic value are not being worked to the extent that they deserve or they have received no notice whatever. Even though many of the minerals in the state should prove to be of no commercial importance negative results are by no means without value. Proof that certain deposits are not extensive enough, or are not of a sufficiently high grade for profitable working, will be the means of preventing annually a great waste of money and energy.

In the consideration of the substances which are to constitute the foundation of the study of the mineralogy of the state there will be given a complete list of the various kinds, full descriptions of their different occurrences, a catalogue of the known localities of each and the possibilities of their extent and utilization. A careful crystallographic examination will also be undertaken. Since Missouri affords some of the finest samples in the world for this line of inquiry, the subject will prove to be of exceptional interest and value. It may be mentioned in this connection that already nearly 100 different varieties of minerals have been noted from the state.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF COUNTIES.

It was stated on another occasion that in conducting the areal investigation and mapping of the state a different unit from that of the "sheet" would probably have to be taken in many cases. With a large part of the state the county must be taken as the most convenient unit upon which to report. As the state is the political unit of the nation so the county is the political unit of the state. When therefore in either the larger or the smaller of the two provinces it is desirable to consider any subject with special reference to its areal distribution, the units mentioned become the natural divisions into which a complex topic may be separated. In former years this was universally the practice; in the earlier work the recorded results of investigations were contained in the county reports. At that time the country was new, and little more was required than to indicate the existence of the various deposits; moreover, the chief energies were necessarily directed toward tracing the limits of the different geological formations.

Although it has become of recent years the practice to adopt a smaller and more scientific unit as the basis of areal reports, there nevertheless remain good grounds for retaining the county as the unit in all cases except the most important mining districts. Indeed, the reason for making the county the areal unit in the treatment of the natural resources of a region are many:

1. It is the most widely known and familiar political division of local importance.

2. It is the district concerning which nearly every person in the state who is interested in natural products inquires.

3. It forms a convenient district for working out geological details.

4. It is an area the size of which is perhaps best suited to the purposes of instruction in the schools.

5. It is especially adapted to the encouragement of detailed work by local observers.

6. It is the district most commonly inquired about by investigators living in other parts of the state or in different places beyond its limits.

7. In Missouri it is an area well suited to the preparation of maps, of nearly the same size.

8. It in no way interferes with the adoption of other units of uniform size for a state atlas as occasion demands.

The investigation into the natural resources of the state must necessarily be preceded by a general reconnoissance, and in connection with this the more general examinations which are embraced under the comprehensive title of subject-work must be pushed somewhat more vigorously than the areal work. This having now been accomplished in great measure, the energies of the survey are directed more toward pressing to rapid completion the more strictly local inquiries and the work which is of more direct benefit to the people at large. It was not possible to accomplish this until certain preliminary work had been taken up. Detailed investigation of a number of counties has already been undertaken where the conditions are especially favorable. Although every county in the state must be thoroughly studied before the completion of the survey, it is readily understood that all of these districts cannot be taken up at once. Some must of necessity be studied before others. In making a beginning in this direction, the work has been governed to a great extent by the investigation as a whole, those regions being taken up first which best furnish an index to the surrounding counties, thus enabling the work to be done over large areas, and in a much shorter time than would otherwise be possible. Another important factor in determining the priority of certain counties in which operations have been begun has been the presence of volunteer and local assistants. In this way some counties containing educational institutions have afforded special facilities. The instructors of geological classes in the several colleges have given,

to a greater or less extent, attention to the natural features of the surrounding country, and have often accumulated considerable information. By utilizing the facts previously obtained, and extending the observations so as to accord with the general plan of the survey the state comes into possession of material of great practical value at a small cost. The reports of these counties will thus serve not only for purposes of class instruction, but will reach the public much sooner than they would under less favorable circumstances. In this way work has been undertaken in a number of counties, and considerable progress has been made.

In two counties work of this character is already well advanced. In Green county the mapping has been completed and the accompanying report written for final revision previous to sending to the press. In Pike county the mapping of the formations has been practically finished and good progress made in getting together the notes for the preparation of the report. The general scheme followed includes a brief general account of the surface relief and drainage, a description of the lithological characters of the different rocks and the geological structure of the strata. The principal geological subdivisions are considered separately, and the means of recognizing each pointed out. All the mineral deposits of a useful nature are described, the various localities taken up in detail, the extent and distribution defined, and the present and future values noted. The soils and minerals are also discussed, and the discriminations to be made are pointed out. Chemical analyses and practical tests of the various substances are also given. Illustrations are incorporated whenever required, accompanied also by a map on a suitable scale.

As a part of this work there will be a final summary by counties of the mineral resources of the state considered strictly from an economic standpoint, the whole forming a volume similar to the others of the regular series of publications.

INQUIRIES PROSPECTIVE.

Among the lines of work which have not yet been taken up and which have remained practically untouched there are a number of great importance. It is not necessary at this time to call particular attention to all of those lines of work which must be taken up before the survey of the natural resources of the state may be regarded as measurably complete. There are several branches which are urgently requiring early notice and these may be considered briefly.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE SOILS.

The general mapping of the different geological formations of the state has now gone far enough to enable other lines of work to go on which must find a basis in this work. The systematic investigation of the soils is one of these and the time has arrived when the consideration of this theme can be taken up with great advantage.

As the general investigation of soils has made such rapid progress during the last decade or two, it may be well to sketch briefly the course which this advancement has taken and to note what results are to be expected from such an examination. Of all the states in the Mississippi basin, Missouri is to be particularly benefited by a systematic inquiry into the exact character of the soils. Lying only partly within the drift area, fully one-half of the state's territory possesses soils which are directly dependent for their degree of fertility upon the underlying rocks. With this intimate relation between the various strata and the soils into which they graduate, the question assumes an importance that is practically impossible to arrive at in the more northern districts.

There has probably been, in recent years, no phase of geology which has attracted more attention than the study of soils. Owing to the great fertility of the virgin prairies of Missouri, artificial fertilizers have not as yet come into general use as in the older states of the Union and in the densely populated countries of Europe. Nevertheless, it has begun to dawn upon many communities, as it must necessarily sooner or later everywhere, that the soils may not yield so abundantly as years go by. In different parts of the country, the real conditions are rapidly being comprehended and efforts are being made to rejuvenate the failing soils. The awakening is even now occurring in many localities, particularly in the eastern and southern states. The subject, however, is not receiving attention only in those districts in which the soils are partly or wholly "worn out". It is beginning to be found out that in many places, even where the soil is surpassingly fertile, proper treatment may greatly increase the yield of the products raised.

In addition to the inherent qualities of the soils, there are certain climatic conditions which need careful noting. More than once during the past two decades there have been violent fluctuations in the total yields of the various crops, and at least two or three times within the period the crops have narrowly escaped almost total failure, owing to prolonged droughts. Human efforts are of little

avail in attempting to change these varying climatic conditions to counteract the elements of nature, but by directing our efforts in other directions it is possible to accomplish the same results by manipulating the soil so that it will retain sufficient moisture to carry all vegetation safely through the most protracted dry spells. The accomplishment of this is made possible through the proper chemical and physical investigation of the different soils.

In the past geology has been almost universally regarded as the sole aid to mining; but of recent years it has come to be considered that it is destined soon to be the chief factor in the advancement of agriculture. The steps toward the collection of data have already been important and many. The interdependence of the science of geology and the science of agriculture is daily becoming more and more intimate. The relations between the primitive rock ledges and the soils resulting from their disintegration are ever becoming better understood. The principle lying at the base of the more recent soil investigation is that each geological formation gives rise to a more or less well-marked type which is especially adapted to particular crops. The latest work in regard to this subject has been on the physical rather than on the chemical side, and the results have been so eminently satisfactory that it seems desirable to summarize briefly the conclusions deduced from the application of a mechanical analysis of the soils.

Regarding this phase of the subject geologist Bain, who has given the subject much attention in this part of the country, says:

"In the first place, starting with the fact that the farmer, simply from the character and appearance of the soil, is better able than the chemist with his most refined methods of analysis, to tell what kind of grain it will produce, there is reason to believe that the differences in the value of the soils are due rather to their texture and the arrangement of grains than to their chemical composition; that all soils contain sufficient food material to support crops for years; and that their value is measured not by chemical composition, but by their relations to the moisture contained.

"Moisture in a soil, or the circulation of water in it, is very important, and is believed to be one of the leading determining factors in the local distribution of plants. The circulation of water in the soil is brought about by two forces, gravity and surface tension. The first is constant, and acts always in the one direction, so that it may be practically neglected. The second acts in all directions, either by pulling the water up to the plant or away from it according to circumstances. Careful investigation and calculation has shown that, upon

an average, fifty per cent of the volume of the soil contains no solids, but is made up of only water and air, and may be regarded as empty space. If a soil is slightly moist, the water forms films around the component grains. If there is an increase of water these films thicken, and the amount of surface exposed being smaller in proportion to the weight of water, the surface tension becomes low. If, however, the amount of water decreases the surface tension increases, as the surface exposed is much greater in proportion to the less weight of water.

"In a cubic foot of soil the total surface exposure of particles is usually in the neighborhood of 50,000 square feet, or a little more than an acre. In some kinds of soil it is over two acres. This amount of space may be divided in different ways, and the manner in which it is broken up controls largely the surface tension of the soil moisture. In turn, this determines the relation of the soil to the amount of water it will hold. Experiments have shown that different chemicals have two distinct effects upon the soils. One is to directly modify the surface tension of the soil moisture; and the other is to indirectly accomplish the same result by inducing changes in the texture. Since upon the surface tension existing in the soil depends its ability to absorb and to retain moisture, important changes in the capacities of land may be brought about through the application of proper chemicals, and the power of a given soil to resist drought may be very greatly increased".

The importance of this new soil work has awakened a special interest in it all over the country, and especially in the eastern states. The Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has also taken the subject in hand, and has established a special bureau whose energies are to be devoted in this direction. The work in a general way is to be extended over the whole of the national domain. In order, however, that such an investigation of the soils may be made more directly responsive to the needs of Missouri, and the results made available at the earliest possible moment, special work in this direction must be begun by the state at an early day.

EXAMINATION OF ROAD MATERIALS.

The betterment of the highways is a subject which has recently excited wide-spread interest. The subject is largely an engineering one, and while a discussion of the advantages and general durability of good roads in the state also comes within the province of other fields, there are, nevertheless, certain phases of the question which properly come within the range of the investigations for which the sur-

vey was organized. Among the things which may be regarded as demanding attention are the localities and character of superior stones for improving the roads, the facilities for transportation and the approximate cost of quarrying and preparation. In addition should be considered the qualities and properties of these rocks. The location of good gravels, their areal extent and their quality should also receive attention. The subject of the utilization of burnt clays as a road material should be fully discussed. Some of the railroads are already using burnt clay for ballast in preference to rock, sand or gravel, with good results, so that the extension of the use of this material to highways is in reality beyond the experimental stage. During the progress of the examination of the clays certain deposits were made known in various parts of the state which were not only suitable for burning into burnt ballast for railroads but which were excellent for improving highways as well. In the Clay report Professor Wheeler says on this point:

“For macadamizing purposes in cities it is not as durable as a good tough rock as it crushes and wears too rapidly if the traffic is heavy; but for the county roads where the teams are few and the loads moderate, it would prove durable. It should be used on the very numerous county roads in the northern part of the state that become almost impassible during the spring, as it can be made so cheaply as to be within the means of any prosperous community. It can be made along the roadside where it is wanted, by the hand process, which involves no outlay for plant and only a moderate degree of skill, or the part of one head-burner; in fact it does not need the experience or care required in making charcoal, which latter process it very much resembles. Where the roads are the heaviest, it is frequently due to the presence of the very clay that makes the best ballast, and the material that would answer for this purpose probably occurs in abundance in every county north of the Missouri river. The road should be graded and crowned before surfacing it with burnt ballast, which should be put on to the depth of at least six inches, and deeper if the traffic is heavy. Such a road would be entirely free from mud in the wet weather, would give a smooth, hard surface, and is easily repaired as it wears out by the addition of fresh material. The cost of macadamizing with burnt gumbo varies according to the convenience of coal slack or other cheap fuel.”

In this connection, special attention should be paid to the great dump-heaps which are always found at the mouths of coal mines over a considerable area of the state, and which, through spontaneous combustion, afford large quantities of thoroughly burnt clay. The extent

to which the products from these dumps might be used for road construction, at practically the cost of hauling the material away, is a matter of no small consequence.

THE INVESTIGATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

The question of water supplies resolves itself into three phases: (1) the surface waters and water powers, (2) the artesian waters, and (3) the storage and well waters.

1. The surface waters include all those carried off by the streams. The supplies that they furnish is not so important as the potential condition they afford for providing mechanical power. The water-powers of Missouri appear destined to soon assume an importance previously not thought of. Since the recent great development of and the constant widening of the uses of electricity has taken place there is an urgent call for an inquiry into the utilization of the vast energies now going to waste in the rapid streams of the state, especially those in the southern half. The day cannot be far distant when the powers of the water-ways must be converted into a form of energy of the highest practical utility, capable of being transferred great distances with small loss, and of furnishing not only the light, but heat, and the means of running machinery of all kinds. The amount of power that may be brought under control and turned into useful ways from the streams of the state is unquestionably great, and is a problem of the utmost import to every community.

2. The demand for artesian waters, while not so widespread as in the states north and west, is yet urgent in many parts of Missouri. The desire for this source of water is not because the state is not well supplied with streams at the surface, nor because of unfavorable climatic influences, but by reason of the great convenience in the use of flowing wells, and on account of the common belief that such water is exceptionally pure. With the desire of securing flowing wells, borings have been put down in all parts of the state. In a large number of the cases failure has resulted. Why the efforts are not successful is marvelled at, since the principles involved in a successful artesian flow are so simple that it becomes to be generally believed that the governing conditions are equally simple, and all that is necessary is to put down a hole far enough and a flowing well will result. In reality the conditions of a successful flow are complex, and the practical determination of artesian areas involves a broad comprehension of the general geological features of the region, not of the state alone, but of the surrounding territory as well.

Considerable information has been obtained regarding the records of a large number of borings and deep wells and samples of the drillings or cores have been preserved whenever possible. When the theme is taken up and the work of collecting facts concerning the artesian probabilities for the various portions of the state is pushed vigorously, the data now constantly accumulating will form an invaluable foundation. Moreover, the collection of drill records adds vastly to a knowledge of the characters of the older and more deeply buried formations in Missouri, and discloses much of value in regard to their texture and structural relations.

3. The storage water and the well and spring waters are of particular importance. The former include those which are capable of being used in the same way as for irrigation. Although this method has not been demanded in this state there are nevertheless certain parts that suffer somewhat during the long dry spells that sometimes occur during the summer.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES OF INQUIRY.

There are a number of branches of great economic importance which sooner or later will demand thorough investigation but at this time need only brief mention.

Prominent among them are natural gas and oil. The presence of the latter especially in noticeable quantities in many different parts of the state has awakened much interest in the possibilities of finding both of these substances in commercial quantities. With the recent discovery and extensive use of these substances in the neighboring provinces, the interest in the subject has been renewed and greatly intensified. Indeed, it may be truthfully said that during the past decade no geological question has occasioned more popular concern than that of likelihood of obtaining natural gas and petroleum within the limits of the state. In a number of places shallow borings have yielded, from time to time, sufficient quantities of natural gas for local use. The success of these small wells has led to the putting down of much deeper ones, and the expenditure of considerable amounts of money.

The excitement awakened by the discovery of oil and gas in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana has stimulated still farther the efforts to secure them in Missouri. The general opinion has been, not only in this state, but in others as well, that the only prerequisite necessary to the securing of a successful flow of natural gas and oil is the sinking of a deep well. In reality the subject is much more complex than is commonly supposed. There are certain natural conditions, all of

which must be fully considered before a successful flow of either substance can be obtained. The absence of any one of these can only result in failure. The whole subject requires careful consideration.

Another industry is that of lime manufacture. Perhaps no state in the Union is better supplied than Missouri with limestone suitable for the manufacture of high grade of quicklime. Some localities are furnishing a quality of lime which may be regarded as having no superior in the world. Recent inquiry has shown that the lime industry is not developed near to the extent that it might be and that rocks well adapted to the manufacture of lime are more generally distributed than was supposed. In many places where lime was formerly burned, the industry could now be readily and profitable revived, as the circumstances which then militated against its continuance are now largely removed. Some special work in this direction has already been accomplished and two brief accounts published.

Closely associated with the lime manufacture is the making of cement. With the rapid development of the material prosperity of the state cements come to have a greater and greater importance each year. The term itself has recently come to be used in a much broader sense than formerly, and now applies to all those calcined lime products which will set or harden under water. Those grades which are capable of a more or less complete hardening are commonly called hydraulic limes, and are generally considered better than the ordinary varieties. Aside from the so-called hydraulic limestones which occur in various parts of the state, there are doubtless other materials which are capable of being made into a high grade of Portland or hydraulic cement. The investigations should determine the extent of the deposits, their composition and the methods of preparation.

Substances suitable for the manufacture of mineral paints are of more than local import.

The sands for glass-making and other purposes require careful discrimination. Glass-making has already become an important industry in the state, and the deposits should be accurately defined.

Marls for fertilizing purposes may in the future form valuable acquisitions to the mineral wealth of the state, though they may not be used at present. The extent and location of the deposits should be made known.

THE CABINET AND LIBRARY.

No material changes in the plan of the exhibits has been made since the cabinet was last reported upon. The collections made in pursuing the various lines of investigation are always divided into two classes.

One group is composed entirely of specimens obtained for purposes of study or analysis ; the other group is made up of specimens for exhibition in the cabinet.

A particular feature in this connection which deserves to be emphasized is the disposition of certain portions of the materials collected. In extending the usefulness of the work of the survey, special attention is now being paid to the selection of an educational series of specimens illustrative of the mineral resources of the state. As might naturally be expected, in connection with the minerals for the cabinet, there necessarily accumulates many duplicates which are not needed by the survey, after they have been studied and reported upon. Most of this material is of the greatest value for class instruction in colleges and high schools, and may be made available for this purpose at little or no additional expense to the survey. A number of educational institutions have already expressed a desire to obtain suites illustrative of the geology and economic resources of the state. In the case of the State university, installments of this kind have already been put up. Additional collections will shortly be made ready for other institutions in order of their applications.

As a further aid in college instruction, and as a special means of familiarizing the students with geographical phenomena of Missouri, a selected set of photographs pertaining to Missouri geology has been arranged for, and may be disposed of at the nominal cost of making the prints. This series will be added to continually, and will be made more and more complete as the work of the survey goes on. From the list of the photographs each instructor will be able to choose those objects he most desires.

The additions to the library have been numerous. Arrangements have been made with many of the organizations and societies having publications whereby exchanges may be made.

An important feature connected with this branch of the survey is the collection of the literature pertaining directly and indirectly to Missouri geology. Considerable progress has already been made. In this connection there has been prepared a complete bibliography of the literature relating to the state. It is in the form of a dictionary catalogue, with abundant cross-references and constitutes a part of volume X of the regular survey publications.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A full explanation has already been made of the general plan adopted in the reports of the survey. In placing the results of the various investigations before the public progress at first was necessarily

slow. The reasons are obvious. Now that the survey is under good headway the reports on the various lines of work taken up will appear in more rapid succession than heretofore. Altogether there have been printed in the various reports about 5000 pages. The contents of the reports thus far published are as follows :

BIENNIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS.

225 Pages, 13 Plates, 6 Diagrams.

1. Biennial Report of the State Geologist, transmitted by the Bureau of Geology and Mines, to the Thirty-sixth General Assembly.
2. Biennial Report of the State Geologist, transmitted by the Bureau of Geology and Mines, to the Thirty-seventh General Assembly.
3. Biennial Report of the State Geologist, transmitted by the Bureau of Geology and Mines, to the Thirty-eighth General Assembly.
4. Biennial Report of the State Geologist, transmitted by the Bureau of Geology and Mines, to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly.

BULLETINS. (Series discontinued.)

470 Pages, 13 Plates, 11 Figures.

No. 1. Administrative Report; Coal Beds of Lafayette County; Building Stones and Clays of Iron, St. Francois and Madison counties; Preliminary Catalogue of Fossils occurring in Missouri.

No. 2. Bibliography of Geology of Missouri.

No. 3. Clay, Stone, Lime and Sand Industries of St. Louis City and County; Mineral Waters of Henry, St. Clair, Johnson and Benton Counties.

No. 4. Description of Lower Carboniferous Crinoids of Missouri.

No. 5. Age and Origin of the Crystalline Rocks of Missouri; Clays and Building Stones of Certain Western-Central Counties Tributary to Kansas City.

VOLUME I. PRELIMINARY REPORT ON COAL.

BY ARTHUR WINSLOW.

227 Pages, 1 Plate, 131 Figures.

CONTENTS:

Chapter I. Coal Measures.

Chapter II. Coal Beds.

Chapter III. Coal Industry.

Chapter IV. Systematic Description of Coal Beds.

Appendix A. Coal Mining in Thin Beds.

Appendix B. Coal Operators of Missouri.

VOLUME II. IRON ORES.

BY FRANK L. NASON.

366 Pages, 9 Plates, 62 Figures.

CONTENTS :

- Chapter I. Ores of Iron.
- Chapter II. Iron Ores of Missouri.
- Chapter III. Specular Ores of the Porphyry Region.
- Chapter IV. Red Hematites of Missouri.
- Chapter V. General Geology of the Ozark Uplift.
- Chapter VI. Specular Ores of Sandstone Region.
- Chapter VII. Limonite Ores.
- Chapter VIII. Introduction to Iron Ore Localities.
- Chapter IX. Specular Ores in Sandstone.
- Chapter X. Limonites.
- Chapter XI. Red Hematites.
- Appendix A. Iron Ore Deposits of Northeastern Arkansas.
- Appendix B. Historical and Statistical Sketch of Iron Industry.

VOLUME III. MINERAL WATERS.

BY PAUL SCHWEITZER.

256 Pages, 34 Plates, 11 Figures.

CONTENTS :

- Chapter I. Origin of Mineral Waters.
- Chapter II. Analysis and Composition of Mineral Waters.
- Chapter III. Therapeutics of Mineral Waters.
- Chapter IV. Mineral Waters of the State.
- Chapter V. Muratic Waters, or Brines.
- Chapter VI. Alkaline Waters.
- Chapter VII. Sulphatic Waters.
- Chapter VIII. Chalybeate Waters.
- Chapter IX. Sulphur Waters.
- Chapter X. European and Missouri Waters Compared.
- Appendix A. Relations between Grains per Litre and Grains per Gallon.
- Appendix B. Additional Analyses of Missouri Mineral Waters.
- Appendix C. Bibliography of Mineral Waters.

VOLUME IV. PALEONTOLOGY (PART I).

BY CHARLES ROLLIN KEYES.

314 Pages, 34 Plates, 9 Figures.

CONTENTS :

- Chapter I. Introduction.
- Chapter II. Sketch of Missouri Stratigraphy.
- Chapter III. Biological Relations of Fossils.
- Chapter IV. Protozoans and Sponges.
- Chapter V. Hydrozooids and Corals.
- Chapter VI. Echinoderms : Echinoids and Asteroids.
- Chapter VII. Echinoderms : Cystids and Blastoids.
- Chapter VIII. Echinoderms : Crinoids.
- Chapter IX. Worms and Crustaceans.
- Appendix. Stratigraphic Catalogue of Missouri Fossils.

VOLUME V. PALEONTOLOGY (PART II).

BY CHARLES ROLLIN KEYES.

320 Pages, 22 Plates, 2 Figures.

CONTENTS :

- Chapter X. Polyzoans.
- Chapter XI. Brachiopods.
- Chapter XII. Lamellibranchs.
- Chapter XIII. Gasteropods.
- Chapter XIV. Cephalopods.
- Chapter XV. Vertebrates.
- Appendix. Synonymic Indexical List of Fossils of Missouri.

VOLUME VI. LEAD AND ZINC DEPOSITS (SECTION 1).

BY ARTHUR WINSLOW.

387 Pages, 12 Plates, 71 Figures.

CONTENTS :

- Chapter I. Historical Sketch of Lead and Zinc.
- Chapter II. Lead and Zinc and their Compounds.
- Chapter III. Distribution and Conditions of Occurrence of Lead and Zinc.

- Chapter IV. Lead and Zinc Deposits of Foreign Countries.
 Chapter V. Lead and Zinc Deposits of the United States.
 Chapter VI. Industry and Statistics of Lead and Zinc.
 Chapter VII. History of Mining in Missouri.
 Chapter VIII. Physiography of the Mining districts.
 Chapter IX. General Geology.

VOLUME VII. LEAD AND ZINC DEPOSITS (SECTION II).

BY ARTHUR WINSLOW.

401 Pages, 28 Plates, 196 Figures.

CONTENTS:

- Chapter X. General Geology.
 Chapter XI. Geological History of Southern Missouri.
 Chapter XII. Ore Deposits.
 Chapter XIII. Industry and Statistics of Lead and Zinc.
 Chapter XIV. Mines of the Southwestern District.
 Chapter XV. Mines of the Southeastern District.
 Chapter XVI. Mines of the Central District.
 Appendix A Study of Cherts of Missouri, by E. O. Hovey.
 Appendix B. Methods of Analysis, by J. D. Robertson.
 Appendix C. List of References.

VOLUME VIII. ANNUAL REPORT, FOR 1895.

BY CHARLES ROLLIN KEYES.

406 Pages, 30 Plates, 16 Figures..

CONTENTS:

1. Organization and Results of a State Geological Survey, by Charles Rollin Keyes.
2. Crystalline Rocks of Missouri, by Erasmus Haworth.
3. Dictionary of Altitudes, by Curtis Fletcher Marbut.
4. Characteristics of the Ozark Mountains, by Charles Rollin Keyes.
5. Coal Measures of Missouri, by Garland C. Broadhead.

VOLUME IX. AREAL GEOLOGY.

432 Pages, 4 Folio Maps, 25 Plates, 53 Figures.

CONTENTS:

1. Areal Geology and its Relations to other Geological Work, by Charles Rollin Keyes.

2. Report on the Higginsville Sheet, in Lafayette county, by Arthur Winslow.
3. Report on the Bevier Sheet, including portions of Macon, Randolph and Chariton counties, by C. H. Gordon.
4. Report on the Iron Mountain Sheet, including portions of Iron, St. Francois and Madison counties, by Arthur Winslow, Erasmus Haworth and Frank L. Nason.
5. Report on the Mine la Motte Sheet, including portions of Madison, St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve counties, by Charles Rollin Keyes.

VOLUME X. SURFACE FEATURES.

534 Pages, 22 Plates, 24 Figures.

CONTENTS :

1. Physical Features of Missouri, by Curtis Fletcher Marbut.
2. Formation of Quaternary Deposits, by James E. Todd.
3. Bibliography of Missouri Geology, by Charles Rollin Keyes.

VOLUME XI. CLAY DEPOSITS.

BY H. A. WHEELER.

622 Pages, 39 Plates, 15 Figures.

CONTENTS :

- Chapter I. Introductory.
- Chapter II. Geological Occurrence of Clays.
- Chapter III. Chemical Properties.
- Chapter IV. Physical Properties.
- Chapter V. Plasticity.
- Chapter VI. Shrinkage.
- Chapter VII. Fusibility.
- Chapter VIII. China-ware Clays.
- Chapter IX. Flint fireclays.
- Chapter X. Plastic fireclays and Firebrick Industry.
- Chapter XI. Potters' or Stoneware Clay and the Stoneware Industry.
- Chapter XII. Shales of Missouri.
- Chapter XIII. Terra Cotta, Roofing-tile, Sewerpipe, Draintile and Flower-pot Clays and Industries.
- Chapter XIV. Paving-brick Clays and Industry.
- Chapter XV. Building Brick Clays and Industry.
- Chapter XVI. Burnt Ballast Clays and Industry.

Chapter XVII. Prospecting for Clays.

Chapter XVIII. Sampling and Analyzing Clays.

Chapter XIX. Tables of Tests and Analyses.

Chapter XX. Bibliography.

VOLUME XII. AREAL GEOLOGY. (In Press.)

BY CURTIS FLETCHER MARBUT.

400 Pages, 5 Folio Maps, — Plates, — Figures.

CONTENTS.

1. Geology of the Clinton Sheet, in Henry County.
2. Geology of the Calhoun Sheet, in Henry county.
3. Geology of the Lexington Sheet, Lafayette and Ray Counties.
4. Geology of the Richmond Sheet, in Ray and Carroll Counties.
5. Geology of the Huntsville Sheet, in Randolph, Chariton and Howard Counties.

INDIVIDUAL WORK OF THE GEOLOGICAL CORPS.

More than ever before the energies of the geological survey have been directed, during the biennial term, towards the preparation of material for proper presentation to the public. The larger portion of the efforts has been to bring together the data already obtained rather than to collect it. This has been necessary in order to concentrate the work on a few branches at a time that they may be hastened towards completion and the results made public. Otherwise it would be necessary to scatter the energies over many lines with the result of only doing a little every year on each. The beneficial effects of this concentration of effort is readily seen in the reports which have been prepared and printed.

The time of the state geologist has been very fully occupied. Aside from the numberless details connected with the necessary administrative duties, which are not only multifarious and imperative, but very largely unproductive and unassignable to others, there has been an unusually large amount of editing and revising of manuscripts, proof-reading, superintendence of the drawing of maps and cuts, and the preparation of other illustrations. The five volumes amply attest the activities in this direction.

In the field the work of the state geologist has been somewhat varied. Widely unrelated as these investigations may appear at first glance they have always had in view the accomplishment of one of three themes upon which personal attention has been chiefly concen-

trated. The first of these has to do with the collection of data for a report on the coal deposits of the state; the second deals with the order and age, structure and distribution of the formations of the Ozark region, with special reference to the origin, concentration and distribution of the ore deposits; and the third has been to secure facts regarding the areal distribution of the different geological formations for the purpose of preparing a geological map of the state that is better than the preliminary one that has been used for some years.

1. In the work on the coal deposits a number of features have received special consideration. On the whole, attention has been directed more particularly towards the solution of the more general problems connected with the classification of the deposits; the means of correlating the different parts, and the boundaries of the main subdivisions of the Carboniferous. The results have been eminently satisfactory. Several summaries on different phases of the inquiries have already been given to scientific journals. Among those which should be mentioned are: (a) The determination of the base of the Carboniferous of the region, which was found to be much higher than was generally regarded, being at the base of the Chouteau limestone instead of the Louisiana, thus placing two whole formations, the Louisiana limestone and the Hannibal shales, into the Devonian instead of the Carboniferous, (b) the satisfactory separation of the Carboniferous system into four series, each of which is distinctly defined and clearly traceable throughout the range of the Western Interior basin, the productive coal measures constituting the second series from the bottom, (c) the formulation of criteria for stratigraphic correlation has been of great practical use, the principles suggested not only having reference to the coal-bearing strata, but being of much wider application, (d) the recognition of several minor subdivisions of the coal-bearing strata is important inasmuch as the subdivisions are now easily made out.

2. This work on the Ozark region has been chiefly in the crystalline region of the Southeast where good progress was made in determining the structure and arrangement of the strata of that region about which little definite information had been previously known. Among the principal points determined there may be noted: (a) the probable reference of the granites to the Algonkian instead of to the Archæan as heretofore, (b) the proper superposition and relations of the formations forming the base of the sedimentaries around the old crystalline peaks, (c) the relations of the porphyries to the granites, and (d) a probable solution to the deposition of the ore deposits of the southeast.

3. In the collection of data for the rectifying of the present preliminary geological map of the state, much has been accomplished. Mr. Marbut's share in this line is given in detail farther on. Aside from the work in the northwest and southwest already referred to some time was spent along the great Cap au Gres fault in eastern Missouri, which causes some very anomalous features in the surface distribution of the formations. Some similar though less profound dislocations were also examined in the southeast.

Some time was also spent in finishing up the field work on the Mine la Motte sheet and also on the Bonne Terre sheet.

In the more productive work of collating the results of the investigations which were made in the field there are: (a) the report on the Mine la Motte sheet, (b) the bibliography of Missouri geology in the form of a dictionary catalogue of over 300 pages, (c) the chapter of the geology of Missouri clays to accompany Mr. Wheeler's report, and (d) several minor papers. These have already been printed. Of the matter not printed about 300 pages have been written on the coal report and 200 pages on the Ozark region. In addition, a dozen briefer papers announcing important results were sent to the scientific journals, and about the same number on more strictly economic themes have appeared in the trade and engineering journals. Many articles have also been furnished the principal newspapers of the state and these have been reprinted entire or in part by many others.

Prof. C. F. Marbut has been engaged on a variety of inquiries all however, directed toward one main theme. In the field he has completed the mapping of several areas in the western part of the state. He has also been tracing the geological boundaries in the southwestern, southcentral and southeastern parts of the state, the result of which has been to greatly increase our exact knowledge of the geology of south Missouri. Among the facts brought out may be mentioned (a) the determination of the areal distribution of some of the principal formations occurring on the crest of the Ozark dome, (b) the fixing of the geological age, by finding large and characteristic fossils, of a large part of the western half of the dome in Missouri, which taken in connection with the results obtained in the crystalline region point to the fact that a large part of the surface of the uplift is occupied by Ordovician rocks while a very considerable area around the granite district is Cambrian in age, (c) the noting of some minor domes on the general surface of the great Ozark uplift, which give important peculiarities to the areal distribution of the geological formations which were previously inexplicable.

In the preparations made for publication Mr. Marbut has made a final revision of the Dictionary of Altitudes, which is now printed as a part of volume VIII of the regular series of reports of the survey. It is essentially a list of elevations of all the towns, in which all figures of altitudes are reduced to mean sea-level as a datum plane, though the lines of precise levels run under Federal auspices. Differences as much as 50 feet were found in some cases. Another important work which has been finished and printed is a study of the origin of the Surface Features of the state in accordance with modern geographic principles. Mr. Marbut is especially well fitted for this branch of work which was begun at Harvard university at the suggestion of Prof. W. M. Davis, and carried on largely under the latter's direction. The work is not only an aid to the geological investigations to be carried on but it is of great value as providing local data for the teaching of geography in our common schools, the method of which have so recently undergone such a complete revolution. The facts incorporated and the principles enumerated are in strict harmony with the new methods of instruction. The Missouri part of a new geography which is to be largely used in the schools in the state has already been entirely rewritten in accordance with the statements set forth in this report.

He has also entirely revised and partly rewritten five areal reports; these are the Clinton, Calhoun, Lexington, Richmond and Huntsville sheets. They will constitute volume XII of the regular series. The accompanying topographic and geologic maps have also been finished up and the geological cross-sections have been constructed and drawn.

Prof. H. A. Wheeler has completed the preparation of his report on the Clay Deposits. The field and laboratory work were completed in the previous biennial period, and several chapters of the report written. The report is a bulky one of more than 600 pages, illustrated by about 40 plates, several maps and cuts. It is divided into 20 chapters in which the various phases of the subject are treated thoroughly, the whole forming a well balanced and symmetrical treatise.

The results of the physical tests of the clays are especially noteworthy, and open a broad field of work in the practical study of clays that is rarely accomplished by the ordinary methods adopted. The extent and variety of clay deposits that are suitable for the manufacture of nearly every kind of clay-ware, from the common brick to china, has been shown by this recent investigation to far surpass all estimates previously made and to exceed greatly the most sanguine expectations. The practical testing of the characters and composition of the white

clays of southeast Missouri has shown that they form an excellent grade of material that is admirably adapted for making china ware. The deposits of this character are destined in the near future to assume great importance when their purity and extent are better known. Two general classes of china clays are known. The ball clay and kaolin. The former is used for the body of the white ware and is the bonding material with which feldspar, flint and kaolin are mixed to make up the constituents of china ware. Extensive deposits are known and it is already being shipped to East Liverpool and other pottery centers. The kaolins are the less plastic china clays and also exist in extensive beds. The deposits of china clays are so extensive the conditions for obtaining the other materials used in the manufacture of china ware so favorable, and the facilities for transportation so good that with proper inducements Missouri should be the largest pottery center in the country. The advantages offered for the development of this industry alone is certain to attract capital sufficient to start up, on an extensive scale, a new industry for the state.

Mr. E. H. Lonsdale, during the six months that he was connected with the survey, was engaged chiefly in areal work and the investigation of building materials. In the field, four weeks were spent in the granite region of southeast Missouri. Much of this time was spent in obtaining notes on the economic products of the Mine la Motte area, and particularly in noting the building stones. The topographic map of this region was finished, and a number of drawings for the text prepared. In addition to the various other duties which he undertook he wrote out the notes he had obtained in the Mine la Motte district.

Mr. T. B. Marbut was engaged in the preparation of the maps and illustrations for the report on clay, and for several sheet reports. Having assisted in the field work on several of the areas he was especially well fitted for finishing up the topographic sheets ready for the engraver. A number of drawings for plates were also made for four volumes of reports, and the necessary sketches for the cuts.

Mr. R. R. Rowley has spent some time during the past summer in mapping the geological formations of a part of Pike county. This is a continuation of similar work already begun in the same region. As the range of formations is very extended for an area of the size of this one, from the Lower Silurian or Ordovician through the Upper Silurian and lower Carboniferous to the coal measures, and as the conditions of erosion are such as to enable the relations to be made out with great detail, the region is of much more than ordinary interest, not only scientifically but economically, for it furnishes the key to the exact arrangement and succession of the different beds in a large part of

eastern Missouri. Moreover, this is the locality in which recently the base of the Carboniferous series was for the first time definitely determined in the Mississippi basin. On account of the importance of this determination, as one of the results of this work, there has been prepared a special paper on this subject in which Mr. Rowley is joint author.

Miss E. L. Carter has efficiently acted as stenographer and copiest throughout the biennial term.

Mr. J. D. Robertson was employed for a period of four months in assisting Mr. Wheeler in the preparation of the report on clay, chiefly in the construction of statistical tables and in writing certain sections with which he was more or less familiar, having previously made the analyses and collected the data.

Prof. J. E. Todd has prepared the manuscript of his report on the surface deposits of the northern half of the state and the results constitute part second of volume x of the regular Survey series of publications. The field work had been done two years previous. The results of this work are especially suggestive.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

During the past biennial period the appropriation for the continuance of the Survey has been the same as it was during the previous term. A tabulated statement showing the distribution of the funds is given below :

Salaries	\$8,015 50
Subsistence.....	299 75
Railway fares.....	430 52
Horse and wagon hire.....	187 75
Postage and telegrams	149 13
Freight and express.....	469 52
Office supplies and furniture.....	199 00
Laboratory supplies and instruments.	6 55
Field instruments and supplies.....	75
Library, books.....	52 92
Photographs and supplies.....	93 00
Reports, printing.....	2,492 27
Reports, binding	3,536 10
Maps	1,188 10
Plates	838 85
Figures, drawing, etc.	52 73
Office printing	78 37
Temporary assistance.....	1,909 08
Balance.....	11
	<hr/> \$20,000 00

REPORTS OF CORPORATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 11, 1897. }

To the Honorable

The Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the provisions of section 10 of the act of the General Assembly requiring certain incorporated companies to annually report to the Secretary of State, approved March 18, 1893, I have the honor to make the following statement of the totals of each item required by said act to be reported for the years 1895 and 1896, and also to submit the bound volumes of these reports in detail resultant from the enforcement of said law, which I have diligently, faithfully and at great labor endeavored to execute.

Trusting that your honorable body will carefully inspect the books, as well as the report,

I remain, very respectfully your obedient servant.

A. A. LESUEUR,
Secretary of State.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF CORPORATIONS—1895.

Amount capital stock subscribed	Amount capital stock paid up.	Cash value per- sonal property in this State June 1, 1895 ...	Cash value real estate in this State June 1, 1895	Am't city taxes paid for year preceding re- port	Amount county taxes paid for year preceding report	Am't State taxes paid for year preceding re- port
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MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.

\$312,639,977 41	\$300,747,140 88	\$51,119,411 02	\$68,212,796 02	\$884,162 53	\$165,575 99	\$307,213 93
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BANKING CORPORATIONS.

\$20,524,040 00	\$20,026,455 00	\$45,236,003 25	\$3,089,605 89	\$199,154 87	\$93,899 68	\$69,883 28
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TRUST CORPORATIONS.

\$16,558,875 00	\$13,609,819 05	\$12,915,883 06	\$612,085 86	\$69,900 90	\$4,429 57	\$13,947 24
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STREET RAILWAY CORPORATIONS.

\$27,346,500 00	\$25,442,350 00	\$4,126,779 41	\$1,912,150 53	\$45,786 17	\$9,467 57	\$8,422 69
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TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATIONS.

\$3,719,550 00	\$3,530,096 75	\$554,899 09	\$245,378 51	\$32,361 04	\$1,625 14	\$987 39
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UNION DEPOT CORPORATIONS.

\$1,499,000 00	\$1,499,000 00	\$5,100 00	\$495,000 00	\$5,998 84	\$3,936 25	\$1,981 13
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BRIDGE CORPORATIONS.

\$10,952,700 00	\$10,501,300 00	\$48,100 00	\$370,500 00	\$18,875 00	\$5,374 50	\$4,000 00
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GRAVEL AND PLANK ROAD CORPORATIONS.

\$102,345 00	\$101,720 00	\$50 00	\$1,000 00	\$14 64	\$30 28
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COMPANIES INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

\$11,706,600 00	\$11,693,300 00	\$1,402,940 00	\$1,289,170 00	\$27,557 65	\$1,582 25	\$6,783 14
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GRAND TOTALS.

\$405,049,587 41	\$387,151,181 08	\$115,409,165 83	\$76,227,686 81	\$1,283,797 00	\$285,905 59	\$413,199 09
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FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

.....	\$4,996,285 55	\$4,658,171 55	\$77,549 95	\$16,222 76	\$46,856 28
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SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF CORPORATIONS—1896.

Amount capital stock subscribed	Amount capital stock paid up	Cash value personal property in this State June 1, 1896....	Cash value real estate in this State June 1, 1896.....	Am't city taxes paid for year preceding re- port.....	Amount county taxes paid for year preceding report.....	Am't State taxes paid for year preceding re- port.
MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.						
\$322,251,062 00	\$309,007,064 90	\$48,368,710 87	\$69,829,252 62	\$583,386 54	\$190,826 37	\$336,403 60
BANKING CORPORATIONS.						
\$20,792,700 00	\$20,321,205 00	\$33,749,871 64	\$3,250,389 81	\$194,674 87	\$87,702 62	\$65,610 12
TRUST CORPORATIONS.						
\$15,569,875 00	\$13,531,049 05	\$13,366,644 80	\$781,430 19	\$46,564 00	\$4,855 82	\$47,461 76
STREET RAILWAY CORPORATIONS.						
\$26,215,100 00	\$24,906,700 00	\$3,904,012 00	\$1,663,304 00	\$62,568 74	\$11,321 76	\$8,564 80
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATIONS.						
\$3,892,050 00	\$3,568,625 00	\$567,825 49	\$262,828 51	\$36,760 61	\$3,207 28	\$2,117 54
UNION DEPOT CORPORATIONS.						
\$1,544,000 00	\$1,544,000 00	\$3,050 00	\$496,000 00	\$6,093 87	\$3,764 48	\$2,602 10
BRIDGE CORPORATIONS.						
\$11,792,200 00	\$11,340,800 00	\$48,300 00	\$545,500 00	\$875,00	\$5,956 24	\$1,508 75
GRAVEL AND PLANK ROAD CORPORATIONS.						
\$128,520 00	\$127,980 00	\$265 00	\$9,970 00	.....	\$266 33	\$8 28
COMPANIES INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.						
\$110,810 00	\$110,677 00	\$815,950 00	\$967,640 00	\$21,226 10	\$321 58	\$7,800 47
GRAND TOTALS.						
\$402,296,317 00	\$384,458,100 95	\$100,824,129 30	\$77,806,315 13	\$1,252,149 73	\$308,221 98	\$472,076 92
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.						
.....	.....	\$4,988,496 13	\$4,702,084 46	\$65,710 51	\$30,689 05	\$41,022 40

MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

WARDEN, PHYSICIAN AND CHAPLAIN.

1895-1896.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

Mr. Slate, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report; which was read and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That fifteen hundred copies of the report of the Board of Inspectors and Warden of the Penitentiary to the Thirty-ninth General Assembly be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the House and Senate.

March 13, 1897. A true copy.

Attest:

C. W. GREEN, Chief Clerk.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 1, 1897. }

To the Honorable, the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri :

As becomes our duty under the requirements of section 7258, R. S. 1889, we have the honor to submit our report as Inspectors of the Missouri State Penitentiary for the biennial term ending December 31, 1896. Transmitted herewith are the reports of the Warden, Physician and Chaplain of the Penitentiary covering the same period.

We deem it entirely unnecessary to go into details with respect to the financial operations of the Penitentiary. The Warden has set these matters out fully in his report, and since we have gone over the reports from month to month, and are, therefore, satisfied as to their accuracy, a repetition of them here would serve no good purpose.

In obedience to the requirements of the section above quoted, we appointed two competent appraisers, viz : Messrs. J. Ed. Belch and F. J. Fromme, who have made a full and accurate inventory and appraisement of all and singular the machinery, fixtures, tools, chattels, goods and property of every kind and description belonging to the State in and about the Penitentiary, and their report is also transmitted herewith.

We have visited the Penitentiary from time to time, as required by law, and have exercised a general supervision over all matters connected with the discipline and police force of the institution ; the degree and nature of punishments inflicted for violation of prison rules and the employment of convicts therein confined ; the money concerns and the contracts for work, and the purchase and sale of all articles provided for the Penitentiary or sold on account thereof.

In his report to us the Warden of the Penitentiary has accounted for the appropriations made by the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, and for the moneys received from the contractors for convict labor, and from the sales of brick, stone, etc. We believe these sums have been expended for the best interests of the State, and have given our

assent, from time to time, to their uses for the purposes mentioned in his report.

The health and discipline of the inmates of the Penitentiary have been carefully looked after, and we believe its sanitary and disciplinary condition is equal to that of any similar institution in the country. The convicts have been well fed and clothed, and at a cost to the State which invites the most favorable comparison with the prisons of our sister States.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SEIBERT, State Auditor,

LON V. STEPHENS, State Treasurer,

R. F. WALKER, Attorney-General,

Ex officio Inspectors.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF WARDEN MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY, {
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 1, 1897. }

To the Honorable Board of Prison Inspectors of the Missouri State Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with requirement of law, I have the honor to submit my second biennial report of the management of this institution during the last two years.

During the two years we have made some very much needed and valuable improvements.

In 1895 a four-story laundry building was erected, the lower floor of which is used for a laundry and store-room and the three upper floors for factory rooms by contractors.

In 1896 a new cell building has just about been completed. This building is three stories high, and on the lower floor we have put in 88 new cells. This building, I believe, will prove to be one of the most commodious ever erected at the prison.

The average net cost of maintaining convicts for the years 1895 and 1896 has been 25.09 cents per day each, as follows:

Net cost of food per day, each.....	5.87
Net cost of fuel per day, each.....	4 20
Net cost of clothing per day, each.....	1 90
Net cost of salaries of officers and employes.....	10.29
Net cost of hospital, water, D. C. convicts, ice, etc.....	2 83
Total net cost.....	25.09

In this cost of maintenance is included all expenses except new buildings and repairs.

I submit in detail statements, tables, etc., showing the financial transactions and disposition made of convicts during the years 1895 and 1896.

Thanking you for the uniform courtesy extended to me during my term as Warden, I am

Very respectfully,

J. L. PACE, Warden.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MISSOURI STATE PEN- ITENTIARY

For the years 1895 and 1896.

EARNINGS.

To balance in State treasury January 1, 1895.	\$1,461 88	
To earnings deposited with State treasurer for the years 1895 and 1896.	377,943 93	
By amount earnings drawn from State treasury for the years 1895 and 1896		\$377,700 14
To amount of same returned to State treasurer.....	17 25	
By balance earnings in State treasury.....		1,722 92
	379,423 06	379,423 06

OFFICERS AND REPAIRS.

To appropriation for pay of officers and repairs.....	\$80,000 00	
By amount of same drawn to pay officers		\$61,298 17
By amount of same drawn to pay for repairs.....		18,701 83
	80,000 00	80,000 00

LAUNDRY AND CELL BUILDING.

To appropriation for laundry and cell building.....	\$65,000 00	
By amount of same drawn from State treasury in 1895 and 1896.....		\$64,064 52
By balance of same in State treasury		935 48
	65,000 00	65,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

To amount of earnings drawn from State treasury in 1895 and 1896 ...	\$377,700 14	
To amount of appropriation for pay of officers and repairs drawn from State treasury..	80,000 00	
To amount of appropriation for laundry and cell building drawn from State treasury	64,064 52	
By amount disbursed during the years 1895 and 1896.		\$521,747 41
By amount returned to State treasury from earnings		17 25
	521,764 66	521,764 66

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners received and the number discharged, together with the manner of their discharge for the years 1895 and 1896.

Received.	Males....	Females.	Total.....	Discharged.	Males....	Females.	Total
Number in confinement Dec. 31, 1894.	2,117	61	2,178	Under three-fourths law.....	1,637	55	1,692
Number received during the years 1895 and 1896	1,884	39	1,923	Pardoned by Gov. Stone	83	...	83
Number of escapes returned in the years 1895 and 1896....	5	....	5	Pardoned by Gov. O'Meara...	5	...	5
				Pardoned by Pres. Cleveland.	3	...	3
				Commutd by Pres. Cleveland	1	...	1
				Commutd by Gov. Stone....	12	...	12
				Commutation of Gov. Francis	1	...	1
				Reversed and remanded	3	...	3
				By order of Supreme Court ...	3	...	3
				By habeas corpus.....	1	...	1
				Sent to reform school	10	...	10
				Escaped.....	11	...	11
				Died	55	...	55
				Number in confinement Dec 31, 1896.....	2,182	44	2,226
	4,006	100	4,106		4,006	100	4,106

TABLE

Showing the daily average earnings and cost of each inmate.

[Total number of days of inmates 1,596,538, being a daily average of 2,184.]

	Cost.		Earnings.	
	Total.	Per capita per day (cents)...	Total.	Per capita per day (cents) ..
Total net earnings.....			\$339,553 32	21.27
Net cost of food	\$98,710 21	5.87		
Net cost of fuel	67,041 37	4.20		
Net cost of clothing.....	30,408 77	1.90		
Net cost of salaries of officers and employes.....	164,205 12	10.29		
Net cost of hospital, water, discharged convicts, ice, etc.....	45,224 98	2.83	400,590 45	25.09
Cost exceeds earnings.....			\$60,927 13	3.82

BALANCE SHEET, MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY,

December 31, 1896.

Accounts.	Ledger face.		Balance.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
State treasury.....	\$377,961 18	\$377,700 14	\$261 04	
Pay-roll.....	164,205 12	61,298 17	102,906 95	
Repairs and construction.....	83,268 59	84,151 63		\$883 04
Cash.....	899,708 59	899,708 59		
Labor.....		323,391 25		323,391 25
Subsistence.....	123,795 86	20,940 22	102,855 14	
Hides.....		7,769 93		7,769 93
Hog and slop.....		1,375 00		1,375 00
Fuel.....	68,720 57	1,689 20	67,041 37	
Light.....	3,422 94	22 65	3,400 29	
Steam power.....	1,917 69	11,869 69		9,952 00
Clothing.....	32,157 19	1,748 42	30,408 77	
Forage.....	2,130 90	10 00	2,120 90	
Teaming.....	164 71	10 00	154 71	
Tools and utensils.....	3,331 27	3 45	3,327 82	
Blacksmith and repairs.....	901 31	450 60	450 71	
Tin-shop.....	715 77	156 05	559 72	
Cooper shop.....	161 92	9 05	152 87	
Expense.....	9,412 32	143 32	9,269 00	
Hospital.....	7,133 11	6 20	7,126 91	
Discharged convicts.....	11,169 55	1,188 85	9,980 70	
Reward.....	203 25		203 25	
Stone.....	85 32	59 25	26 07	
Barber shop.....	170 63		170 63	
Brickyard.....	379 09	909 96		530 87
Warehouse.....		2,824 76		2,824 76
Soap-house.....	790 97	2 15	788 82	
Broom-shop.....	429 67	3 25	426 42	
Water.....	7,050 08		7,050 08	
Armory.....	16 08		16 08	
Slaughter-house.....	4 00	1,975 40		1,971 40
Missouri Broom Co.....	9 88	9 88		
J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co.....	43,728 22	43,728 22		
J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	26,657 10	26,657 10		
Giesecke B. & S. Co.....	108,041 25	108,041 25		
Jefferson Shoe Co.....	36,780 47	36,780 47		
Standard Shoe Co.....	29,140 60	29,140 60		
A. Priesmeyer.....	50,961 54	50,961 54		
J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.....	34,835 02	34,835 02		
Star Clothing Co.....	14,067 66	14,067 66		
L. S. Parker Shoe Co.....	3,869 98	3,869 98		
	2,147,508 90	2,147,508 90	348,698 25	348,698 25

BALANCE SHEET.

December 31, 1896—Condensed, merged and transposed.

	Receipts deposited with State Treasurer as earnings.....	Total disbursements.....	Net actual earnings.....	Net actual cost..
Labor.....	\$323,391 25		\$323,391 25	
Steam power.....	11,869 69	\$1,917 69	9 952 00	
Brick-yard.....	909 96	379 09	530 87	
Warehouse.....	2,824 76		2,824 76	
Slaughter-house.....	1,975 40	4 00	1,971 40	
Subsistence (merged).....	20,940 22	123,795 36		
Hides (merged).....	7,769 93			\$93,710 21
Hog and slop (merged).....	1,375 00			
Fuel.....	1 689 20	68 730 57		67,041 37
Light.....	22 65	3 422 94		3 400 29
Clothing and shoes.....	1,748 42	32 157 19		30,408 77
Forage.....	10 00	2,130 90		2,110 90
Teaming.....	10 00	164 71		154 71
Tools, hardware and utensils.....	3 45	3,331 27		3,327 82
Blacksmith shop and repairs.....	450 60	901 31		450 71
Tin shop.....	156 05	715 77		559 72
Cooper-shop.....	9 05	161 92		152 87
Expense account.....	143 32	9,412 32		9,269 00
Hospital.....	6 20	7,133 11		7,126 91
Discharged convicts.....	1,168 85	11,169 55		9,980 70
Reward account.....		203 25		203 25
Stone account.....	59 25	85 32		26 07
Barber-shop.....		170 63		170 63
Soap house and laundry.....	2 15	790 97		788 82
Broom-shop.....	3 25	429 67		426 42
Water account.....		7,050 08		7,050 08
Armory.....		16 08		16 08
Pay-roll.....		102,906 95		102,906 95
Repairs and construction.....	1,385 28	502 24	883 04	
	377 943 93	377,682 89	339,553 32	339,292 28
By balance in State treasury Dec. 31, 1894.....	1,461 88		1,461 88	
To balance in State treasury Dec. 31, 1896.....		1,722 92		1,722 92
	379,405 81	379,405 81	341,015 20	341,015 20

EXHIBIT A.

Comparative statement as to population for ten years.

	Received ..	Discharged	Increase.		Decrease.		Remaining in prison	Daily average each biennial term.
			Total.	Per ct.	Total.	Per ct.		
December 31, 1886.....							1,635	
31, 1887.....	792	706			14	.86	1,611	
31, 1888.....	840	630	210	12.93			1,831	1,676
31, 1889.....	814	785	29	1.53			1,860	
31, 1890.....	634	803			174	9.35	1,686	1,782
31, 1891.....	698	734			36	2.14	1,650	
31, 1892.....	728	689	39	2.36			1,689	1,658
31, 1893.....	901	723	178	10.55			1,867	
31, 1894.....	1,085	774	311	16.66			2,178	1,874
31, 1895.....	926	903	18	.82			2,196	
31, 1896.....	1,002	972	30	1.37			2,226	2,184
Total for 10 years.....	8,320	7,729	815	46.30	224	12.35		
Net inc. for 10 years.....			591	36.08				

EXHIBIT B.

Table showing where convicts worked and the sick, idle, etc., during the years 1895 and 1896.

	No. days.
J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	65,649
J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	48,925½
Giesecke Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.....	208,345½
Jefferson Shoe Co.....	62,405½
L. S. Parker Shoe Co.....	7,491½
Standard Shoe Co.....	55,470
A. Priesmeyer.....	98,628½
J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co.....	67,686
Star Clothing Co.....	25,833½
Brick-yard.....	20,711
Teamsters.....	8,490
Carpenters.....	6,716
Machinists.....	18,544
Boiler-house.....	841
Repairs on factories.....	988
Power-house.....	3,913
Ice-house, etc.....	1,605
Stone quarry.....	14,522
Stone cutters.....	4,753
New laundry building.....	11,723
New cell building.....	9,578
State necessary.....	170,587
Idle.....	376,562
Sundays and holidays.....	230,460
Sick.....	31,539
Insane.....	7,284
Females.....	37,424
Total number days.....	1,596,538
Average number per day.....	2,184

Amount received from each contractor 1895 and 1896.

J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	\$43,728 22
J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	26,657 10
Giesecke Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.....	108,041 25
Jefferson Shoe Co.....	36,780 47
L. S. Parker Shoe Co.....	3,869 98
Standard Shoe Co.....	29,140 60
A. Priesmeyer.....	50,961 54
J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co.....	34,835 02
Star Clothing Co.....	14,067 66
Total.....	\$348,081 84

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the sex and color of convicts received during the years 1895 and 1896.

Males, white.....	1,809	
Males, colored.....	575	
Total males.....	15	1,884
Females, white.....	24	
Females, colored.....		
Total females.....		39
Total number of prisoners received.....		1,823

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing countries of which convicts are natives.

Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.
Alabama.....	13	Rhode Island.....	2
Arkansas.....	27	South Carolina.....	7
California.....	7	Tennessee.....	84
Colorado.....	10	Texas.....	22
Connecticut.....	1	Vermont.....	1
District of Columbia.....	4	Virginia.....	31
Florida.....	1	West Virginia.....	8
Georgia.....	14	Washington.....	1
Illinois.....	150	Wisconsin.....	15
Indiana.....	69	Unknown.....	2
Indian Territory.....	4		
Iowa.....	56	Native born.....	1,793
Kansas.....	35	Austria.....	4
Kentucky.....	71	Canada.....	11
Louisiana.....	22	Cuba.....	1
Maryland.....	8	England.....	20
Massachusetts.....	10	France.....	2
Michigan.....	18	Germany.....	54
Minnesota.....	5	Ireland.....	22
Mississippi.....	31	Italy.....	3
Missouri.....	849	Sweden.....	4
Maine.....	3	Scotland.....	2
Nebraska.....	7	Switzerland.....	3
New Jersey.....	9	Russia.....	3
New York.....	59	Turkey.....	1
North Carolina.....	8		
Ohio.....	91	Foreign born.....	130
Oregon.....	1		
Pennsylvania.....	39	Total.....	1,923

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the ages of convicts received during the years 1895 and 1896.

From 16 to 20.....	281	From 50 to 55.....	44
From 20 to 25.....	624	From 55 to 60.....	23
From 25 to 30.....	378	From 60 to 65.....	15
From 30 to 35.....	220	From 65 to 70.....	7
From 35 to 40.....	170	From 70 and upward.....	2
From 40 to 45.....	94		
From 45 to 50.....	66	Total.....	1,923

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing sentences of convicts received during the years 1895 and 1896.

Years.	Months.	No.	Years.	Months.	No.
	6	1	12		12
1.....		24	13.....		4
1 and 1 day.....		15	14.....		1
1.....	6	4	15.....		20
1.....	8	1	17.....		1
2.....		1,018	18.....		2
2.....	6	16	20.....		11
2.....	8	7	24.....		1
3.....		349	25.....		4
3.....	6	5	40.....		2
4.....		62	45.....		1
5.....		251	48.....		5
6.....		21	50.....		1
7.....		18	70.....		5
7.....	1	1	99.....		1
8.....		2	Life.....		6
9.....		2			
10.....		49	Total.....		1,923

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing former occupations of convicts received during the years 1895 and 1896.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Laborers.....	768	Collar makers.....	2	Railroad men.....	32
Farmers.....	200	Cabinet makers.....	2	Steam fitters.....	9
Shoemakers.....	164	Chair makers.....	4	Stone masons.....	9
Cooks.....	31	Cooper.....	1	Stone cutters.....	8
Carpenters.....	30	Druggists.....	7	Sadd etree makers.....	17
Clerks.....	27	Engineers.....	16	School teachers.....	2
Teamsters.....	100	Firemen.....	18	Salesmen.....	9
Actor.....	1	Horseshoer.....	1	Tinners.....	3
Bankers.....	2	Hostlers.....	37	Tailors.....	15
Barbers.....	22	Harness makers.....	24	Tanners.....	3
Brick-makers.....	3	House work.....	28	Telegraph operators.....	5
Brick layers.....	8	Merchants.....	2	Tobacconists.....	4
Bakers.....	10	Jewelers.....	2	Photographers.....	2
Butchers.....	23	Lawyer.....	1	Plumbers.....	2
Bar-keepers.....	6	Machinists.....	21	Waiters.....	51
Book keepers.....	24	Moulders.....	13	Washer women.....	4
Broom-makers.....	4	Miners.....	20	Printers.....	13
Blacksmiths.....	23	Millers.....	2	Sailors.....	2
Boiler-makers.....	5	Musicians.....	2	Electricians.....	6
Bookbinders.....	2	Porters.....	29	Veterinary surgeons.....	4
Coal miner.....	1	Plasterers.....	4		
Dentist.....	1	Painters.....	25	Total.....	1923
Cigar makers.....	5	Physicians.....	2		

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing counties and districts from which convicts were received during the years 1895 and 1896.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Adair.....	4	Harrison.....	7	Phelps.....	12
Andrew.....	4	Henry.....	27	Pike.....	21
Atchison.....	16	Hickory.....	1	Platte.....	14
Audrain.....	13	Holt.....	5	Polk.....	8
Barry.....	13	Howard.....	8	Pulaski.....	4
Barton.....	7	Howell.....	16	Putnam.....	3
Bates.....	7	Iron.....	3	Ralls.....	5
Benton.....	2	Jackson.....	118	Randolph.....	34
Bollinger.....	5	Jasper.....	40	Ray.....	2
Boone.....	17	Jefferson.....	16	Reynolds.....	4
Buchanan.....	71	Johnson.....	14	Ripley.....	1
Butler.....	24	Knox.....	14	St. Charles.....	11
Caldwell.....	9	Laclede.....	6	St. Clair.....	3
Callaway.....	9	Lafayette.....	25	St. Francois.....	14
Camden.....	3	Lawrence.....	9	St. Genevieve.....	4
Cape Girardeau.....	10	Lewis.....	7	St. Louis.....	25
Carroll.....	9	Lincoln.....	6	Saline.....	28
Carter.....	1	Linn.....	8	Schuyler.....	1
Cass.....	15	Livingston.....	10	Scotland.....	2
Cedar.....	4	McDonald.....	2	Scott.....	15
Charlton.....	18	Macon.....	14	Shannon.....	5
Christian.....	6	Madison.....	3	Shelby.....	7
Clark.....	6	Maries.....	7	Stoddard.....	9
Clay.....	13	Marion.....	33	Stone.....	5
Clinton.....	6	Mercer.....	1	Sullivan.....	4
Cole.....	5	Miller.....	1	Taney.....	6
Cooper.....	16	Mississippi.....	20	Texas.....	1
Crawford.....	4	Monteau.....	7	Vernon.....	17
Dade.....	5	Monroe.....	8	Warren.....	3
Dallas.....	7	Montgomery.....	17	Washington.....	5
Davless.....	12	Morgan.....	7	Wayne.....	13
DeKalb.....	3	New Madrid.....	7	Webster.....	9
Dent.....	5	Newton.....	16	Worth.....	5
Douglas.....	16	Nodaway.....	6	Wright.....	5
Dunklin.....	18	Oregon.....	5	City of St. Louis.....	527
Franklin.....	9	Osage.....	8		
Gasconade.....	1	Ozark.....	8	Total State.....	1811
Gentry.....	5	Pemiscot.....	3	United States prisoners.....	112
Greene.....	55	Perry.....	1		
Grundy.....	6	Pettis.....	24	Grand total.....	1923

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing offenses charged against prisoners received during the years 1895 and 1896.

<i>Offenses against the lives and persons of individuals.</i>		<i>Offenses affecting the administration of justice.</i>	
Seduction	17	Aiding prisoners to break prison.....	3
Assault to kill.....	105	Escaping from officer.....	1
Assault to rape	36	Jail-breaking	18
Abduction	4	Perjury.....	11
Concealing birth of child	1	Total.....	33
Assault to rob.....	25		
Defiling ward.....	4		
Defiling female.....	5		
Felonious assault.....	35		
Manslaughter, first degree	8	<i>Offenses affecting public morals and decency.</i>	
Manslaughter, second degree.....	9		
Manslaughter, third degree.....	7	Disseminating and selling immoral pa-	
Manslaughter, fourth degree.....	26	pers.....	1
Murder, first degree	13	Bigamy.....	4
Murder, second degree	72	Concubinage.....	2
Murder, fourth degree.....	1	Incest.....	8
Rape	15	Sodomy	2
Rape (attempted).....	2	Total.....	17
Total.....	385		
<i>Offenses against public and private property.</i>		<i>Offenses against the laws of the United States government.</i>	
Arson.....	2	Counterfeiting.....	28
Arson, third degree.....	2	Breaking in postoffice.....	13
Arson, fourth degree.....	1	False pension claim.....	2
Burglary.....	118	False affidavit.....	1
Burglary (attempted).....	65	Passing counterfeit money.....	6
Burglary and larceny	141	Destroying United States mail.....	2
Burglary, second degree.....	134	Breaking into distillery.....	2
Burglary, second degree, and larceny.....	10	Still distilling.....	5
Embezzlement	1	Violating postal laws.....	3
Embezzlement by bailee.....	5	Violating section 5414, R. S. U. S.....	2
Fraud.....	12	“ 5421, “.....	4
False pretenses.....	15	“ 5428, “.....	1
Grand larceny.....	554	“ 5457, “.....	9
Larceny	24	“ 5458, “.....	3
Larceny from dwelling.....	46	“ 5478, “.....	4
Larceny in night time	2	“ 5480, “.....	2
Larceny from railroad car.....	10	“ 5440, “.....	3
Pettit larceny, second offense.....	5	“ 5209, “.....	3
Robbery	23	“ 5469, “.....	2
Robbery (attempted)	3	“ 3242, “.....	3
Robbery, first degree.....	45	Total.....	98
Robbery, second degree.....	1		
Robbery, third degree.....	7	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Uttering forged check.....	6	Refusing to leave Cole county.....	1
Obstructing railroad.....	3	Not stated.....	28
Killing a horse	1		
Receiving stolen goods.....	9		
Maliciously killing cattle.....	3		
Total.....	1264	Grand total.....	1923
<i>Offenses affecting records, currency, instru-</i>			
<i>ments or securities.</i>			
Forgery.....	46		
Forgery, second degree	13		
Forgery, third degree.....	31		
Forgery, fourth degree.....	7		
Total.....	97		

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing educational statistics, conjugal and parental relations of convicts received during the years 1895 and 1896.

Read and write.....	1,550	1,923	Father living	840	1,923
Read only.....	46		Father dead.....	1,083	
No education.....	327				
Single.....	1,405	1,923	Mother living.....	972	1,923
Married.....	518		Mother dead.....	951	

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing religious belief, habits of life and recommitments of convicts received during the years 1895 and 1896.

HABITS OF LIFE.		1,923	RELIGIOUS BELIEF.		1,923
Temperate.....	1,596		Baptist.....	80	
Intemperate.....	327		Catholic.....	227	
TERMS IN PRISON.		1,923	Christian.....	39	
First term	2,639		Episcopal.....	25	
Second term	218		Lutheran.....	22	
Third term.....	53	1,923	Methodist.....	75	
Fourth term.....	10		Presbyterian.....	28	
Fifth term.....	3		Unitarian.....	1	
Total.....		1,923	No religious belief.....	1,426	

TABLE NO. 10.

Statement of prisoners received and discharged from the opening of the institution, in 1836, to the 31st day of December, 1896.

Received for the years	Discharged.															Number remaining each year.....	
	Expiration of sen- tence.....	Pardoned.....	Sent to reform school.....	Three-fourths law.	Reversed and re- manded.....	Died.....	Escaped.....	Military authority.	Act of Congress....	Requisitions and writs.....	Transferred to Ft. Leavenworth.....	Habeas corpus.....	Insane asylum....	Committed.....	Total.....		
1836.....	18	1													1	17	
1837.....	27	8					1								9	35	
1838.....	31	13													13	53	
1839.....	27	13				2									15	65	
1840.....	38	20				2	4								32	71	
1841.....	57	13	4			2	5								24	104	
1842.....	67	20	9			6	7								42	129	
1843.....	77	18	14			3	17								52	154	
1844.....	64	16	9			4	5								34	184	
1845.....	49	30	25			5	2					3			65	168	
1846.....	37	48	12				5								65	140	
1847.....	42	32	16			3	2								53	129	
1848.....	42	34	5			2									41	130	
1849.....	56	31	10			4	1					1			47	139	
1850.....	95	19	12			5									36	198	
1851.....	75	12	19			9						2			42	231	
1852.....	96	42	25			4	1								72	255	
1853.....	64	37	39			7	7								90	229	
1854.....	105	55	27			4	16								102	235	
1855.....	117	51	40			11	6								198	244	
1856.....	133	54	42			3	19								118	259	
1857-1858.....	340	106	72			14	19								211	388	
1859-1860.....	480	149	174			8	13								344	524	
1861-1862.....	296	226	87			15	49								377	443	
1863-1864.....	308	171	161			10	25								367	384	
1865-1866.....	1,005	112	240			8	21	400		4		3	4		792	597	
1867-1868.....	746	124	426			17	10	27		1		3			608	735	
1869-1870.....	794	70	524			32	26	71		6				3	732	797	
1871.....	473	63	78	179		10	12	14		1			1		363	907	
1872.....	367	46	79	284		12	8	9		2		2			442	841	
1873-1874.....	1,205	34	244	558		38	27	62		13			1		977	1,069	
1875-1876.....	1,413	35	29	854		107	61	4	10	2	32		2		1,136	1,346	
1877-1878.....	1,237	43	114	968		74	55		19	16					1,289	1,294	
1879-1880.....	1,045	26	48	899		53	24		55	16					1,121	1,218	
1881-1882.....	1,187	15	63	854		41	30		25	12					1,057	1,348	
1883-1884.....	1,299	4	71	911		43	33		13	18			16		1,109	1,538	
1885-1886.....	1,377	3	31	1,109		37	19			9			16		1,280	1,635	
1887-1888.....	1,532	13	52	1,197		42	14			6			5	7	1,336	1,811	
1889-1890.....	1,445	15	130	1,290		53	14			13			4	74	1,593	1,686	
1891-1892.....	1,426	6	89	1,218		29	1			14				66	1,423	1,689	
1893-1894.....	1,980	3	78	1,267	15	52	5			9				8	38	1,491	2,178
1895-1896.....	1,923		91	1,692	6	55	6					1		14	1,875	2,226	
Total.....	23,210	1,787	3,294	26	13,280	21	826	570	587	122	142	32	30	27	240	20,984	27,843

RECEIPTS—1895.

Receipts of the Missouri Penitentiary for the month of January.

January 3 ..	To M. C. Phillips	Bats	50	
3 ..	William Meyers ..	Killing stock	25	
4 ..	M. C. Phillips	Brick	\$5 60	
4 ..	Clark Guffy	Stone	6 00	
February 2 ..	M. C. Phillips	Killing stock	75	
5 ..	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co. .	Labor, etc	1,918 26	
5 ..	J. Straus Saddlery Co	"	1,330 33	
5 ..	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co	"	5,083 47	
5 ..	A. Priesmeyer ..	"	2,423 80	
5 ..	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co ..	"	1,502 88	
5 ..	Star Clothing Co	"	448 45	
5 ..	Standard Shoe Co	"	1,021 40	
5 ..	Jefferson Shoe Co ..	"	3,743 12	
5 ..	Ed. Phelan	Killing stock ..	5 75	
				\$17,280 56

FEBRUARY.

February 6 ..	To Edward Wells	Killing stock	\$2 00	
6 ..	Tom Medly	"	25	
6 ..	William Meyers ..	"	25	
8 ..	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co. .	Hides	57 56	
11 ..	John W. Gordon	Slop, etc	72 00	
11 ..	George Gordon	Killing stock	1 50	
22 ..	J. B. Adams	Old rags	50	
23 ..	Marilda Nelson	Killing stock ..	4 25	
26 ..	J. P. Mason	"	16 75	
26 ..	Adam Raithe ..	"	1,686 82	
March 5 ..	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co. .	Labor, etc	1,207 32	
5 ..	J. Straus Saddlery Co	"	4,478 60	
5 ..	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co	"	3,437 93	
5 ..	Jefferson Shoe Co ..	"	944 05	
5 ..	Standard Shoe Co ..	"	2,203 45	
5 ..	A. Priesmeyer ..	"	1,089 43	
5 ..	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co ..	"	349 75	
5 ..	Star Clothing Co ..	"		\$15,552 66

MARCH.

March 6	To Hiram Brooks	Killing stock	25	
6 ..	Price Revis ..	"	25	
6 ..	George Gordon ..	"	\$1 50	
6 ..	E. J. Sinclair ..	"	50	
11 ..	John W. Gordon ..	Slop, etc	67 75	
11 ..	G. M. Hurt	Killing stock ..	1 00	
11 ..	Ed. Phelan	"	1 20	
11 ..	Ed. O'Rear	Table	10 00	
11 ..	D. C. McClung ..	Hat rack	5 00	
15 ..	J. P. Mason	Killing stock ..	1 25	
22 ..	Mr. Sessinghaus ..	Brick	9 40	
30 ..	A. Raithe	Killing stock ..	11 55	
30 ..	Steamer Pin Oak ..	Coal	5 80	
April 5 ..	J. Straus Saddle Co. .	Labor, etc	1,279 49	
5 ..	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co ..	"	4,424 23	
5 ..	A. Priesmeyer ..	"	2,254 50	
5 ..	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co ..	"	1 165 03	
5 ..	Star Clothing Co ..	"	375 30	
5 ..	Standard Shoe Co ..	"	1,028 30	
5 ..	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co. .	"	1,831 97	
5 ..	Jefferson Shoe Co ..	"	3,295 10	
				\$15,774 37

RECEIPTS 1895—Continued.

APRIL.

April 6.	To Judge Burgess	Killing hogs.	50	
9.	Steamer Pin Oak	Coal.	\$5 60	
9.	Mr. McKenna	Killing hogs.	25	
10.	John W. Gordon	Slop, etc.	68 00	
11.	J. L. Pace	Potatoes.	2 90	
15.	Steamer Pin Oak	Coal	6 20	
16.	G. M. Hurt.	Killing stock	2 25	
16.	A. Rathel	"	9 25	
17.	L. D. Gordon	Brick and bats	34 50	
18.	M. Schaller	Brick	80	
22.	L. Parker	Horseshoeing.	1 50	
22.	Steamer Pin Oak	Coal.	6 10	
25.	Mrs. S. M. Standish	Stone step.	7 50	
25.	Ed. Phelan	Killing stock	4 80	
27.	J. L. Pace	Brooms.	80	
27.	J. H. Lytten	Bats	2 00	
29.	Steamer Pin Oak	Coal.	6 70	
30.	Thomas Swaltzt.	Brick	56 25	
May 3.	Jefferson Shoe Co.	Labor, etc	3,419 17	
6.	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co.	"	1,956 42	
6.	J. Straus Saddlery Co.	"	1,298 46	
6.	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.	"	4,788 40	
6.	Standard Shoe Co.	"	1,037 75	
6.	A. Priesmeyer.	"	2,085 20	
6.	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.	"	1,221 18	
6.	Star Clothing Co.	"	436 55	
				\$16,458 03

MAY.

May 7.	To B. B. Steiner.	Rags	\$5 73	
9.	Mr. Henley	Killing stock	25	
10.	William Creedon	"	2 75	
10.	John W. Gordon	Slop, etc	80 75	
14.	G. M. Hurt.	Killing stock	5 25	
14.	Ed. Phelan	"	2 85	
18.	Adam Rathel	"	8 85	
18.	Henry Schmidt.	Brick	18 75	
29.	F. St. John	"	14 00	
June 1.	U. S. Government	Keeping prisoners.	2,126 70	
4.	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.	Labor, etc	1,312 53	
4.	E. Letzig.	Tallow.	84 42	
4.	Peter Swallow.	Bats	1 00	
4.	Jefferson Shoe Co.	Labor, etc	3,542 80	
5.	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co.	"	2,088 48	
5.	J. Straus Saddlery Co.	"	1,329 59	
5.	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.	"	5,111 51	
5.	Star Clothing Co.	"	433 50	
5.	Standard shoe Co.	"	1,050 45	
5.	A. Priesmeyer.	"	2,265 20	
				\$19,465 36

JUNE.

June 7.	To Mr. Swallow	Bats	\$1 00	
8.	J. B. Ruthven	Repairing buggy.	2 50	
10.	John W. Gordon	Slop, etc	94 60	
13.	D. Callahan	Table	6 50	
13.	John Doebla.	Bats	11 00	
13.	John R. Green.	Brick	1 25	
13.	G. M. Hurt.	Killing	4 25	
13.	A. Rathel	"	4 75	
13.	L. D. Gordon	Brick, etc.	66 13	
17.	Steamer Pin Oak	Coal	3 40	
20.	Ed. Phelan	Killing	2 75	
25.	Mr. Shelerbock.	Bats	1 00	
26.	J. L. Pace	Potatoes	60	
29.	E. Letzig.	Tallow	62 94	
July 3.	Jefferson Shoe Co.	Labor, etc	3,255 80	
5.	J. Straus Saddlery Co.	"	1,241 96	
5.	Giesecke Shoe Co.	"	4,790 33	
5.	Standard Shoe Co.	"	1,002 05	
5.	A. Priesmeyer.	"	2,098 57	
5.	Bruns Shoe Co.	"	1,216 13	
5.	Star Clothing Co.	"	454 00	
5.	Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.	"	1,958 40	
				\$16,279 91

RECEIPTS 1895—Continued.

JULY.

July 5.....	To R. Brenisen.....	Brick.....	\$6 25	
8.....	W. H. Bradbury.....	".....	6 25	
9.....	T. H. McKenna.....	Killing Stock.....	1 00	
10.....	S. P. Moore.....	Repairing wagon.....	8 00	
11.....	John W. Gordon.....	Slop, etc.....	89 50	
12.....	J. L. Pace.....	Chickens, etc.....	3 50	
18.....	G. M. Hurt.....	Killing stock.....	5 00	
August 2.....	Pacific Express Co.....	Repairing truck.....	7 50	
2.....	A. Raithel.....	Killing stock.....	2 25	
3.....	E. Letzig.....	Tallow.....	77 64	
5.....	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Labor, etc.....	1,910 43	
5.....	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	".....	1,289 10	
5.....	Giesecke Boot and Shoe Co.....	".....	4,785 23	
5.....	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	".....	3,297 35	
5.....	Standard Shoe Co.....	".....	1,043 60	
5.....	A. Priemeyer.....	".....	2,120 35	
5.....	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co.....	".....	1,396 73	
5.....	Star Clothing Co.....	".....	541 50	
				\$16,591 18

AUGUST.

Aug. 8.....	To Michael Brothers.....	Pasture rent.....	\$10 00	
10.....	John W. Gordon.....	Slop, etc.....	84 10	
19.....	T. A. Noel, Agent.....	Goods destroyed.....	80 55	
22.....	A. Raithel.....	Killing stock.....	4 00	
22.....	John Raithel.....	Beef tongues.....	50	
22.....	T. H. McKenna.....	Killing stock.....	5 50	
29.....	D. Wolf.....	Old iron and rags.....	36 70	
Sept. 3.....	Pacific Express Co.....	Repairing truck.....	6 75	
4.....	G. M. Hurt.....	Killing stock.....	4 50	
3.....	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Labor, etc.....	3,423 00	
5.....	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co.....	".....	1,936 10	
5.....	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	".....	1,346 93	
5.....	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	".....	4,447 51	
5.....	Standard Shoe Co.....	".....	1,052 10	
5.....	A. Priemeyer.....	".....	2,132 00	
5.....	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co.....	".....	1,416 08	
5.....	Star Clothing Co.....	".....	604 50	
				\$16,590 82

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 9.....	To John W. Gordon.....	Slop, etc.....	\$96 00	
10.....	S. P. Moore.....	Repairing buggy.....	5 00	
14.....	Harvey & Phillips.....	Brick.....	49 50	
17.....	T. H. McKenna.....	Killing stock.....	8 50	
17.....	G. M. Hurt.....	".....	4 50	
17.....	A. Raithel.....	".....	3 85	
17.....	William Creedon.....	".....	1 00	
24.....	Shobe Pahmeyer & Co.....	Brick.....	54 00	
26.....	F. D. Carr.....	Six barrels.....	3 00	
30.....	John N. Doehla.....	Coal.....	44 75	
Oct. 3.....	Chas. Hentges.....	Two barrels.....	1 00	
4.....	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Labor, etc.....	3,171 70	
5.....	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co.....	".....	1,875 79	
5.....	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	".....	1,437 47	
5.....	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	".....	3,954 08	
5.....	Standard Shoe Co.....	".....	960 10	
5.....	A. Priemeyer.....	".....	1,823 45	
5.....	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co.....	".....	1,399 81	
5.....	Star Clothing Co.....	".....	437 50	
				\$15,351 00

RECEIPTS 1895—Continued.

OCTOBER.

October 7...	To Henry Schneider.....	Brick	\$1 00	
9...	John W. Gordon	Slop, etc.....	96 00	
9...	E. Letzig.....	Tallow	116 84	
12...	Frank Distler	2 empty barrels.....	1 00	
15...	Henry Nevil.....	Brick	41 15	
15...	Harvey & Phillips.....	"	49 50	
15...	Henry Bockrath.....	1 empty barrel.....	50	
15...	Pat Henderson.....	Bats.....	50	
18...	John Cassimen	Brick	1 30	
23...	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	Killing stock.....	8 50	
23...	G. M. Hurt.....	"	5 75	
23...	John Raithel.....	"	25	
24...	Shobe Pahmeyer & Co.....	Brick	54 00	
26...	A. Priesmeyer.....	Labor, etc.....	707 25	
30...	John N. Doehla.....	Coal.....	113 78	
30...	Pat Henderson.....	Bats.....	50	
31...	T. J. Wheeler.....	"	5 00	
31...	Pat Henderson.....	"	50	
November 2...	Henry Vogel.....	"	1 00	
2...	Martin Osier.....	"	1 00	
4...	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Labor, etc.....	1,402 45	
4...	Pat Henderson.....	Bats.....	50	
5...	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Labor, etc.....	1,688 87	
5...	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	"	517 70	
5...	Gleescke Boot & Shoe Co.....	"	3,052 88	
5...	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.....	"	1,568 33	
5...	Star Clothing Co.....	"	556 50	
5...	A. Priesmeyer.....	"	270 00	
5...	Standard Shoe Co.....	"	863 40	
				\$11,125 95

NOVEMBER.

November 11...	To John W. Gordon	Slop, etc.....	\$85 50	
20...	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	Killing stock.....	12 00	
20...	Hurt Bros.....	"	12 25	
20...	A. Raithel	"	12 25	
20...	John Raithel	"	50	
25...	G. Mathes & Son.....	Rags.....	2 56	
December 3...	Gleescke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Labor, etc.....	3,765 58	
3...	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	"	1,451 13	
5...	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	"	1,848 54	
5...	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	"	833 03	
5...	A. Priesmeyer.....	"	2,144 10	
5...	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.....	"	1,399 63	
5...	Star Clothing Co.....	"	643 35	
5...	Standard Shoe Co.....	"	1,049 79	
				\$13,260 21

DECEMBER.

December 5...	To Thomas Mullin.....	Killing stock.....	25	
5...	William Meyers.....	"	25	
5...	Sam Moore.....	"	50	
5...	Miss Lawson.....	"	25	
5...	Mrs. Scruggs.....	"	75	
10...	John W. Gordon.....	Slop and killing.....	\$92 50	
16...	E. Letzig.....	Tallow.....	196 73	
17...	A. Raithel.....	Killing stock.....	11 75	
17...	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	"	8 50	
17...	Charles Lindsey.....	Rags.....	1 45	
19...	John N. Doehla.....	Coal.....	207 75	
28...	U. S. Government.....	Keeping prisoners.....	2,738 50	
31...	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co.....	Labor, etc.....	1,511 70	
1896, January 3...	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	"	2,417 42	
4...	Hurt Brothers.....	Killing stock	10 25	
6...	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	Labor, etc.....	810 25	
6...	Star Clothing Co.....	"	672 01	
6...	A. Priesmeyer.....	"	2,125 80	
6...	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.....	"	1,395 08	
6...	Standard Shoe Co.....	"	1,032 00	
6...	Gleescke Boot and Shoe Co.....	"	4,164 03	
				\$17,397 72

RECEIPTS—1896.

JANUARY.

January	10..	To John W. Gordon	Slop, etc.....	\$75 75	
	10..	Guy Chinn.....	Potatoes.....	50	
	21..	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	Killing stock.....	6 75	
	21..	Gov. W. J. Stone.....	Coal.....	385 42	
February	1..	Hurt Brothers.....	Killing stock.....	11 25	
	4..	A. Raithel	"	9 75	
	5..	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co	Labor, etc.....	1,874 58	
	5..	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	"	852 91	
	5..	Gleescke Boot and Shoe Co.....	"	4,501 03	
	5..	Standard Shoe Co.	"	1,020 60	
	5..	A. Priesmeyer.....	"	2,346 10	
	5..	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.....	"	1,455 26	
	5..	Star Clothing Co.....	"	785 50	
	6..	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	"	933 50	
					\$14,208 90

FEBRUARY.

February	10..	To John W. Gordon	Slop, etc	\$80 75	
	11..	S. P. Moore	Repairing wagon ..	11 40	
	21..	Henry Schneider	Brick bats	3 00	
	27..	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	Killing stock.....	50	
	28..	Hurt Brothers.....	"	2 00	
March	4	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co.....	Labor, etc.....	1,671 91	
	5.....	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	"	1,000 19	
	5.....	Gleescke Boot & Shoe Co.....	"	4,265 35	
	5.....	Standard Shoe Co.....	"	1,160 65	
	5.....	A. Priesmeyer.....	"	2,283 75	
	5.....	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co	"	1,251 33	
	5.....	Star Clothing Co.....	"	905 55	
					\$12,636 38

MARCH.

March	6.....	To J. L. Payne.	Bats.....	\$1 00	
	18	Harvey & Phillips.....	Brick	45 00	
	21	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	Killing stock.....	4 50	
	21	A. Raithel	"	16 65	
	21	John W. Gordon.....	Slop, etc.	85 50	
	31	J. L. Pace	Potatoes, etc.....	70	
	25	R. J. Stark.	For killing	4 75	
	28	L. D. Gordon.....	Coal.....	104 58	
	31	Steamer Gasconade.....	"	5 80	
April	1	James Meyers.....	Tongues.....	5 25	
	4.....	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co..	Labor, etc.....	1,692 93	
	4.....	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	"	1,164 36	
	4.....	Gleescke Boot & Shoe Co.....	"	4,243 97	
	4.....	Standard Shoe Co.....	"	1,598 80	
	4.....	A. Priesmeyer.....	"	2,299 60	
	4.....	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.....	"	1,466 73	
	4.....	Star Clothing Co	"	973 75	
					\$13,714 87

RECEIPTS 1896—Continued.

APRIL.

April 7.....	To Steamer Gasconade.....	Coal.....	\$6 40	
10.....	John W. Gordon.....	Slop, etc.....	107 50	
23.....	U. S. Government.....	keeping prisoners....	2,702 60	
23.....	Henry Schneider.....	Brick and bats.....	4 00	
27.....	Hurt Brothers.....	Killing stock.....	4 75	
27.....	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	".....	5 00	
27.....	A. Raithel.....	".....	1 25	
May 4.....	Steamer Gasconade.....	Coal, etc.....	12 80	
5.....	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co.....	Labor, etc.....	1,735 17	
5.....	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	".....	1,061 19	
5.....	Gleescke Boot & Shoe Co....	".....	4,011 07	
5.....	Standard Shoe Co.....	".....	1,289 20	
5.....	A. Priesmeyer.....	".....	2,217 42	
5.....	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.....	".....	1,575 68	
5.....	Star Clothing Co.....	".....	966 95	
				\$15,700 98

MAY.

May 6.....	To U. S. Government.....	Keeping prisoners....	\$2,820 35	
6.....	Neil Hansen.....	Fallow.....	163 43	
8.....	Benjamin Inmann.....	Brick.....	220 00	
8.....	J. L. Pace.....	Making coat.....	3 70	
11.....	Steamer Gasconade.....	Coal.....	5 30	
11.....	M. Herrick.....	Killing stock.....	50	
13.....	William Inmann.....	Brick.....	100 00	
16.....	Steamer Gasconade.....	Coal, etc.....	20 20	
28.....	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	Killing stock.....	1 00	
28.....	Hurt Brothers.....	".....	6 35	
28.....	John W. Gordon.....	Slop, etc.....	114 20	
June 1.....	Frank Layman.....	Killing stock.....	50	
1.....	L. Parker Shoe Co.....	Labor, etc.....	234 96	
5.....	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co.....	".....	1,930 12	
5.....	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	".....	1,118 19	
5.....	Gleescke Boot & Shoe Co....	".....	4,572 86	
5.....	Standard Shoe Co.....	".....	1,302 30	
5.....	A. Priesmeyer.....	".....	1,811 90	
5.....	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.....	".....	1,416 91	
5.....	Star Clothing Co.....	".....	805 25	
				\$16,648 02

JUNE.

June 6.....	To G. Mathis & Son.....	Rags.....	\$6 64	
10.....	John W. Gordon.....	Slop, etc.....	120 97	
15.....	J. L. Pace.....	Brooms and radishes.....	50	
15.....	L. D. Gordon.....	Macadam, etc.....	46 75	
18.....	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	Killing stock.....	2 80	
18.....	A. Raithel.....	".....	7 65	
27.....	W. N. Claggett.....	Soap.....	2 00	
29.....	Charles Knaup.....	1½ yards cloth.....	1 35	
29.....	Thomas Hurt.....	Killing stock.....	4 20	
July 1.....	L. S. Parker Shoe Co.....	Labor, etc.....	302 95	
1.....	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co..	".....	1,780 16	
2.....	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	".....	1,228 73	
2.....	Gleescke Boot & Shoe Co....	".....	4,879 53	
2.....	Standard Shoe Co.....	".....	1,546 55	
2.....	A. Priesmeyer.....	".....	2,207 82	
2.....	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co	".....	1,522 03	
2.....	Star Clothing Co.....	".....	1,016 10	
				\$14,676 73

RECEIPTS 1896—Continued.

JULY.

July 3.....	To John W. Gordon.....	Slop, etc.....	\$112 85	
13.....	U. S. Government.....	Support prisoners.....	7,415 30	
13.....	Henry Schneider.....	Bats.....	1 00	
21.....	Hurt Bros.....	Killing stock.....	2 10	
21.....	A. Raithel.....	".....	2 65	
30.....	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	".....	7 70	
30.....	Neil Hansen.....	Tallow.....	83 61	
August 1.....	L. S. Parker Shoe Co.....	Labor, etc.....	440 15	
4.....	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co..	".....	1,864 31	
4.....	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co	".....	1,567 13	
4.....	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	".....	4,979 25	
4.....	A. Priesmeyer.....	".....	2,318 95	
4.....	Star Clothing Co.....	".....	696 35	
5.....	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	".....	1,353 03	
5.....	Standard Shoe Co.....	".....	1,528 40	
				\$22,372 78

AUGUST.

August 10.....	To John W. Gordon.....	Slop, etc.....	\$118 35	
10.....	J. L. Pace.....	Brooms.....	30	
17.....	John Raithel.....	Killing, etc.....	1 05	
17.....	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	".....	1 70	
17.....	Hurt Brothers.....	".....	70	
17.....	James Kerns.....	".....	6 90	
31.....	Stockman Brothers.....	Bats.....	1 00	
September 2.....	Clark Guffy.....	Brick.....	7 60	
3.....	L. S. Parker Shoe Co.....	Labor, etc.....	530 27	
4.....	Jo. O. Shelby, U. S. Gov.....	Keeping prisoners....	2,883 70	
5.....	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co..	Labor, etc.....	1,493 31	
5.....	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	".....	1,115 07	
5.....	Star Clothing Co.....	".....	688 15	
5.....	A. Priesmeyer.....	".....	2,257 25	
5.....	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.....	".....	1,653 58	
5.....	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	".....	4,968 75	
5.....	Standard Shoe Co.....	".....	1,669 17	
				\$17,396 85

SEPTEMBER.

September 10.....	To John W. Gordon.....	Slop, etc.....	\$129 40	
12.....	George Rupp & Brother.....	Old iron.....	47 96	
14.....	A. Raithel.....	Killing, etc.....	1 60	
14.....	T. Hurt.....	".....	70	
14.....	Ward & Co.....	".....	5 25	
24.....	Mr. Distler.....	2 empty barrels.....	1 00	
29.....	Michael Brothers.....	Pasture rent.....	10 00	
October 2.....	A. Priesmeyer.....	Labor, etc.....	2,095 20	
3.....	Clark Guffy.....	Brick.....	4 90	
3.....	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co..	Labor, etc.....	1,814 44	
3.....	L. S. Parker Shoe Co.....	".....	530 30	
5.....	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	".....	1,105 68	
5.....	Standard Shoe Co.....	".....	1,850 75	
5.....	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.....	".....	1,559 68	
5.....	Star Clothing Co.....	".....	411 50	
5.....	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	".....	4,842 98	
				\$14,411 34

RECEIPTS 1896—Continued.

OCTOBER.

October 10...	To John W. Gordon	Slop	\$62 50	
10...	John W. Gordon	Killing stock	43 55	
12...	John N. Doebla	Coal	150 50	
12...	Thorn & Hunkins	Cement	3 65	
13...	Nell Hansen	Tallow	103 21	
21...	A. Raltheil	Killing stock	2 90	
27...	Ward & Co.	"	9 60	
27...	Thomas Hurt	"	1 85	
31...	L. S. Parker Shoe Co	Labor, etc	564 30	
November 5...	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.	"	1,931 59	
5...	J. Straus Saddlery Co	"	926 42	
5...	Giesecke Boot and Shoe Co	"	4,636 63	
5...	Standard Shoe Co	"	1,050 04	
5...	A. Priemeyer	"	2,160 45	
5...	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co	"	1,706 58	
5...	Star Clothing Co	"	278 40	
				\$13,632 17

NOVEMBER.

November 5...	To J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.	Error, hides	\$60 99	
5...	A. Priemeyer	Labor, etc	65 00	
10...	John W. Gordon	Slop, etc	86 25	
16...	Petry Brothers	Coal	41 50	
19...	G. Mathis & Son Rag Co	Rags	11 20	
23...	M. Laux	Killing stock	4 00	
23...	A. Raltheil	"	2 00	
30...	Adam Scheer	Brick	16 13	
December 1...	L. S. Parker Shoe Co	Labor, etc	608 75	
2...	G. M. Hurt	Killing stock	8 00	
5...	Standard Shoe Co	Labor, etc	1,452 85	
5...	J. Straus Saddlery Co	"	922 92	
5...	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co	"	4,134 68	
5...	A. Priemeyer	"	1,904 69	
5...	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co	"	1,846 39	
5...	Missouri Broom Co	Repairing	2 05	
5...	Star Clothing Co	Labor, etc	341 50	
5...	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co	"	1,884 08	
				\$13,392 98

DECEMBER.

December 7...	To O. Park	Killing stock	25	
7...	Lon Phillips	"	\$1 50	
7...	Judge Barker	"	50	
7...	John Henbrandt	"	25	
11...	Thorn & Hunkins	Cement	3 00	
17...	U. S. Government	Keeping prisoners	2,949 80	
17...	John W. Gordon	Killing stock	32 45	
18...	Charles Knaup	Coal, etc	11 40	
19...	John N. Doebla	Coal	50 80	
21...	M. Laux	Killing stock	5 50	
29...	A. Raltheil	"	3 50	
29...	M. Laux	"	1 50	
29...	John W. Gordon	"	15 50	
30...	W. J. Stone	Coal, etc	294 73	
30...	R. H. Berryman	Wood	6 50	
30...	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co	Labor, etc	1,782 85	
30...	J. Straus Saddlery Co	Labor	886 78	
30...	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co	Labor, etc	5,154 30	
30...	L. S. Parker Shoe Co	"	658 30	
30...	Standard Shoe Co	"	1,666 80	
30...	A. Priemeyer	"	2,340 74	
30...	J. B. Bruns Manufacturing Co	"	1,930 88	
30...	Star Clothing Co	"	295 75	
30...	Missouri Broom Mfg. Co	Repairs	7 83	
30...	R. J. Starke	Killing stock	3 25	
				\$18,004 66

DISBURSEMENTS—1895.

Disbursements of the Missouri Penitentiary for month of January.

Jan. 1.	By discharged convict.....	Williams Smith	\$6 75
1.	"	R. L. Alexander.....	4 25
1.	"	A. J. Wagoner.....	9 75
3.	"	John Martin	5 25
5.	"	Jno. McCormack.....	8 00
5.	"	James Jones.....	3 75
5.	"	Thomas Looney.....	5 25
5.	"	Ike Brandenburg	4 00
5.	J. J. Church, agent	Freight.....	77 17
7.	discharged convict.....	David Pittman	3 75
7.	"	George Carter	4 25
7.	"	Marion Choate	9 00
7.	"	Frank Rose	4 00
7.	"	Fred Eldridge	4 25
8.	"	William Baker.....	6 75
9.	"	Wm. Hennessy.....	4 25
9.	"	Joseph Larkin.....	4 25
11.	"	Charles Heble	8 50
11.	"	H. C. Copeland.....	6 75
11.	"	Frank Curry.....	4 25
12.	"	Jos. Samuels.....	4 25
12.	"	George Hays.....	6 75
12.	"	Jno. Hennessy	4 25
12.	M. T. Moore.....	Appraiser.....	235 00
12.	W. J. Edwards.....	"	235 00
12.	J. Ed. Beich	Clerk.....	235 00
14.	discharged convict.....	A. B. Eaker	12 00
14.	"	Jno. W. Sauer.....	8 00
14.	"	Jas. S. Payton.....	10 00
17.	"	Chas. Rider.....	5 25
17.	"	Hardy Johnson.....	4 25
17.	"	Daniel Streeter	5 50
17.	"	Fred C. Mehl	4 25
18.	"	Harry L. Baruff	4 25
18.	"	P. P. Ashley	3 00
18.	"	Frank Stark	4 25
18.	"	John Schmidt.....	4 25
18.	"	Jos. Thompson.....	4 25
18.	"	H. A. Eastman.....	4 25
18.	"	William Adams.....	4 25
18.	"	Thomas Morris.....	4 25
18.	Chicago & Alton R. R.	Freight.....	18 49
19.	discharged convict.....	Edward Stewart	12 00
19.	"	William Nash.....	12 00
19.	"	Jno. Mullanphy.....	4 25
21.	"	Ella Price	1 00
22.	"	Charles King	5 25
22.	"	Richard Green.....	4 25
22.	"	Lincoln Edwards.....	5 25
22.	"	Wm. Hallagan	4 25
22.	"	Martin Reeves	4 25
22.	"	Chas. Mansuer	4 25
22.	"	James Logan	4 25
23.	"	Horace Mitchell.....	3 00
23.	"	John B. Curry	6 75
24.	"	Wm. Ferguson.....	4 25
24.	"	Henry Fields.....	4 25
25.	"	Henry Rhodes.....	10 00
26.	"	George Fields.....	4 25
26.	"	John Thomas.....	4 25
26.	"	Richard Hunt.....	4 25
26.	"	Mary Thomas.....	4 25
26.	"	Fred Casteel.....	8 75
26.	"	M. J. Barrett.....	8 75
26.	"	W. E. Thompson.....	10 00
26.	"	Joseph Borden.....	9 75
26.	"	L. C. Mott.....	9 75
28.	"	Eph Alexander.....	4 25
28.	"	Wm. Chilton	13 75
28.	"	A. J. Chilton	13 75
28.	"	C. W. Cook	9 75
28.	"	Thos. Bradshaw	9 75
28.	F. Meyers.....	Hauling Ice	7 50
28.	discharged convict.....	Willis Burns	4 50
29.	"	Richard Stevenson.....	4 25
29.	"	Charles Mayer.....	4 50
29.	"	Harry Griffin.....	4 50
29.	"	Mattie Tabb.....	5 25

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

Jan. 29..	By discharged convict	Ida Holt.....	\$5 25	
29..	"	Rosa Washington.....	5 25	
30..	"	Jno. M. Taylor.....	9 75	
31..	"	Fenton Cox.	6 75	
31..	"	R. G. Williams	6 75	
31..	"	Buck Dodson.....	6 75	
31..	"	Samuel Denny.....	8 75	
31..	"	Jno. McDermot	8 75	
31..	"	Samuel Carson	9 75	
				\$1,307 66

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 1...	By discharged convict.....	Milton Dillard.....	\$5 25	
1...	"	Frank Snider.....	6 75	
2...	J. J. Church, agent.....	Freight.....	182 41	
4...	discharged convict.....	C. E. W. Moore.....	8 75	
4...	"	Lloyd Tatlow.....	8 75	
4...	"	Jack Raper.....	6 50	
5...	"	Stephen Nelson.....	4 25	
5...	"	Ed. Evans.....	8 75	
5...	pay-roll.....	January roll.....	6,639 95	
6...	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Clock rent, etc.....	5 80	
7...	discharged convict.....	Chas. Wiggins.....	8 75	
7...	"	Sam Carson.....	8 75	
8...	"	William Curtis.....	10 00	
8...	"	William Heifner.....	9 00	
9...	A. S. Aloe & Co.....	Instruments.....	2 25	
9...	Miss G. Aubuchon.....	Hat.....	1 50	
9...	J. B. Bruns.....	Butter and eggs.....	32 20	
9...	A. Brandenberger.....	Drugs.....	4 60	
9...	H. Boyer.....	Hauling ice.....	7 50	
9...	A. Boyer.....	".....	11 25	
9...	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry Goods.....	21 10	
9...	Church Bros.....	Arctic.....	1 50	
9...	Conrath & Boyer.....	Yeast.....	12 60	
9...	J. N. Doehla.....	Bucket, etc.....	1 50	
9...	W. B. Davis.....	Hauling ice.....	7 50	
9...	William Dulle.....	".....	7 50	
9...	Al. Duncan.....	Straw.....	24 37	
9...	John W. Gordon.....	Beef, etc.....	3,663 41	
9...	Abe Helm.....	Suit clothes.....	12 75	
9...	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	6 09	
9...	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67	
9...	Jefferson City L. H. P. Co.....	Gas.....	1 75	
9...	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	6 34	
9...	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	24 53	
9...	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	474 30	
9...	Jacob Maines.....	Chickens.....	3 40	
9...	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	2 15	
9...	Perrin Kay.....	Freight.....	1 75	
9...	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Saw dust.....	6 00	
9...	N. B. Scruggs.....	Hauling ice.....	1 50	
9...	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery.....	43 00	
9...	W. Williams.....	Hauling ice.....	1 50	
9...	George J. Vaughan.....	Stamps.....	10 00	
9...	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints.....	4 70	
9...	George Porth.....	Glasses.....	5 85	
9...	J. L. Pace.....	Trip St. Louis.....	5 50	
9...	Clark Guffy.....	Milk.....	31 00	
9...	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal.....	5,494 65	
9...	discharged convict.....	Thomas Presley.....	8 75	
9...	"	John Mitchell.....	8 75	
9...	"	Jerry Cone.....	8 75	
11...	"	Ed. Fowler.....	2 50	
11...	"	Tim Nolan.....	4 25	
11...	Miss L. Smith.....	Hats.....	8 70	
12...	discharged convict.....	Henry Howard.....	8 75	
14...	"	Henry Shurlock.....	7 75	
14...	"	R. J. Colton.....	7 75	
15...	"	John Noble.....	5 25	
15...	"	Hattie Johnson.....	5 25	
16...	"	A. T. Kerr.....	5 25	
19...	"	Thomas J. Wilson.....	7 75	
19...	"	Robert Sasse.....	8 75	
20...	"	George Givens.....	4 25	
21...	"	Thomas Hickman.....	4 00	
22...	"	John E. Clark.....	6 75	
23...	"	George Williams.....	5 25	
23...	"	J. L. Norman.....	5 25	
25...	"	D. A. Burns.....	3 00	
26...	"	G. D. Gaddis.....	5 25	
26...	"	P. Strapman.....	4 25	
27...	"	John Barneyham.....	2 00	
27...	"	Thomas W. Roberts.....	4 25	
28...	"	Henry Brooks.....	1 00	
28...	"	John Thomas.....	7 00	
28...	"	William E. Brock.....	11 00	
				\$17,301 82

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

MARCH.

Mch. 1..	By discharged convict.....	Jack Lamonte.....	\$7 75
1..	"	Jeff Hughes.....	5 25
1..	"	John Klabb.....	4 25
1..	"	Charles Little.....	8 50
1..	"	Peter Carson.....	5 75
2..	"	Henry Palmer.....	6 50
2..	"	C. A. Boyer.....	4 00
2..	"	William Cooper.....	8 50
2..	"	Wellington Smith.....	7 00
2..	J. J. Church, agent.....	Freight.....	206 53
4..	discharged convict.....	Fletch McFarland.....	10 00
4..	"	Milton Perkins.....	4 25
5..	"	Jesse Pollard.....	8 50
5..	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Clock rent, etc.....	6 55
5..	pay-roll.....	February roll.....	6,602 15
5..	discharged convict.....	Nellie Newbolt.....	8 50
5..	"	John Knox.....	5 25
6..	"	John Price.....	4 50
7..	"	Oscar Massey.....	8 50
7..	"	William Palmer.....	8 50
8..	"	C. W. Tinsley.....	4 50
8..	"	Thos. Kincade.....	4 25
9..	Alkire Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	746 98
9..	R. B. Gray China Co.....	Lamps, etc.....	26 70
9..	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	354 93
9..	L. D. Gordon.....	Ice, etc.....	532 09
9..	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	319 40
9..	Leonard & Ellis.....	Oils.....	131 04
9..	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	180 49
9..	Morrin & Powers.....	Whiskey.....	121 26
9..	Rainwater Hat Co.....	Hats.....	71 28
9..	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Iron, etc.....	57 97
9..	H. T. Simon Gregory Co.....	Dry goods.....	549 57
9..	F. Smith & Son Grocer Co.....	Groceries.....	301 30
9..	W. W. Tuttle & Co.....	Tobacco.....	577 50
9..	Armour Packing Co.....	Tomatoes.....	48 00
9..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	168 60
9..	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal.....	5,828 97
9..	John W. Gordon.....	Beef, etc.....	2,601 24
9..	Goddard-Peck Grocer Co.....	Groceries.....	643 88
9..	Postal Telegraph.....	Telegrams.....	1 40
9..	Pacific Express Co.....	Charges.....	2 80
9..	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
9..	Jefferson City L. H., P. Co.....	Gas.....	1 25
9..	Cahill, Collins & Co.....	Valves, etc.....	92 14
9..	Central Electric Co.....	Electric supplies.....	9 72
9..	Excelsior Mfg. Co.....	Tin, etc.....	39 29
9..	General Electric Co.....	Electric supplies.....	69 84
9..	Dan Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	27 01
9..	Heine Safety Boiler Co.....	Tubes, etc.....	174 00
9..	E. Holtschneider.....	Lumber.....	219 09
9..	E. R. Hogg.....	".....	278 18
9..	Moses P. Johnson.....	Pulleys, etc.....	475 70
9..	Philip Ott.....	Lumber.....	150 84
9..	L. C. Lohman.....	Hardware, etc.....	33 76
9..	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....	Pipe, etc.....	283 34
9..	Shockley & Ruthven.....	Hardware.....	36 95
9..	A. T. Simpkins.....	Work bake ovens.....	64 06
9..	Pullis Brothers.....	Iron stairs.....	280 00
9..	Phoenix Glass Co.....	Glass, etc.....	9 29
9..	L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co.....	Tees, ells, etc.....	241 76
9..	Hargadine-McKittrick.....	Dry goods.....	855 68
9..	B. F. Coombs & Bro. Com. Co.....	Potatoes.....	664 55
11..	discharged convict.....	Charles Clark.....	7 75
12..	"	Geo. K. Emmerson.....	5 25
13..	"	Robert Zahner.....	7 50
14..	"	John Banks.....	4 50
14..	"	Michael Sullivan.....	7 00
14..	"	Philip Johnson.....	5 25
14..	"	Henry Sherly.....	10 50
15..	"	Arthur Cook.....	10 50
15..	"	Wm. Rideout.....	4 25
16..	"	Eugene Scott.....	5 25
16..	"	Luke Saunders.....	5 25
16..	"	Alex. Coleman.....	5 25
16..	"	Robert Miles.....	4 25
16..	"	Burt Carlin.....	9 25
18..	"	Ewd. Murphy.....	4 25
19..	"	William Oakley.....	9 75
20..	Lucy Ray.....	One suit.....	15 00
20..	discharged convict.....	Lucy Ray.....	9 75
20..	"	Geo. Richardson.....	5 25

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

Mch. 20..	By discharged convict.....	Clayton Rich	\$10 00	
20..	“	Joseph Johnson.....	8 75	
20..	George J. Vaughan,	Stamps.....	10 00	
20..	discharged convict.....	Frank Mitchell.....	6 75	
21..	“	F. J. Kruger	5 50	
21..	“	Joseph Arnold	3 75	
21..	“	Martha Sandridge	3 75	
21..	“	Joseph Griffith.....	4 50	
21..	“	W. H. Clark	10 00	
22..	“	Robert McKee	6 00	
22..	“	William Scruggs	4 00	
22..	“	John Lenz	5 25	
23..	“	James W. Davis	4 25	
23..	“	William Taylor	6 00	
25..	“	Henry Thomas	9 00	
25..	“	Jno. A. Millinkle.....	7 00	
26..	“	Doll Branstine	8 50	
26..	“	Geo. B. Burrier	5 50	
28..	J. H. Thompson	Molasses	38 40	
29..	discharged convict.....	Mollie Bundy	8 50	
29..	“	Lorenzo Bean	10 00	
29..	“	Ed. Ballard	4 25	
29..	“	Silas Durbin	4 25	
30..	“	Joseph Reed	3 75	
30..	“	Edw. McHugh	4 50	
30..	“	Will Price.....	5 25	
				\$24,836 15

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

APRIL.

April 1.	By Chicago & Alton railroad	Freight.....	\$21 51
1.	J. J. Church, agent.....	".....	209 95
2.	discharged convict.....	Davy Crockett.....	5 25
2.	".....	Virgil Williams.....	8 50
2.	".....	Chas. Chapman.....	8 50
2.	".....	Joseph Jones.....	3 75
2.	".....	Gus Seibert.....	3 75
2.	".....	Harry Walby.....	3 75
2.	".....	James Mount.....	3 75
2.	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.....	5 00
3.	discharged convict.....	Thomas Hodan.....	8 50
4.	".....	Alfred Rivers.....	10 00
4.	".....	Andrew Robbins.....	9 00
5.	".....	Wm. Wernecke.....	7 75
5.	".....	Thos. Phillips.....	7 75
5.	".....	Leo Falk.....	7 75
5.	".....	Jas. Bloomfield.....	7 75
5.	pay-roll.....	March roll.....	6,614 90
5.	discharged convict.....	Ed. Hamby.....	6 50
6.	".....	John Dusenbery.....	8 75
9.	".....	William Chism.....	4 50
10.	Armour Packing Co.....	Beef and pork.....	1,310 90
10.	A. Brandenberger.....	Paints, etc.....	11 30
10.	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oils.....	45 90
10.	S. E. Barrett Mfg. Co.....	Felt.....	89 10
10.	T. G. Burkhardt.....	Repairing glasses.....	50
10.	J. B. Bruns.....	Butter and eggs.....	70 19
10.	Consolidated Farmers' Co.....	Coal.....	38 85
10.	Chicago Fire Hose Co.....	Fire hose.....	525 00
10.	Columbia Vaccine Farm.....	Vaccine.....	16 67
10.	Central Electric Co.....	Electric supplies.....	49 42
10.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry-goods.....	15 26
10.	Cole County Democrat.....	Advertising.....	4 00
10.	Conrath & Boyer.....	Yeast.....	26 95
10.	Al Duncan.....	Straw.....	26 82
10.	John N. Doehla.....	Lamp wicks.....	25
10.	W. B. Dulle.....	Corn.....	323 65
10.	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour, meal, etc.....	698 10
10.	Excelsior Electric Co.....	Electric supplies.....	5 21
10.	Excelsior Mfg. Co.....	Tin, iron, etc.....	73 90
10.	Pink, Nasse & Gldehaue.....	Peelers.....	1 50
10.	D. Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	11 15
10.	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	458 96
10.	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime, etc.....	22 17
10.	John W. Gordon.....	Beef and oats.....	2,839 40
10.	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	167 55
10.	George Gibler.....	Hay.....	34 26
10.	A. Guyot.....	Repairing thermometers.....	8 00
10.	Clark Guffy.....	Milk.....	59 00
10.	R. B. Gray China Co.....	Chimneys.....	24 00
10.	General Electric Co.....	Electric supplies.....	17 31
10.	E. R. Hogg.....	Lumber.....	38 07
10.	E. Holschneider.....	".....	10 10
10.	Heine Safety Boiler Co.....	Tubes, etc.....	125 23
10.	Hargadine-McKittrick.....	Dry goods.....	189 60
10.	Jesse W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	7 33
10.	Moses P. Johnson.....	Shafting, etc.....	25 20
10.	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	4 12
10.	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
10.	Kansas City Times.....	Advertising.....	42 75
10.	H. Monnig.....	Stationery.....	32 23
10.	John A. Linhardt.....	Chickens.....	3 00
10.	Jacob Maynes.....	".....	4 12
10.	Missouri & Kansas Tel. Co.....	Rent.....	15 00
10.	Michael Brothers.....	Gravel.....	4 10
10.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	659 00
10.	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	575 00
10.	Missouri vaccine farm.....	Vaccine.....	135 00
10.	S. P. Moore.....	Hay.....	91 08
10.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....	Freight.....	40
10.	A. Priemeyer.....	Shoes.....	9 20
10.	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	6 90
10.	J. D. Rutherford.....	Corn.....	50 27
10.	H. Rogers & Co.....	Salt.....	75 00
10.	F. Smith & Son Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	724 75
10.	Schultz Dry-Goods Co.....	Dry-goods.....	2 03
10.	St. Louis Republic.....	Advertising.....	36 00
10.	Singer Mfg. Co.....	Machine fixtures.....	63
10.	Adam Scheer.....	Straw.....	3 25
10.	J. Straus Sad. Co.....	Harness, etc.....	4 25
10.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Sawdust, etc.....	92 64
10.	Simmons Hardware Co.....	Kettle.....	3 75
10.	H. T. Simon-Gregory D. G. Co.....	Dry-goods.....	1,252 73

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

Apr. 10..	By Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	\$3 43
10..	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery	34 50
10..	A. H. Vance.....	Expenses St. Louis	10 25
10..	Witte Hardware Co.....	Hardware	13 57
10..	Western Elect. Supply Co....	Dynamo.....	391 94
10..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	185 20
10..	Cahill, Swift & Co.....	Pig lead, etc	45 60
10..	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps and box-rent.....	11 25
10..	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc.....	12 10
10..	Jefferson City L., H., P. Co.	Gas.....	75
10..	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal.....	2,949 29
10..	discharged convict.....	William B. Lea.....	5 00
10..	".....	Noah Cox.....	10 00
10..	".....	Louis Orrington.....	5 25
10..	".....	John Swan.....	5 25
10..	".....	Robert Houx.....	3 75
11..	".....	Jesse Hunn.....	8 50
11..	".....	John Hunn.....	8 50
12..	".....	Charles Collins.....	3 75
12..	".....	James Kelley.....	10 00
12..	J. J. Church, agent.....	Freight.....	857 59
13..	discharged convict.....	G. W. Thomas.....	2 50
13..	".....	Jack Conner.....	5 25
13..	".....	C. L. Crow.....	8 75
13..	".....	John Phillips.....	9 00
13..	".....	Terrill Morgan.....	7 50
13..	".....	Joseph Nelson.....	7 50
13..	".....	John Marback.....	5 50
15..	".....	James Lafferty.....	10 00
17..	".....	Taylor Johnson.....	4 75
17..	".....	Joseph Hagar.....	11 00
17..	".....	John Tracy.....	4 25
18..	".....	William Roberts.....	4 50
18..	".....	William Porter.....	4 25
18..	".....	J. M. Moore.....	10 50
19..	".....	Charles Williams.....	9 50
19..	".....	Isaac Field.....	10 00
19..	".....	George Sweitzer.....	5 25
20..	".....	Stas Britts.....	4 75
20..	".....	William Louden.....	4 50
20..	".....	Albert King.....	5 25
20..	".....	Henry Walters.....	3 75
23..	".....	S. M. Allen.....	10 50
24..	".....	Adolph Reimer.....	4 25
24..	".....	H. Barcus.....	5 00
24..	".....	William Walker.....	4 25
24..	".....	Paul Harding.....	4 25
24..	".....	Walter Wilson.....	5 25
25..	".....	Charles May.....	11 30
26..	".....	W. J. Fewer.....	4 25
26..	".....	E. W. Brown.....	8 50
27..	".....	George W. Miller.....	5 00
27..	".....	Gentry Law.....	9 50
27..	".....	James Lawler.....	4 25
27..	".....	Lee Bradford.....	4 25
27..	".....	John O'Connell.....	4 25
27..	".....	Bud Keller.....	9 00
29..	James Melville.....	Capture escape.....	25 00
30..	discharged convict.....	James Simpson.....	4 25
30..	".....	August Strecker.....	4 25
30..	".....	John Lilly.....	4 25
30..	".....	Thomas Strange.....	5 75
			\$23,305 55

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

MAY.

May 1.	By Chicago & Alton railroad ...	Freight.....	38
1.	discharged convict.....	Frank Baird	\$8 50
1.	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc	6 25
2.	J. J. Church, agent.....	Freight.....	241 25
3.	discharged convict	Geo. O. Barnes.....	6 75
3.	" "	Arthur King	4 25
3.	" "	Jesse McCue.....	4 25
4.	" "	Homer Diggs.....	4 25
4.	" "	Dan Jourdan.....	5 25
4.	" "	James Moudy.....	10 00
4.	" "	Robert King	4 25
6.	pay-roll	April roll	6,818 32
6.	discharged convict	John Martin	4 25
6.	" "	Ed Kraty	4 25
6.	" "	Edward Smith.....	4 25
6.	" "	William McBride.....	6 75
6.	" "	John Brown	2 75
6.	" "	William Jackson.....	5 25
6.	" "	R. L. Reed	5 25
6.	" "	Annie Carson.....	5 25
7.	" "	Elmer Raymond.....	4 50
7.	" "	Walter Hart	7 00
7.	" "	John Perry	5 25
7.	H. I. Martin Brick Machine Co	Part on March	337 50
7.	William Wood & Co.....	Medical book	5 00
8.	discharged convict.....	Robert Craig	4 25
8.	" "	Willard Holcomb	9 75
8.	" "	William Huffman	12 00
10.	Andrae & Bauer.....	Carriage hire.....	24 50
10.	A. S. Aloe & Co	Instruments.....	11 99
10.	Armour Packing Co	Beef and pork	1,752 31
10.	A. Brandenberger	Paints, etc	22 98
10.	J. B. Bruns & Co	Butter and eggs	88 77
10.	J. B. Bruns Shoe Mfg. Co	Shoes	1 20
10.	Conrath & Boyer	Yeast.....	18 20
10.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch	Dry-goods	11 53
10.	Cahill, Swift & Co.....	Ells, tees, etc.....	132 07
10.	B. F. Coombs & Bro	Potatoes	814 02
10.	Samuel Cupples W. W. Co	Broom corn.....	224 46
10.	George A. Clark & Bro	Thread	85 70
10.	John N. Doehla	Potatoes, etc	111 90
10.	Al. Duncan	Poles	7 00
10.	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	476 70
10.	Ferguson & Mayer	Stationery	4 50
10.	G. A. Fischer	Paints, etc	12 13
10.	D. Gundelfinger	Hardware.....	15 95
10.	John W. Gordon	Beef	2,581 90
10.	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co	Shoes, etc.....	97 17
10.	General Electric Co	Electric supplies.....	23 50
10.	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co	Groceries.....	216 63
10.	E. R. Hogg	Lumber	147 05
10.	E. Holschneider	"	179 56
10.	J. W. Henry	Groceries, etc	5 60
10.	Heine Safety Boiler Co	Arches, etc	48 00
10.	Jefferson City W. W. Co	Water.....	291 67
10.	Moses P. Johnson	Shafting.....	32 28
10.	Jefferson Shoe Co	Shoe-nails, etc	1 08
10.	J. A. Linhardt	Peas	5 34
10.	Hugo Monnig	Stationery	7 25
10.	Moffitt-West Drug Co	Drugs.....	131 29
10.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co	Flour and meal	198 46
10.	W. H. Morlock	Plows, etc	14 80
10.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co	Barb-wire, etc	45 63
10.	Postal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	5 08
10.	Pacific Express Co	Express.....	1 45
10.	Rainwater-Daugherty Co	Hats.....	70 56
10.	Shockley & Ruthven	Hardware.....	31 00
10.	Henry Schmidt	Repairing.....	3 30
10.	H. T. Simon-Gregory Co	Dry-goods	1,569 85
10.	J. Straus Saddlery Co	Harness, etc.....	14 05
10.	Southern Electric Co	Electric supplies.....	4 19
10.	Sligo Iron Store Co	Iron, etc	223 25
10.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co	Saw-dust, etc.....	8 00
10.	Schultz Dry-Goods Co	Dry-goods	3 65
10.	Adam Scheer	Straw	9 88
10.	L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co	Ells, tees, etc.....	659 54
10.	Theo. Schweigert	Hay	10 98
10.	St. Louis Cooperage Co	Staves.....	40 00
10.	A. H. Shapleigh Hardware Co	Hardware.....	5 65
10.	Tribune Printing Co	Stationery	8 75
10.	Witte Hardware Co	Hardware.....	128 17
10.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co	Oils	150 17
10.	Jefferson City L., H. & P. Co.	Gas, etc.....	7 95

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

May 10.	By Clark Guffy	Milk	\$30 00
10.	Craven Produce Co.	Garden seed	2 35
10.	Consolidated Coal Co	Coal	3,064 83
10.	J. L. Pace	Two trips to St. Louis	11 00
10.	H. P. Andrae	Mason line	30
10.	Alkire Grocery Co.	Groceries	613 25
10.	George J. Vaughan	Stamps	10 00
10.	discharged convict	B. F. Crane	8 50
10.	H. I. Martin Brick Machine Co	Balance on March	329 06
10.	discharged convict	John Hawker	8 50
10.	"	Frank McKay	6 75
10.	"	John Raglin	9 75
10.	"	C. P. Cunningham	9 75
11.	"	Jas. Williams	4 25
13.	"	Jack Moore	7 00
14.	"	John Williams	4 25
14.	"	Charles Lewis	9 75
15.	"	Jake Lord	10 00
15.	"	James Clark	4 25
15.	"	B. M. Mahoney	10 00
15.	"	Pleas Kelser	5 25
15.	"	Peter L. Jones	7 00
15.	"	Jos. Herman	8 75
15.	"	Baptiste Herman	8 75
15.	"	William Muse	10 50
16.	"	William Richards	7 25
16.	"	George Williams	4 25
16.	"	Virgil Williams	5 25
16.	J. J. Church, agent	Freight	107 65
17.	discharged convict	William McCaffery	5 25
17.	"	Thomas Trafford	4 25
17.	"	Oliver Agee	8 00
18.	"	Alexander Coleman	10 00
18.	"	Earl Hoover	6 00
18.	"	Dan Freese	6 00
18.	"	William Grubb	2 50
18.	"	John A. Watson	2 50
18.	"	Jas P. Ryan	4 25
18.	"	Joseph Kennedy	4 25
18.	"	Harry Neville	4 25
18.	"	Henry Smith	4 25
20.	"	John Hearn	4 25
20.	"	John Buzzard	11 50
20.	"	Welton Axton	7 00
20.	"	William Lively	4 25
21.	"	George Bennett	5 25
21.	"	John Brown	5 25
21.	"	Edward Ditten	4 50
21.	"	Arnold Wideman	4 25
21.	"	Isaac Coleman	4 25
21.	"	Cassius Boyer	10 00
22.	"	George Seers	4 25
22.	"	William Arman	6 25
23.	"	Frank L. Webb	9 50
23.	"	J. M. Clisbee	5 00
23.	"	William Walton	4 25
23.	"	Joseph Myrick	10 50
24.	"	James Turner	9 50
24.	"	Robert Canfield	4 25
25.	"	William Brown	8 50
25.	"	William Harris	8 50
25.	"	Jesse Bowman	4 25
26.	"	Charles Nelson	6 75
27.	"	John Harrigan	4 25
28.	"	James Rodgers	9 50
28.	"	Harry C. Wood	8 75
28.	"	Taylor Umbles	2 50
28.	"	Martha Kalers	2 50
29.	"	William Francis	8 75
30.	"	Charles Johnson	7 00
30.	"	Charles Johnson	4 25
30.	"	Fred Millner	11 00
31.	"	Frank Hefferman	4 25

\$22,909 98

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

JUNE.

June 1.	By discharged convict.....	William Burns.....	\$4 25
1.	"	Frank McCarty.....	4 25
1.	"	Sadie Moore.....	4 25
2.	"	Anthony Hamilton.....	5 25
3.	J. J. Church, agent.....	Freight.....	125 81
3.	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.....	13 00
4.	discharged convict.....	William Woods.....	5 25
4.	"	Joseph Neal.....	10 50
5.	pay-roll.....	May roll.....	6,921 30
5.	discharged convict.....	Joseph Niekamp.....	4 25
5.	"	Max Garrett.....	7 00
5.	N. Staline.....	Hay.....	37 98
5.	Joseph Loux.....	Labor.....	42 00
7.	discharged convict.....	Lewis Davis.....	4 25
7.	"	Michael Tague.....	4 25
8.	"	Jas. Grenelch.....	8 75
8.	"	William Moore.....	3 50
8.	"	George Kolvis.....	4 25
10.	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Butter and eggs.....	22 78
10.	A. Brandenberger.....	Paints, etc.....	6 75
10.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry-goods.....	13 95
10.	Columbia Vaccine Farm.....	Vaccine points.....	20 00
10.	Conrath & Boyer.....	Yeast.....	14 00
10.	John A. Creedon.....	Tomato plants.....	6 00
10.	Chicago General Fixture Co.	Electric supplies.....	8 86
10.	Crescent Oil and Supply Co..	Oils.....	21 57
10.	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	710 00
10.	John N. Doehla.....	Chickens, etc.....	6 40
10.	Al Duncan.....	Straw.....	17 05
10.	W. A. Dallmeyer, agent.....	Insurance.....	123 72
10.	Excelsior Manufacturing Co.	Tin, etc.....	48 58
10.	Alkire Grocery Co.....	Beans.....	100 97
10.	Ferguson & Mayer.....	Stationery.....	20 10
10.	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints.....	2 65
10.	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime, etc.....	84 30
10.	Giesecke Boot and Shoe Co..	Shoes, etc.....	623 97
10.	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	2,428 35
10.	R. B. Gray China Co.....	Chimneys.....	24 00
10.	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co..	Groceries.....	212 41
10.	E. R. Hogg.....	Lumber.....	337 05
10.	E. Holtschneider.....	".....	412 58
10.	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	28 85
10.	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Shoe-nails, etc.....	6 16
10.	Jefferson City L., H., P. Co.	Gas, etc.....	2 90
10.	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
10.	Moses P. Johnson & Co.....	Pulleys, etc.....	86 30
10.	Koken Barber Supply Co.....	Hone.....	2 00
10.	Knapp-Sellner Chan. Co.....	Globes, etc.....	15 48
10.	L. C. Iohman.....	Rope.....	14 24
10.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co..	Flour and meal.....	193 43
10.	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	8 99
10.	Meyer & Roberts.....	Pump.....	4 45
10.	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	422 74
10.	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	3 75
10.	Philip Ott.....	Lumber.....	146 05
10.	W. T. Parrish.....	Tomato plants.....	3 30
10.	Peper Tobacco Warehouse..	Tobacco.....	257 72
10.	A. Priesmeyer.....	Shoes.....	4 90
10.	Rainwater Hat Co.....	Hats.....	51 30
10.	L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co.....	Ells, tees, etc.....	140 12
10.	Shockley & Ruthven.....	Hardware.....	4 55
10.	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co.....	Saw-dust.....	6 25
10.	Theo. Schweigert.....	Hay.....	6 78
10.	Adam Scheer.....	Straw.....	3 82
10.	Schultz Dry-goods Co.....	Dry-goods.....	3 43
10.	Fred. Schleier.....	Grindstone.....	1 15
10.	St. Louis Machine Oil Co..	Oils.....	31 20
10.	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Iron, etc.....	59 35
10.	Stone Hill Wine Co.....	Wine.....	7 50
10.	J. D. Street & Co.....	Oils.....	222 12
10.	F. Smith & Son.....	Groceries.....	1,370 79
10.	H. T. Simon-Gregory D. G. Co.	Dry-goods.....	794 08
10.	Tribune Printing Co.....	Letter-heads.....	2 50
10.	Witte Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	112 80
10.	Walding, Kennan & Co.....	Insect powder.....	18 75
10.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	160 86
10.	Clark Guffy.....	Milk.....	31 00
10.	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal.....	2,173 94
10.	George J. Vaughan.....	Stamps.....	10 00
10.	Mr. Shellman.....	Onions.....	1 50
10.	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	1 85

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

June 10..	By Dan Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	\$6 70
10..	A. S. Aloe & Co.....	Instruments.....	2 57
10..	discharged convict.....	Henry McCollum.....	8 75
10..	S. Kauffman.....	Hay.....	33 60
11..	discharged convict.....	Robert Henson.....	7 50
11..	".....	John Henson.....	7 50
11..	".....	B. F. Johnson.....	7 75
11..	".....	J. M. Wilcox.....	8 75
11..	".....	Burley Spriggs.....	4 25
11..	Jacob Stock.....	Hay.....	11 58
12..	discharged convict.....	George Powers.....	8 75
12..	J. J. Church, agent.....	Freight.....	74 54
14..	discharged convict.....	Arthur Ames.....	6 75
14..	".....	Thomas Hardman.....	6 75
14..	".....	Lucius Buckner.....	5 25
15..	".....	Mason Still.....	5 50
15..	".....	Wesley Washington.....	5 25
15..	".....	John Wright.....	4 25
15..	".....	James Connors.....	4 00
15..	".....	James Mitchell.....	7 00
15..	".....	Stephen McGee.....	8 75
15..	".....	Chas. Williams.....	4 25
15..	".....	Henry Osborn.....	8 00
15..	".....	Isaac Maker.....	13 75
15..	".....	J. M. Greenwood.....	8 75
15..	".....	Henry Jones.....	8 75
15..	".....	Robert Salmon.....	9 75
18..	".....	Wm. Alexander.....	7 00
19..	".....	William Taylor.....	8 75
19..	".....	James Jones.....	5 25
20..	J. J. Church, agent.....	Freight.....	737 92
21..	discharged convict.....	Nathan Fossett.....	2 00
21..	".....	Geo. Reynolds.....	5 50
21..	".....	George Sharp.....	5 50
21..	".....	Chas. W. Gunn.....	4 25
21..	".....	Chas. Carson.....	7 00
21..	".....	Mike Smith.....	7 00
21..	".....	Frank Kelley.....	10 00
21..	".....	Geo. M. Wrinkle.....	13 75
22..	".....	A. S. Stanfill.....	5 50
22..	".....	Thos. Hannon.....	5 50
22..	".....	John Burton.....	5 50
22..	D. J. C. Arnold.....	Brick moulds.....	18 25
22..	discharged convict.....	Jno. Donnelly.....	5 25
22..	".....	Elroy Jones.....	4 25
22..	".....	Henry Gleitz.....	7 00
22..	".....	Geo. Summers.....	7 75
24..	".....	Clarence Wycoff.....	8 00
24..	".....	Scott Swartz.....	9 00
25..	".....	Anton Weiss.....	4 25
25..	".....	H. Oberman.....	4 25
25..	".....	John Hession.....	4 25
25..	".....	John Crawford.....	11 30
25..	J. J. Church, agent.....	Freight.....	712 73
26..	discharged convict.....	Thomas Smith.....	5 25
26..	".....	Bud Sampey.....	8 75
26..	".....	J. F. L. Jackson.....	5 25
26..	".....	William Bolen.....	5 25
26..	".....	William Burke.....	5 25
27..	".....	Albert Williams.....	4 25
27..	J. Scrivner.....	Potatoes.....	5 80
29..	C. & A. Railroad.....	Freight.....	40
29..	discharged convict.....	Zack Boulden.....	4 25
29..	".....	C. L. Ryan.....	5 25
29..	".....	Dan Noland.....	5 25
29..	".....	William Gles.....	8 75
29..	".....	Robert Harvey.....	7 00
29..	".....	Jos. Cutlenny.....	5 25
			<hr/>
			\$21,175 81

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

JULY.

July 1..	By H. Feltup.....	Potatoes.....	\$4 16
1..	T. A. Noel, agent.....	Freight.....	172 30
1..	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.....	2 70
2..	discharged convict.....	Henry Williams.....	4 25
2..	".....	Frank Patterson.....	4 25
2..	".....	Chris. Bently.....	6 50
3..	".....	H. C. Howell.....	5 25
3..	".....	Charles Putnam.....	9 50
3..	".....	Mat Morresy.....	4 25
3..	".....	Charles W. Buck.....	4 25
3..	".....	William Jones.....	4 25
4..	".....	James Cook.....	8 75
4..	".....	Samuel Kinney.....	4 25
5..	pay-roll.....	June roll.....	6,989 95
5..	discharged convict.....	Harold Payne.....	4 25
5..	".....	George Williams.....	4 25
5..	".....	William A. Faulk.....	8 50
5..	Martin Distler.....	Labor.....	5 00
5..	Joseph Laux.....	".....	50 00
5..	Alex. Mitchell.....	".....	5 00
5..	discharged convict.....	Thomas Warren.....	4 00
5..	".....	William Henderson.....	7 25
5..	".....	Pat J. Nacey.....	3 75
8..	".....	James McKenzie.....	3 75
8..	".....	William Palmer.....	4 25
9..	".....	Nellie Brown.....	4 25
9..	".....	Lou Higgins.....	5 25
9..	".....	Eli Herman.....	7 00
9..	".....	William Sater.....	8 00
9..	".....	Frank Fryson.....	5 25
9..	".....	S. N. Boone.....	13 75
10..	Alkire Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	196 82
10..	Armour Packing Co.....	Beef, etc.....	3,113 23
10..	A. S. Aloe & Co.....	Instruments.....	1 50
10..	Andrae & Roetter.....	Livery hire.....	5 00
10..	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Butter and eggs.....	22 42
10..	T. G. Burkhardt.....	Repairing clock.....	2 00
10..	John A. Creedon.....	Plants.....	60
10..	Chicago & Alton Railroad.....	Freight.....	1 30
10..	Conrath & Boyer.....	Yeast.....	22 75
10..	Conrath, Beck & Co.....	Dry-goods.....	7 70
10..	Central Electric Co.....	Electric supplies.....	5 53
10..	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	872 00
10..	B. Distler.....	Onions.....	14 70
10..	Dillingham Mfg. Co.....	Salt cellars.....	25 00
10..	Excelsior Mfg. Co.....	Tin, etc.....	47 04
10..	F. J. Fromme.....	Potatoes.....	10 75
10..	Dan Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	7 25
10..	Clark Guffy.....	Milk.....	30 00
10..	Griffith & Edwards.....	Bacon.....	1 00
10..	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime, etc.....	90 00
10..	John W. Gordon.....	Beef, etc.....	2,130 00
10..	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	378 80
10..	General Electric Co.....	Electric supplies.....	34 75
10..	E. R. Hogg.....	Lumber.....	135 54
10..	E. Holtschneider.....	".....	115 98
10..	T. M. Hampton.....	Potatoes.....	22 60
10..	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	5 75
10..	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
10..	Jefferson City L. H., P. Co.....	Gas.....	1 50
10..	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Shoe nails, etc.....	5 36
10..	Koken Barber Supply Co.....	Razors, etc.....	47 30
10..	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	173 08
10..	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	4 75
10..	H. Martin Brick Machine Co.....	Trucks.....	40 00
10..	S. P. Moore.....	Turnips.....	24 55
10..	T. H. McKenna.....	Beef.....	8 43
10..	O. Mulvihill.....	Potatoes.....	30 00
10..	Michael Bros.....	Cabbage.....	11 90
10..	Missouri & Kansas Tel. Co.....	Rent.....	15 00
10..	Martin Oster.....	Beets.....	8 00
10..	Philip Ott.....	Lumber.....	22 49
10..	M. F. Overstreet.....	Potatoes.....	64 10
10..	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	2 80
10..	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	78
10..	A. Priesmeyer.....	Shoes.....	1 35
10..	Jacob Roast.....	Potatoes.....	25 50
10..	Rogers, Brown & Meacham.....	Pig iron.....	158 25
10..	Rainwater Hat Co.....	Hats.....	68 88
10..	L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co.....	Stillis.....	11 00
10..	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	Harness, etc.....	4 70
10..	Shockley & Ruthven.....	Hardware.....	10 10
10..	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Nails.....	59 50
10..	Southern Electric Supply Co.....	Electric supplies.....	19 90
10..	Cole & Callaway Transfer Co.....	Ferriage.....	75
10..	Schultz Dry-goods Co.....	Dry-goods.....	3 49

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

July 10.	By Henry Schmidt.....	Repairing carriage, etc....	\$21 50
10.	Sinks & Turner.....	Onions.....	2 50
10.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.	Saw-dust, etc.....	3 80
10.	Theodore Schweigert.....	Turnips.....	49 25
10.	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery.....	4 00
10.	Thorn & Hunkins Cement Co.	Cement.....	91 69
10.	G. W. Walthers.....	Potatoes.....	11 50
10.	Witte Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	21 30
10.	Wrought Iron Range Co.....	Castings.....	6 00
10.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	69 44
10.	Victor Zuber.....	Sewer-pipe.....	13 98
10.	George Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps, etc.....	11 25
10.	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal.....	2,136 89
10.	G. W. Gordon.....	Potatoes.....	6 25
10.	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	985 34
10.	H. T. Simon-Gregory D. G. Co	Dry-goods.....	737 59
10.	discharged convict.....	Nathan Webster.....	8 50
10.	".....	Herman Foster.....	8 50
10.	".....	Thomas Ward.....	5 25
10.	".....	George Lively.....	13 75
10.	".....	George L. Parson.....	13 75
10.	".....	M. L. Ward.....	18 75
11.	".....	David Evans.....	5 00
11.	".....	Harry Bacon.....	7 00
11.	".....	Wm A. Cockrum.....	13 75
11.	E. Holtschneider.....	Lumber.....	800 00
12.	discharged convict.....	James Fuquay.....	12 00
12.	".....	Jno. W. Mathias.....	13 75
13.	".....	William Howell.....	3 00
13.	".....	C. C. Loveless.....	5 25
13.	".....	Jas. Beverling.....	5 25
13.	".....	Wesley Stewart.....	7 00
13.	".....	Walter Ford.....	5 25
13.	".....	William Huxton.....	5 25
15.	W. A. Morris.....	Potatoes.....	6 40
16.	discharged convict.....	Chas. Gallagher.....	3 00
16.	".....	O. R. Wells.....	4 25
17.	".....	William Ward.....	4 25
17.	".....	Edward Andrews.....	4 25
17.	Morgan Linville.....	Potatoes.....	4 90
18.	discharged convict.....	W. B. Alexander.....	2 50
18.	".....	Albert Ashley.....	9 50
18.	".....	J. D. Frier.....	8 75
18.	W. M. Todd.....	Exp. Kansas City.....	28 25
19.	discharged convict.....	Robert Young.....	3 75
19.	".....	John Clark.....	4 25
19.	J. E. Scrivner.....	Potatoes.....	11 10
20.	discharged convict.....	Frank Wells.....	5 50
20.	".....	Frank Williams.....	8 00
20.	".....	James Dempsey.....	4 25
20.	".....	George Cummings.....	4 25
20.	".....	Huber Herman.....	4 25
22.	".....	Harrison Taylor.....	4 25
23.	".....	Robert Shields.....	9 50
23.	".....	Emile Balmer.....	4 25
23.	".....	James Mack.....	4 25
24.	".....	Edward Johnson.....	4 25
24.	".....	William Jones.....	5 25
24.	".....	George Conley.....	9 50
24.	".....	Henry C. Wilson.....	13 75
25.	".....	Richard Brannon.....	8 50
25.	".....	John Mueller.....	4 00
25.	".....	W. J. Evers.....	4 25
25.	".....	Lee Estridge.....	8 75
25.	".....	John Barr.....	8 75
25.	".....	Potatoes.....	8 40
25.	H. Feltup.....	T. J. Reynolds.....	9 75
26.	discharged convict.....	Jim Murphy.....	5 25
27.	".....	William Idlett.....	4 25
27.	".....	Celia Hale.....	4 25
27.	".....	Joseph McGary.....	4 25
27.	".....	Clarence Bowman.....	4 25
27.	".....	A. E. Lasalle.....	4 25
29.	".....	W. D. Wilcox.....	5 50
29.	".....	William Jackson.....	5 25
29.	".....	L. Shepherd.....	3 75
29.	".....	James Rambough.....	4 25
29.	".....	A. Dixon.....	4 25
30.	".....	H. Walker.....	4 50
30.	".....	R. G. Aldred.....	4 25
30.	".....	J. M. Thresher.....	5 25
30.	G. W. Kinney.....	Chickens.....	4 30
31.	W. M. Harbough.....	Hay.....	147 75
31.	discharged convict.....	Robert Wilson.....	4 25
31.	".....	James Blue.....	4 25

\$21,356 39

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

AUGUST.

Aug. 1..	By discharged convict.....	L. W. Tull	\$5 25
1..	"	Ed. Blair.....	5 25
1..	"	Frank Anderson	5 25
1..	"	Geo. Steiner.....	4 25
1..	L. V. Oosten.....	Pen points	15 00
1..	T. A. Noel, agent.....	Freight.....	232 48
1..	Chicago & Alton railroad.....	"	8 00
2..	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Clock rent, etc.....	3 90
3..	discharged convict.....	W. T. Gamble	11 50
3..	"	Walter Sherwood	9 50
3..	"	F. D. Orider	5 75
5..	pay-roll	July roll	7,073 30
5..	T. A. Noel, agent.....	Freight	38 03
5..	William Donahue.....	Cabbage	7 20
5..	discharged convict.....	J. E. Dragoo	5 75
5..	"	William Murphy	4 25
5..	"	Lawson Wood.....	2 75
5..	"	George W. Jacobs	4 50
5..	"	Thomas Jackson.....	4 50
5..	"	Eva Craig.....	5 25
5..	Joseph Laux.....	Work on sewer	50 00
6..	discharged convict.....	John Beckettold.....	4 25
7..	Price Smith.....	Potatoes	11 00
7..	B. F. Neeman.....	"	61 53
7..	G. H. Ward.....	"	7 93
8..	discharged convict.....	Ernest Reese.....	5 25
8..	"	William Thatcher.....	5 25
8..	"	Charles Busby.....	3 75
10..	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Butter and eggs	36 14
10..	R. H. Berryman	Notary fees	5 00
10..	John Baker.....	Oats	16 30
10..	S. E. Barrett Mfg Co.....	Pitch	116 42
10..	John Crendon.....	Cabbage	59 00
10..	Cahill & Swift.....	Basin, etc.....	7 20
10..	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	612 00
10..	Al Duncan	Straw.....	16 77
10..	A. Distler.....	Onions	26 85
10..	Excelsior Mfg. Co.....	Tin, etc.....	37 75
10..	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	380 50
10..	Griffith & Edwards.....	Groceries	7 75
10..	John W. Gordon	Beef	2,019 85
10..	L. D. Gordon	Lime	124 75
10..	Abe Helm.....	Collar-buttons	40
10..	P. Haaf.....	Potatoes	16 40
10..	J. F. Hunton.....	"	11 80
10..	E. Holtschneider.....	Lumber	47 40
10..	E. R. Hogg	"	296 29
10..	J. W. Henry.....	Powder, etc.....	27 50
10..	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Shoe-nails, etc.....	2 74
10..	A. L. Ide & Son	Steam kettle.....	150 00
10..	Meyer-Morfield Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	194 50
10..	W. A. Maddox	Potatoes	50 90
10..	S. P. Moore	Turnips	5 00
10..	Morrin, Powers & Co.....	Whisky.....	118 50
10..	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc	187 44
10..	Phillip Ott	Lumber	412 57
10..	J. L. Ott.....	Potatoes.....	13 20
10..	Jacob Pickle Quarry Co.....	Stone	10 85
10..	A. Friesmeyer.....	Shoes	8 10
10..	L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co.....	Ells, tees, etc.....	214 35
10..	Jacob Roast.....	Potatoes	65 70
10..	Mrs. G. F. Robinson.....	Hats	10 75
10..	F. G. Schoenen.....	Potatoes	10 50
10..	"	"	26 60
10..	Theo. Schwelgert.....	Turnips	13 09
10..	Shockley & Ruthven.....	Stoves, etc.....	96 48
10..	Southern Electric Co.....	Electric supplies.....	6 75
10..	H. T. Simon-Gregory & Co.....	Dry-goods	502 85
10..	Witte Hardware Co.....	Hardware	105 78
10..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils	94 70
10..	G. W. Walthers	Potatoes	155 80
10..	W. W. Woolf.....	Cabbage	15 67
10..	T. J. Wheeler.....	Potatoes	26 20
10..	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	1 30
10..	Miss G. Aubuchon.....	Hats	5 25
10..	A. S. Aloe & Co.....	Instruments	3 55
10..	A. Brandenberger.....	Drugs, etc.....	1 30
10..	Conrath, Beck & Loesch	Dry-goods.....	16 30
10..	Conrath & Boyer.....	Yeast	38 85
10..	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc.....	5 50
10..	Ferguson & Mayer.....	Stationery	3 50
10..	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water	291 67

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

Aug. 10.	By L. C. Lohman.....	Rope.....	\$2 08
10.	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	13 90
10.	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	60
10.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Saw-dust.....	5 00
10.	Schultz Dry-goods Co.....	Dry-goods.....	5 81
10.	Mayer & Roberts.....	Hardware.....	2 40
10.	Rainwater Hat Co.....	Hats.....	67 70
10.	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co.....	Syrup.....	157 30
10.	Clark Guffy.....	Milk.....	31 00
10.	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	Repairing, etc.....	10 40
10.	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal.....	1,784 12
10.	Dan Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	9 00
10.	Jeff. City L., H. & P. Co.....	Gas.....	1 00
10.	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery.....	42 75
10.	Charles G. Mace.....	Grate.....	5 50
10.	Andrae & Roetter.....	Horse hire.....	1 50
10.	J. A. Linhardt.....	Chickens, etc.....	14 60
10.	Armour Packing Co.....	Beef.....	576 00
10.	Alkire Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	533 69
10.	discharged convict.....	Harry Turner.....	8 50
10.	".....	Mat Graves.....	8 50
10.	".....	Frank Matkins.....	9 00
10.	".....	Edna Moore.....	5 25
10.	".....	Frenchy Williams.....	5 25
12.	".....	Lee Belmont.....	2 50
12.	".....	George Russell.....	4 25
12.	".....	William Patton.....	4 25
12.	J. B. White.....	Potatoes.....	17 06
12.	E. Holtschneider.....	Lumber.....	1,223 92
12.	Christopher & Simpson.....	Iron work.....	6,291 55
13.	discharged convict.....	Della Oxley.....	6 75
13.	".....	Jos. Newman.....	5 25
13.	".....	W. F. Leonard.....	7 75
14.	".....	Wm. Metcalf.....	12 00
14.	H. Hentges.....	Cabbage.....	18 07
15.	discharged convict.....	Chas. Lockridge.....	4 50
15.	".....	Charles Jacobs.....	5 25
15.	".....	Will. Mitchell.....	5 25
15.	".....	Jas. Franklin.....	9 75
16.	".....	Grant Hamilton.....	4 25
16.	".....	William Emory.....	5 25
16.	".....	Ralph O. Dwyer.....	5 25
16.	".....	Charles G. Martin.....	9 75
16.	Yancy Bolton.....	Potatoes.....	2 67
16.	W. E. White.....	".....	18 47
16.	L. Babb.....	Onions.....	8 70
17.	discharged convict.....	Russell Graves.....	4 25
17.	".....	Albert Todd.....	5 25
19.	".....	Peter Harris.....	5 25
19.	".....	Joseph Ryan.....	4 25
19.	".....	John O'Keefe.....	4 25
19.	".....	John Alexander.....	4 25
19.	".....	Charles Sullivan.....	4 25
19.	T. A. Noel, agent.....	Freight.....	109 89
20.	discharged convict.....	John Powers.....	4 25
20.	".....	Jas. Mitchell.....	4 25
20.	".....	William Jones.....	4 25
20.	".....	John Werner.....	4 25
20.	".....	Wm. H. Brown.....	4 25
20.	".....	Wm. H. Stanway.....	9 75
21.	".....	Joe Evans.....	9 75
21.	".....	Elmer Howell.....	9 75
22.	".....	Charles Kirtley.....	4 25
22.	".....	Irving Shepherd.....	5 25
22.	".....	Jas. Towell.....	5 25
22.	".....	Chas. Johnson.....	4 25
22.	".....	J. W. Heinrich.....	10 00
23.	".....	Bert Crosby.....	5 25
23.	".....	John Burnett.....	9 75
23.	".....	Wm. H. Butler.....	9 75
23.	".....	Charles Wright.....	9 75
23.	".....	Ada Russell.....	9 75
23.	W. F. Howard.....	Potatoes.....	7 53
24.	discharged convict.....	Dan'l Jackson.....	4 25
24.	".....	Jas. Fischer.....	7 25
24.	".....	Jackson Guthrie.....	4 25
24.	".....	George Fischer.....	4 25
24.	".....	Harry Hudson.....	8 00
24.	".....	Daniel Clark.....	5 00
24.	James Payne.....	Potatoes.....	7 07
26.	discharged convict.....	Richard Gamble.....	5 25
26.	".....	Jas. A. Morgan.....	4 25
27.	J. E. Scrivner.....	Potatoes.....	6 27

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

Aug. 29..	By discharged convict.	Henry Martin.....	\$4 25	
30..	“	John T. Moore.....	5 25	
30..	“	Geo. Slendewin.....	4 25	
30..	“	Thornton Ditto.	4 25	
30..	“	William Sullivan.....	4 25	
30..	“	Henry Townley.....	4 25	
30..	“	Edward Ross.....	4 25	
30..	“	Squire Thomas.....	4 25	
30..	George J. Vaughan, P. M....	Stamps.....	10 00	
				\$25,659 98

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1.	By discharged convict.....	Adam Moore	\$4 50
1.	"	T. F. Rogers	10 00
1.	"	Quill Rich	10 00
2.	"	Charles Shepherd	4 50
2.	"	George Allen	4 50
2.	"	Warren Raymond	5 25
2.	"	W. A. Brown	4 25
2.	"	Ike Giffen	5 25
2.	"	Charles Reed	5 25
2.	J. Sickinger	Cabbage	5 03
3.	C. H. Powers, agent	Freight	112 78
3.	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.	4 20
4.	discharged convict.....	E. Williams	4 50
4.	"	Charles Smith	4 50
4.	"	Ed. Summers	10 00
4.	"	James Overstreet ..	4 25
5.	pay-roll	August roll	7,053 80
5.	discharged convict.....	Levi Sizemore	7 50
5.	"	L. D. Manuel	1 25
5.	Joseph Laux	Labor on sewer	50 00
6.	discharged convict.....	George Lux	7 50
6.	"	Wm. Hutchison	4 25
6.	"	Samuel Millburn	4 25
6.	"	J. N. Shannon	5 25
7.	"	Nathan Rudd	4 50
7.	"	Ed. Pasley	4 50
7.	"	William Rudd	4 50
7.	"	Arthur Douglas	4 50
7.	"	Mollie Hatfield	4 50
9.	"	James Kirk	8 75
9.	"	James Howard	4 25
9.	"	Peter O'Mara	5 25
9.	"	Ed. Sherman	8 50
9.	"	George Schneider ..	8 50
9.	"	William Thalen	8 50
9.	"	Vernie Jones	8 50
9.	"	James Welsh	5 25
9.	"	James Crook	11 30
10.	H. P. Andrae	Mason line	25
10.	Alkire Grocery Co.	Coffee	150 03
10.	A. S. Aloe & Co.	Instruments	18 13
10.	Armour Packing Co.	Shoulders	1,437 50
10.	J. B. Bruns & Co.	Groceries, etc.	137 25
10.	John Baker	Potatoes and oats ..	33 60
10.	S. E. Barrett Mfg. Co.	Felt	66 53
10.	Conrath & Boyer	Yeast	25 90
10.	Cahill, Swift & Co.	Basin cock	70
10.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch ..	Dry-goods	8 50
10.	G. H. Duile Milling Co.	Flour and meal	1,000 50
10.	Frank Distler	Potatoes and onions ..	16 15
10.	A. Distler	Onions	4 50
10.	Excelsior Mfg. Co.	Iron, etc.	12 26
10.	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.	Shoes, etc.	314 25
10.	Clark Guffy	Milk	31 00
10.	John W. Gordon	Beef	1,940 70
10.	L. D. Gordon	Lime	181 20
10.	A. Brandenberger	Paints, etc.	3 75
10.	Al. Duncan	Straw	50 35
10.	G. A. Fischer	Paints	1 80
10.	Charles Hentges	Potatoes	57 47
10.	Abe Heim	Clothes	18 75
10.	Heine Safety Boiler Co.	Steam hose, etc.	36 36
10.	J. F. Hunter	Potatoes	9 33
10.	Peter Heisen	"	46 39
10.	J. W. Henry	Groceries, etc.	44 65
10.	E. R. Hogg	Lumber	344 28
10.	Jefferson City W. W. Co.	Water	291 67
10.	Samuel Irvine	Potatoes	22 13
10.	Koken Barber Supply Co.	Clippers	1 03
10.	Theo. A. Koch	"	1-10
10.	Hugo Monning	Stationery, etc.	46 32
10.	S. P. Moore	Potatoes	14 60
10.	Charles Mulville	Onions	15 95
10.	C. Mulville	"	32 55
10.	F. B. Nleman	Potatoes	14 73
10.	Martin Oster	Cabbage	13 05
10.	National Syrup Refining Co.	Syrup	74 34
10.	Phillip Ott	Lumber	80 17
10.	Lon Phillips	Teaming	3 00
10.	Peper Tobacco Warehouse ..	Tobacco	525 16
10.	L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co.	Traps, etc.	5 10

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

Sept. 10.	By Jacob Rost	Potatoes	\$72 20
10.	Frank Schonen	"	19 06
10.	Joseph Schrimpf	Cabbage	17 85
10.	Schultz Dry-goods Co.	Dry-goods	5 14
10.	L. Steely	Oats	19 75
10.	Southern Electric Supply Co.	Electric supplies	20 68
10.	Singer Manufacturing Co.	Machines, etc.	83 34
10.	Pacific Express Co.	Express	2 10
10.	Tribune Printing Co.	Printing	7 65
10.	J. R. Thorp	Cabbage	35 70
10.	Frank Venhuerk	"	7 87
10.	J. B. White	Potatoes	35 67
10.	W. W. Wolf	Cabbage and onions	35 60
10.	G. W. Walthers	Potatoes	240 73
10.	Waters Pierce Oil Co.	Oils	59 44
10.	Henry Schmidt	Repairing	2 30
10.	H. Rogers & Co.	Salt	70 00
10.	Jefferson City L., H. & P. Co.	Gas, etc.	10 55
10.	Dan Gundelfinger	Hardware	4 95
10.	Consolidated Coal Co.	Coal	2,077 93
10.	E. Holtschneider	Lumber	18 36
10.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.	Saw-dust, etc.	8 50
10.	Shockley & Ruthven	Hardware	6 09
11.	discharged convict	Martha Hunter	4 50
11.	"	Clark Lawson	10 00
11.	L. D. Howard	Potatoes	5 33
11.	discharged convict	Charles Thomson	4 25
12.	"	James Moore	10 00
12.	"	Mark Driskell	10 00
12.	"	Chas. Claiborne	6 00
12.	"	Anton Schon	4 25
12.	"	George Hagerty	4 25
13.	"	Wm. Campbell	4 50
13.	"	Geo. Lehman	4 50
13.	"	John Henderson	7 00
13.	"	Andrew Huchison	7 00
13.	"	John Brady	7 00
14.	"	John Martin	4 25
14.	"	William Handlen	3 75
14.	"	Thomas Sanders	4 25
14.	"	William Mack	4 25
14.	"	George Easter	1 25
14.	"	John Easter	1 25
14.	"	William Wilson	4 25
14.	"	Bud Goodin	4 25
14.	"	Jas. T. Brown	8 50
14.	"	Barney Cooley	10 00
14.	"	John Rhenam	7 00
14.	"	Charles Duncan	7 00
16.	"	Arthur Turnpenny	4 25
16.	"	James Burnes	4 25
18.	"	John Miller	3 00
18.	"	Samuel Scribner	5 25
18.	"	Geo. M. Laughlin	1 00
18.	"	James Levan	6 00
18.	"	O. T. Johnson	10 00
19.	"	Frank Cleary	10 50
19.	"	Thos. McManus	4 25
19.	"	Ray Abbott	8 00
19.	"	J. B. Mayhood	5 50
19.	"	Geo. Hedgpeth	5 25
20.	"	Jno. A. Tillman	8 75
20.	"	R. L. Wilson	5 25
20.	"	John Hogan	4 25
20.	"	W. C. Hays	8 75
20.	"	C. A. Chamberlin	9 75
20.	"	J. C. Barton	4 25
20.	"	Thos. J. Wooden	10 00
21.	"	Jas. Marshall	8 50
21.	"	Thos. Wallace	5 00
21.	"	John M. Sisco	11 00
21.	"	Hugh Higgins	4 25
21.	"	Jack Meyers	5 75
21.	"	Jno. Anderson	5 25
23.	"	Wm. R. South	5 50
24.	"	Frank Smith	4 25
25.	"	John Smith	5 25
25.	"	James Lucas	7 00
26.	Ketelsen & Degetau	Beans	1 45
27.	discharged convict	Frank Meyer	3 75
27.	"	M. L. Dean	7 00
27.	"	Rolly Kent	7 00
27.	"	Horace Massey	3 75
27.	"	R. M. Ramey	8 75

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

Sept. 27..	By discharged convict.....	Frank Oatman	\$8 75	
27..	"	Wm. Goodman.....	10 00	
27..	"	Jack Fullington.....	8 75	
28..	"	Jas. W. Johnson.....	10 00	
28..	"	George Hatfield	10 00	
28..	"	Milford Hill.....	4 25	
30..	"	Henry Jones.....	4 25	
30..	"	John Sanders.....	4 25	
30..	"	W. T. Johnson.....	5 25	
30..	"	Hiram Lee	5 25	
				\$17,879 83

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 1.	By discharged convict.....	Chas. McDonnell.....	\$4 25
1.	"	W. A. Ortman.....	10 00
2.	"	Frank Smith.....	13 75
3.	"	Frank Fuller.....	13 75
3.	"	William Canty.....	4 25
3.	"	Charles Busby.....	10 00
3.	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.....	3 10
4.	discharged convict.....	Joseph Lex.....	12 00
4.	"	Jos. Youngblood.....	12 00
4.	"	J. B. Lydick.....	8 50
4.	"	Fred Douglas.....	8 50
4.	"	J. J. Rhodiner.....	13 75
4.	C. H. Powers, agent.....	Freight.....	192 11
5.	Pay-roll.....	September roll.....	7,065 80
5.	discharged convict.....	John Howard.....	4 25
5.	"	John Smith.....	3 50
5.	"	Nathan Whitlow.....	4 25
7.	"	William Taylor.....	10 00
7.	"	Jack Crawford.....	9 75
7.	"	James Ward.....	9 75
7.	"	Charles Adams.....	10 00
8.	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Groceries.....	90 21
8.	Henry Bobb.....	Onions.....	15 85
8.	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oils.....	94 95
8.	Capitol Brewery Co.....	Ice.....	26 98
8.	Conrath & Boyer.....	Yeast.....	35 00
8.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry-goods.....	1 38
8.	Phillip Carey Mfg. Co.....	Asbestos.....	65 89
8.	Al. Duncan.....	Straw.....	24 12
8.	G. H. Dulpe Milling Co.....	Flour and Meal.....	560 00
8.	Eureka Tempered Copper Co.....	Electric supplies.....	9 00
8.	Excelsior Manufacturing Co.....	Pans, etc.....	32 80
8.	Ferguson & Mayer.....	Stationery.....	4 35
8.	Clark Guffy.....	Milk.....	30 00
8.	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime.....	189 97
8.	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	2,721 65
8.	Giesecke Boot and Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	464 75
8.	E. Holtschneider.....	Lumber.....	64 05
8.	E. R. Hogg.....	".....	106 95
8.	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries, etc.....	17 15
8.	Abe Helm.....	Hat.....	2 75
8.	Heine Safety Boiler Co.....	Boiler fixtures.....	51 75
8.	Samuel Irwin.....	Potatoes.....	28 43
8.	A. L. Ide & Son.....	Freight.....	5 95
8.	Jefferson City L., H., P. Co.....	Gas, etc.....	3 25
8.	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
8.	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Shoe-nails, etc.....	1 71
8.	Moses P. Johnson & Co.....	Pulleys, etc.....	49 60
8.	C. Knaup.....	Shoes.....	1 50
8.	L. C. Lohman.....	Cement, etc.....	8 30
8.	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	33 56
8.	John Meyers.....	Potatoes.....	9 45
8.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	182 00
8.	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	367 20
8.	Nation Syrup Refining Co.....	Syrup.....	151 20
8.	Phillip Ott.....	Lumber.....	52 67
8.	J. L. Pace.....	Trip to St. Louis.....	5 50
8.	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	1 35
8.	Pickle Stone Co.....	Stone.....	15 00
8.	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	1 30
8.	Rumsey & Sikemeter.....	Iron fixtures, etc.....	203 70
8.	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Iron, etc.....	163 96
8.	Singer Manufacturing Co.....	Machine fixtures.....	3 75
8.	F. Smith & Son.....	Groceries.....	225 58
8.	Shockley & Ruthven.....	Hardware.....	1 35
8.	Stone Hill Wine Co.....	Wine.....	15 00
8.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Saw-dust.....	3 75
8.	Sterling Refining Co.....	Boiler compound.....	85 44
8.	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery.....	5 50
8.	Frank Vanhuerk.....	Cabbage.....	20 85
8.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	98 72
8.	G. W. Walthers.....	Potatoes.....	50 06
8.	J. B. White.....	".....	16 80
8.	George J. Vaughan.....	Stamps.....	11 25
8.	Dr. J. L. Thorpe.....	Medical service.....	50 00
8.	George Porth.....	Eye-glasses, etc.....	2 80
8.	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	Repairing, etc.....	12 31
8.	D. Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	4 00
8.	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal.....	1,962 67
8.	T. G. Burkhardt.....	Repairing clock.....	5 00
8.	discharged convict.....	Robert McClain.....	3 75
8.	"	Manuel Jackson.....	8 50
8.	C. W. Bobb.....	Onions.....	17 20

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

Oct. 9..	By discharged convict.....	John Ahern.....	\$4 25	
10..	".....	Ed. Bragg.....	4 50	
10..	".....	C. W. Brown.....	8 75	
10..	".....	George Blalock.....	10 00	
10..	".....	W. S. Lane.....	10 00	
10..	".....	Wm. McIntosh.....	10 00	
10..	".....	Freight.....	110 80	
10..	C. H. Powers, agent.....	Geo. W. Taylor.....	7 00	
11..	discharged convict.....	William Randall.....	8 75	
11..	".....	Charles Amos.....	4 00	
12..	".....	Jas. Kimbrough.....	6 00	
12..	".....	William Gagle.....	4 25	
12..	".....	O. F. Sprink.....	2 50	
12..	".....	Jas. Alexander.....	7 50	
12..	".....	C. M. Lackey.....	7 75	
13..	".....	William Murdock.....	11 00	
16..	".....	Dennis McCabe.....	4 25	
16..	".....	Charles Foster.....	9 50	
17..	".....	Wm. Mitchell.....	9 50	
17..	".....	Patrick Dougherty.....	4 25	
18..	".....	Mitchell Stevens.....	4 75	
19..	".....	John Bailey.....	6 75	
19..	".....	Henry Thompson.....	4 25	
19..	".....	Ed. Franklin.....	4 25	
22..	".....	Joseph Ridd.....	9 50	
22..	".....	Geo. Williams.....	4 25	
24..	".....	Schuyler Hayden.....	5 75	
24..	".....	Sheldon Burnett.....	5 75	
24..	".....	J. E. Murphy.....	9 75	
24..	".....	Frank Fendenthal.....	5 25	
26..	".....	John Hughes.....	5 50	
26..	".....	William Stanton.....	5 25	
26..	".....	Frank Brooks.....	5 25	
28..	".....	Joseph Toney.....	11 00	
29..	".....	Michael Kane.....	4 25	
29..	".....	Edward Brennan.....	4 25	
30..	".....	James Scott.....	8 75	
30..	".....	Walter Robinett.....	5 25	
31..	".....	Thos. Cavanaugh.....	4 25	
31..	".....	George Hanks.....	4 25	
31..	".....	Ed. Eads.....	3 50	
31..	".....	J. E. Pearcy.....	3 50	
				\$16,584 19

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1.	By F. M. Donnell.....	Returned escaped convict..	\$50 00
1.	discharged convict.....	W. D. Shriner.....	2 50
1.	".....	Charles Williams.....	5 25
1.	".....	H. L. Easterday.....	10 50
2.	".....	Ben Nubergal.....	6 00
2.	".....	Frank Clawson.....	5 75
2.	".....	Jesse Williams.....	4 25
2.	J. F. Rea, agent.....	Freight.....	434 32
2.	Chicago & Alton R. R.....	".....	1 81
4.	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Clock rent, etc.....	5 20
4.	John Schuer.....	Brick-work.....	40 00
5.	pay-roll.....	October roll.....	7,094 95
6.	discharged convict.....	Harry Minor.....	10 00
6.	A. A. Appler.....	Brick-work.....	18 00
7.	discharged convict.....	William Moore.....	4 25
7.	".....	Jim Wilson.....	5 25
8.	".....	Daniel Blount.....	8 50
9.	Armour Packing Co.....	Beef.....	704 00
9.	Henry Andrae.....	Horse hire.....	3 00
9.	H. P. Andrae.....	Mason line.....	25
9.	Miss G. Aubuchon.....	Hats.....	2 75
9.	A. Brandenberger.....	Paints, etc.....	11 10
9.	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Butter and eggs.....	27 70
9.	Burch-Mason Grocery Co.....	Apples, etc.....	48 93
9.	S. E. Barrett Mfg. Co.....	Pitch and felt.....	216 93
9.	Conrath & Boyer.....	Yeast.....	28 00
9.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry-goods.....	7 20
9.	Capitol Brewery Co.....	Ice.....	7 50
9.	Samuel Cupples W. W. Co.....	Broom handles, etc.....	15 05
9.	Central Electric Co.....	Elect. supplies.....	64 62
9.	Christopher & Simpson.....	Sash weights.....	97 28
9.	W. B. Dulle.....	Corn.....	113 37
6.	Al. Duncan.....	Straw.....	31 05
9.	Excelsior Mfg. Co.....	Tin, wire, etc.....	190 68
9.	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc.....	5 20
9.	Clark Guffy.....	Milk.....	31 00
9.	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime, etc.....	340 92
9.	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	2,466 45
9.	D. Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	7 60
9.	R. B. Gray China Co.....	Chimneys, etc.....	38 20
9.	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	284 31
9.	C. P. Hager.....	Beans.....	29 25
9.	E. R. Hogg.....	Lumber.....	178 83
9.	E. Holtschneider.....	".....	261 26
9.	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries, etc.....	28 30
9.	W. B. Hunt.....	Potatoes.....	810 75
9.	Jefferson City L. H., P. Co.....	Gas.....	75
9.	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
9.	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Shoe nails, etc.....	1 49
9.	A. L. Ide & Son.....	Repairing kettles.....	120 00
9.	Moses P. Johnson.....	Belting, etc.....	119 05
9.	S. Kaufman.....	Hay.....	72 10
9.	Charley Knaup.....	Hose.....	16 50
9.	L. C. Lohman.....	Rope.....	7 81
9.	Lodge & Davis.....	Machinery.....	580 00
9.	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	462 97
9.	J. W. McKinney.....	Potatoes.....	6 50
9.	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	7 10
9.	Meyer-Morfield Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	353 50
9.	John Meyers.....	Potatoes.....	27 35
9.	P. M. Meyers.....	Onions.....	29 10
9.	Missouri & Kansas Tel. Co.....	Rent.....	15 00
9.	National Syrup Refining Co.....	Syrup.....	114 52
9.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....	Machinery fixtures, etc.....	1,086 31
9.	Phillip Ott.....	Lumber.....	70 89
9.	Pacific Express Co.....	Charges.....	5 00
9.	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	1 20
9.	J. L. Pace.....	Trip St. Louis & Kansas City.....	10 00
9.	W. Pace.....	Potatoes.....	12 40
9.	A. Priesmeyer.....	Shoes.....	4 05
9.	Rainwater-Donoghay Hat Co.....	Hats.....	68 40
9.	Ramsey & Skemeler.....	Machinery fixtures.....	111 15
9.	Shockley & Ruthven.....	Hardware.....	53 85
9.	Theo. Schweigert.....	Hay.....	112 15
9.	Samuel H. Sone.....	Returned escaped convict.....	25 00
9.	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Iron, etc.....	216 93
9.	J. R. Thorp.....	Onions, etc.....	44 25
9.	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery.....	17 75
9.	Harry Whitney.....	Two trips St. Louis.....	21 05
9.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Saw-dust, etc.....	5 87
9.	Southern Elect. Supply Co.....	Elect. supplies.....	28 07
9.	J. D. Street & Co.....	Oils.....	33 80
9.	Ferdinand Schleer.....	Hose.....	95

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

Nov. 9..	By E. E. Souther Iron Co	Iron, etc	\$108 26
9..	Witte Hardware Co.	Hardware	29 96
9..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co	Oils	133 32
9..	George W. Walthers	Potatoes	150 75
9..	Consolidated Coal Co.	Coal	2,807 99
9..	George J. Vaughan, P. M.	Stamps	10 00
9..	Lon Phillips	Teaming	12 00
9..	Rudolph Buns	Brick-work	62 00
9..	John Buns	"	62 00
9..	Joe Weise	"	60 00
9..	K. L. Kidd	"	58 00
9..	J. H. Davis	"	58 00
9..	A. A. Appler	"	8 00
9..	discharged convict	Thomas Lawton	7 75
9..	"	Joe Lewis	8 50
9..	"	Chas. Coswell	8 00
11..	"	Robt. H. Sontag	4 25
11..	"	Ned Dowd	4 25
12..	"	Ed. Lewis	5 75
12..	"	George Jones	10 00
14..	"	Burt Perkett	7 75
14..	"	Ed. Sims	7 75
14..	"	Winston Barnes	8 50
14..	"	Mike Feeney	8 50
14..	"	Samuel Saunders	5 25
14..	"	Dan Quinlan	8 50
15..	"	Wm. Raloun	8 50
16..	"	Thomas Trench	4 25
16..	"	Frank Kosst	4 25
16..	"	Frank Wilson	10 00
16..	"	J. W. Crawford	9 75
16..	"	S. D. Henson	10 50
18..	"	George Armond	7 25
18..	"	Milton Stanford	7 00
18..	"	James Davis	7 00
18..	"	A. L. Staight	7 00
19..	"	Joseph Curtis	5 25
19..	"	Henry Clay	8 50
20..	"	John Daugherty	4 25
20..	"	Jacob Smith	8 50
22..	"	Charles Howard	4 25
23..	"	Georgia Grant	5 25
23..	"	William Gordon	4 25
23..	"	Chas. Steneker	4 25
23..	"	Daniel Coleman	4 25
23..	"	Francisco Romano	8 75
23..	"	Jno. B. Nicola	8 75
23..	"	G. Stramerto	8 75
26..	"	John Walker	10 00
27..	"	L. Burgher	3 75
27..	"	Henry Claridy	5 25
28..	"	J. B. Breeding	4 25
28..	Mrs. J. B. Breeding	Clothing	12 00
28..	discharged convict	W. B. Whiffen	7 25
28..	"	Chas. Douthet	7 25
28..	"	Wm. Morris	4 25
28..	"	Frank Smith	3 00
29..	"	Riley Payne	2 00
29..	"	Len Messick	4 50
30..	"	Tim Killella	9 75
30..	"	Samuel Menefe	7 00
30..	"	Harry Hankton	7 00
30..	"	John Offutt	7 00
			\$21,811 77

the work, the greatest amount of time was given to points practically untouched, though controlled by the promise of iron ore in a given district, and the remaining time was distributed as seemed best to serve the objects of a general report upon the iron ore of the whole state. In a former account considerable attention was paid to the limonites on the Belmont branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, and on the Middle Osage river. The ore bodies there pointed out are yet hardly touched, especially the Osage deposits, and attention has therefore been called to these localities as possible ore fields. The whole tier of counties along and immediately above the Arkansas border, from and including Stoddard county to Taney, was hardly touched. There are ten counties and only six localities reported. Recent work shows this field to be at least as productive as any in the state, and, consequently, much time has been devoted to it. Even the most conscientious effort to locate every outcrop of iron ore would in the end fail in the present state of development of the country. Enough work has been done to prove that limonite ore exists in sufficient quantities to warrant the erection of local furnaces for its smelting, and that other conditions are favorable for such an enterprise. This fact has been enlarged upon in the report.

The location of ore deposits, means, however, more than the mere fixing of these outcrops alone. One outcrop points certainly to others, neither now located nor reported, and the particular aim of the work done has been to point the direction in which others may be confidently looked for.

The outcome of the investigation has been the examination of the iron ore deposits in forty-three counties. It has included a determination of the general extent of iron ores in the various districts, an inquiry into their origin, an outlining of the general conditions of their distribution, a consideration of the qualities of the various ores, for which purpose a number of samples were collected, of which chemical analyses were made. In addition to fully discussing these topics, the report, which embraces nearly 400 pages, describes all the more important occurrences, and conveys recommendations regarding the best means for their development.

This report was completed and published four years ago. Some conception of the great extent and importance of the industry may be gained from the statement that the total production up to that time was over 7,715,000 tons, having a valuation of more than \$30,000,000. The growth of the output up to the year the report was made, 1892, is

perhaps more adequately represented by the following diagram (figure 1) taken from the report.

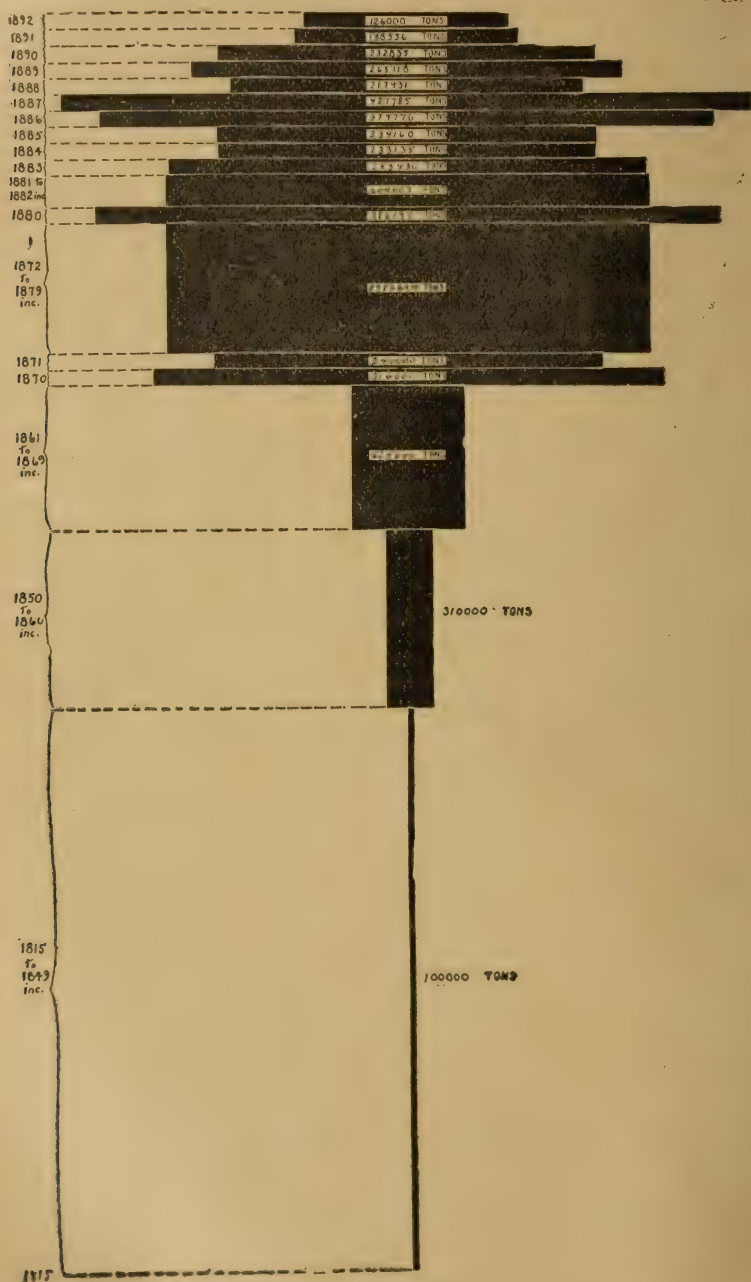
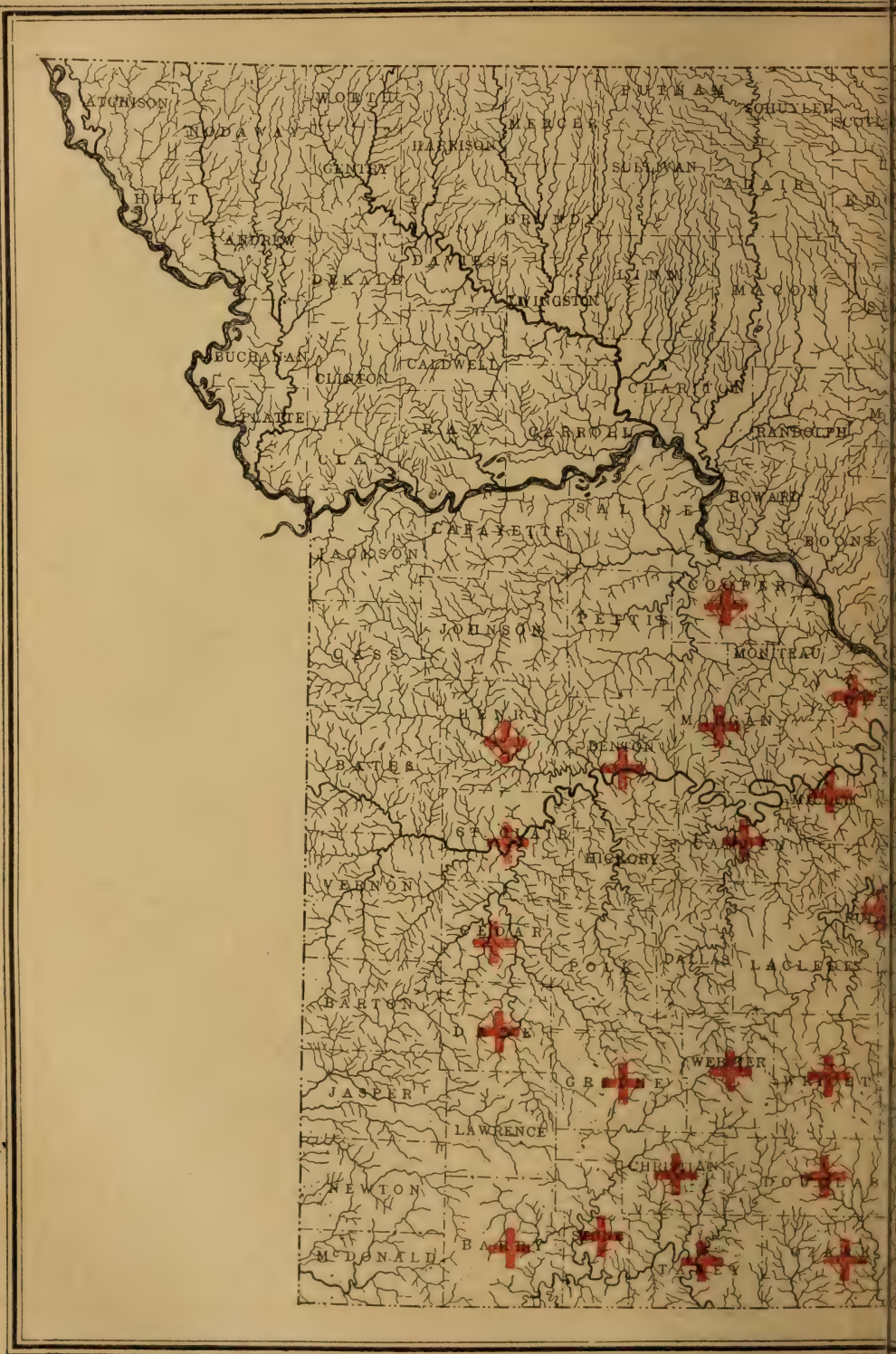


Figure 1. Growth of the Iron Production in Missouri.

The counties in which workable deposits are found and the kinds of ore represented in each are indicated in the accompanying diagram



MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES R. KEYES, State Geologist

SKETCH MAP

OF

MISSOURI

SHOWING THE KINDS AND DISTRIBUTION, BY COUNTIES,
OF THE

IRON ORES

1897

LEGEND

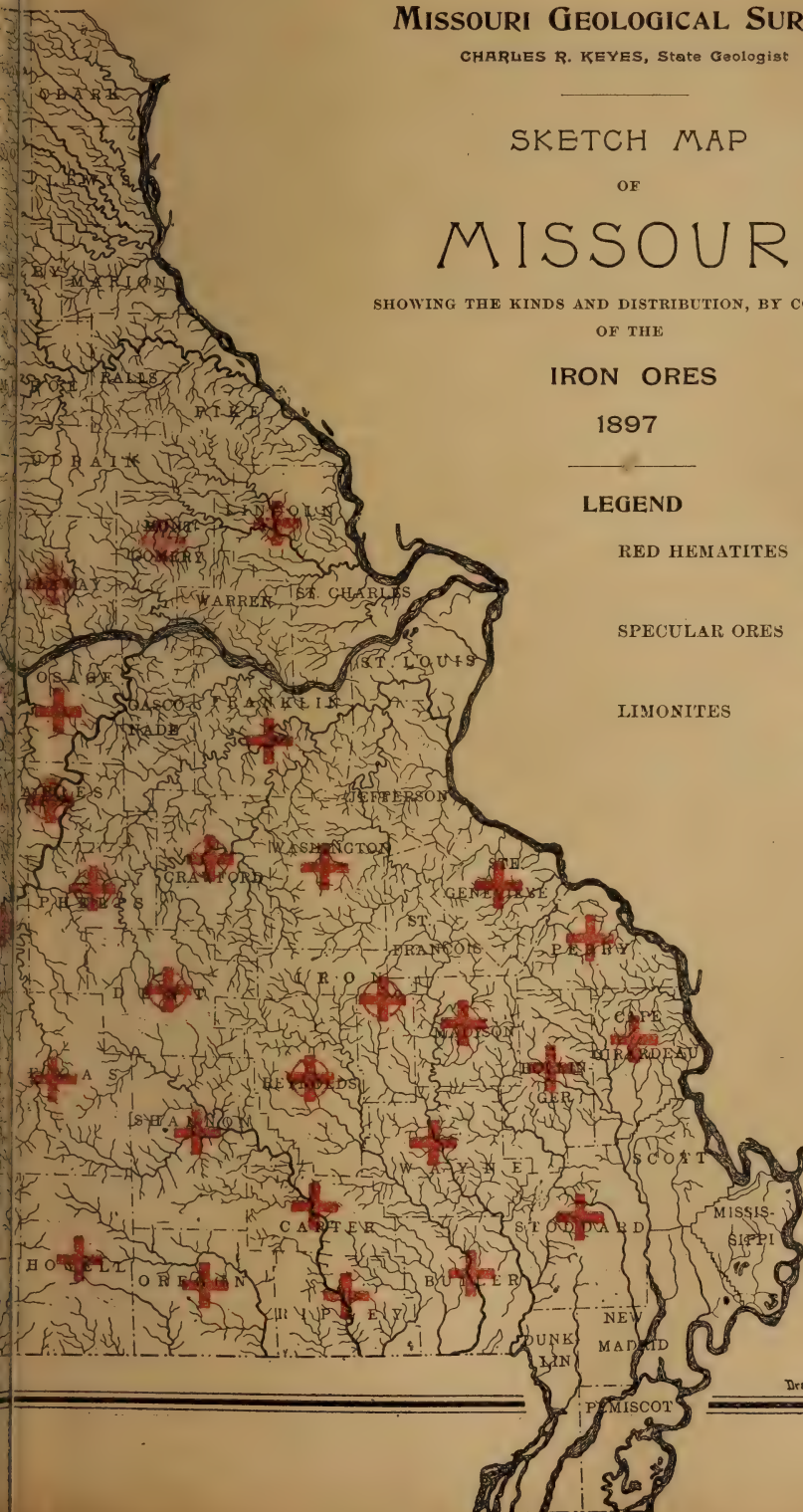
RED HEMATITES



SPECULAR ORES



LIMONITES



Drawn by T. B. Marbut

(plate 1). The counties in which detailed examinations were made are as follows :

Dunklin,	Stone,	Christian,	Wright,
Mississippi,	Lincoln,	Pettis,	Douglas,
Howell,	St. Clair,	Iron,	Benton,
Ripley,	Morgan,	Lawrence,	Callaway,
Carter,	Pemiscot,	Osage,	Crawford,
Ozark,	Scott,	Hickory,	Dade,
Reynolds,	Stoddard,	Barry,	St. Francois,
Butler,	Bollinger,	Cooper,	Monroe,
Randolph,	Washington,	Cedar,	Maries,
Dent,	Texas,	Cole,	Henry,
Camden,	Wayne,	New Madrid,	Greene,
Franklin,	Taney,	Ste. Genevieve,	Montgomery,
Phelps,	Laclede,	Oregon,	Morgan,
Pulaski,	Madison,	Cape Girardeau,	Miller.
Jasper,	Gasconade,	Shannon,	

In further carrying on the work on the iron ores of the state the efforts of the survey will consist largely of systematic and detailed mapping in the iron ore regions, so that the distribution of the ore bodies, as well as the other surrounding conditions, may be shown in greater detail.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE MINERAL WATERS.

The results of the examinations far exceeded all expectations. The character of the waters and the extent of the improvements around the various springs have been appreciated by comparatively few persons. As stated in the report on this subject, the investigation of the mineral waters of the state was one of the first subjects to engage the attention of the present survey. Missouri, although not in possession of many handsomely improved resorts whose waters are of such wide reputation as to attract many visitors from abroad, has yet a great number of mineral springs, many of them of undoubted medicinal value, which are patronized by citizens of the state. The majority of people are unable to avail themselves of the cures of the well-known but distant resorts, and hence have recourse to what is provided at home. The investigation and the preparation of this report were hence undertaken principally for the following reasons: (1) to determine the composition and character of the waters and their values as compared with other waters which have acknowledged medicinal virtues; (2) to furnish an exact and full statement of the results reached, particularly for use of physicians; (3) to supply certain suggestions for the guidance of the citizens of the state in the use of these waters; (4) to make the fact of the existence of these waters authoritatively and widely known with the object of interesting others in developments and improvements at the different localities.

The results of the inquiry have been to give a full explanation of the origin, composition and therapeutics of the various mineral waters ; to discuss the different kinds found within the limits of the state, and to describe fully all the springs and wells. The report is embraced in one volume of 280 pages, with 23 plates of illustrations.

The distribution of these mineral springs is shown on the accompanying sketch (plate II). The counties included are :

Nodaway,	Saline.	Audrain,	Macon,
Worth,	Pike,	Cedar,	Randolph,
Mercer,	Johnson,	Perry,	Boone,
St. Louis,	Jasper,	Howell,	Kalls,
Madison,	Davless,	McDonald,	Callaway,
Barry,	Clinton,	Phelps,	Laclede,
Vernon,	Clay,	Barton,	Pettis,
Lewis,	Benton,	Lawrence,	Howard,
Monroe,	Jackson,	Livingston,	Cass,
Newton,	Henry,	Carroll,	Cooper,
Camden,	Jefferson,	Chariton,	Polk.
Morgan,	Marion,	Adair,	

THE WORK ON THE FOSSILS AND GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY.

As a foundation for general as well as detailed stratigraphical investigation, which is an integral part of all geological work carried on in the state, the organic remains known to occur in the different rocks were carefully and critically examined. In many cases beds whose exact age and position were unknown or imperfectly understood were determined ; in many other cases the areal limits of geological formations were more accurately made out. A special phase of the subject which was always kept prominently in the foreground was what had been actually described previously, and where the descriptions or illustrations had appeared.

In the consideration of the fossils there was taken a radical departure from the usual reports on the subject of paleontology, in that an attempt was made to make it as strictly economic in its bearing as possible. Instead of giving new names to an endless number of forms, accompanied by long technical descriptions, it has been the aim rather to avoid them so far as possible. The economic value of fossils is commonly overlooked. Ordinarily these remains of ancient life are regarded merely as curious ; to the specialists the interest in the old organisms is wholly scientific ; but by him who is fairly well acquainted with their character and who is engaged in practical geological work, the rocks are read as a printed page. One of the best established facts of modern geological science is that there is an intimate relation between all mineral deposits and the surrounding rocks ; hence the age of particular beds becomes an important factor in the early at-



MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES R. KEYES, State Geologist

SKETCH MAP

OF

MISSOURI

SHOWING COUNTIES IN WHICH HAVE BEEN ANALYZED

MINERAL WATERS

1897

LEGEND

MINERAL SPRINGS.



Drawn by T. B. Marbut

tempts to develop new mineral districts. These inferences rest upon one of the cardinal principles of geology, in that the geological sequence of strata is determined most rapidly by the remains of life contained. Thus, in reality, fossils are labels on the rocks.

The widespread desire which has existed for many years among certain classes of citizens who are interested directly in advancing the mineral development of the state has created a strong demand for accurate accounts of the organic remains found in the rocks of the region. This demand is becoming more and more urgent in the light of the fact that fossils have such a distinct economic importance in the determination of the age of useful mineral deposits, and hence serve as the most trustworthy guides known in the further development of the natural wealth of a region. In the attempt to satisfy properly the calls arising from the work of this character it has been the aim to present in a comprehensive report, as briefly as possible: (1) an index to the fossils of the state, through means of which forms now known to occur within the limits of the region under consideration may be recognized readily without recourse to great libraries; (2) a list of the works pertaining to Missouri fossils, in which is brought together all that has been written on the subject and which is now widely scattered and practically inaccessible; (3) a concise summary of all that has been done up to the present time in this branch of science so far as it pertains to the state; and (4) a guide to a more comprehensive study involving the solution of problems now more or less obscure concerning the arrangement and relations of the various strata. In short, it is a hand-book of the fossils of the state, adapted to the use of teacher, student and layman alike.

The general plan of treatment of the different species enumerated has been to give under each a more or less complete bibliography, by reference to which additional information or good illustrations of the forms not here figured may be found. In the diagnosis it has been the aim to give a rather full description of some leading representative of each genus, accompanied by a suitable figure, and to make the sketches of the other members of the group brief and in a great measure comparative. By this way of dealing with the subject it is thought that the characterizations of all the species will be sufficiently ample for intelligent comprehension, and for the particular uses to which the work will be put. At the same time the bulk of the report will be reduced very greatly—to one-fourth, at least, of what it would otherwise have to be. The horizon and some of the leading localities of each species are also given. The matter of localization has had to be rather general, allusion being made to the nearest post-office usually

or in a few instances, as when the fossil is common and the distribution wide, merely to the county. As a farther help there has been appended a stratigraphical catalogue which is intended for ready reference, and a synonymic indexical list of all the names applied to Missouri species. With the many natural difficulties to be taken into consideration, it is easily understood that from a geological or biological standpoint, any stratigraphic tabulation of the fossils of the state must necessarily be very incomplete for years to come, and must long lack uniformity in the number and kind of organisms assigned to each horizon. Nevertheless, in the present condition of knowledge there is peculiar economic importance in a special arrangement of the forms known at the present time to occur within the limits of Missouri, or on her borders, according to the strata in which they are found. With general geographical distribution known by reference to the colored geological map, the fossils which may be expected to be found in any locality in the state, may be quickly referred to without the labor of going through the whole report to pick them out. The fossils, forming as they do, labels to the deposits of commercial value, put a ready and inexpensive means in the hands of even the most inexperienced for determining what minerals of economic worth are to be sought for in the particular neighborhood and what are not to be expected.

The report is in two parts containing altogether over 600 pages and 56 plates, besides a revised geological map of the state. That its scope is fully appreciated and that its appearance is timely is clearly indicated by the fact that the demand for these volumes has exceeded those on any other one branch of investigation.

INVESTIGATION OF LEAD AND ZINC.

The increasing importance of the lead and zinc industry of Missouri made this branch of mining the first line of investigation undertaken by the survey after its organization. In the beginning co-operation between the Federal and State geological surveys was arranged for, the efforts of the former being directed chiefly towards the determination of the source and mode of origin of the various ores, and the activities of the latter being employed in detailed inspections of the mines opened and examinations of the deposits and regions which were thought to afford favorable conditions for future development. As, however, the work of the National survey was never completed so that it could be published, this branch of the investigation was also undertaken by the State survey not only for the southwestern part of the state where the earlier studies were made but for the central and southeastern districts as well.



MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES R. KEYES, State Geologist

SKETCH MAP

OF

MISSOURI

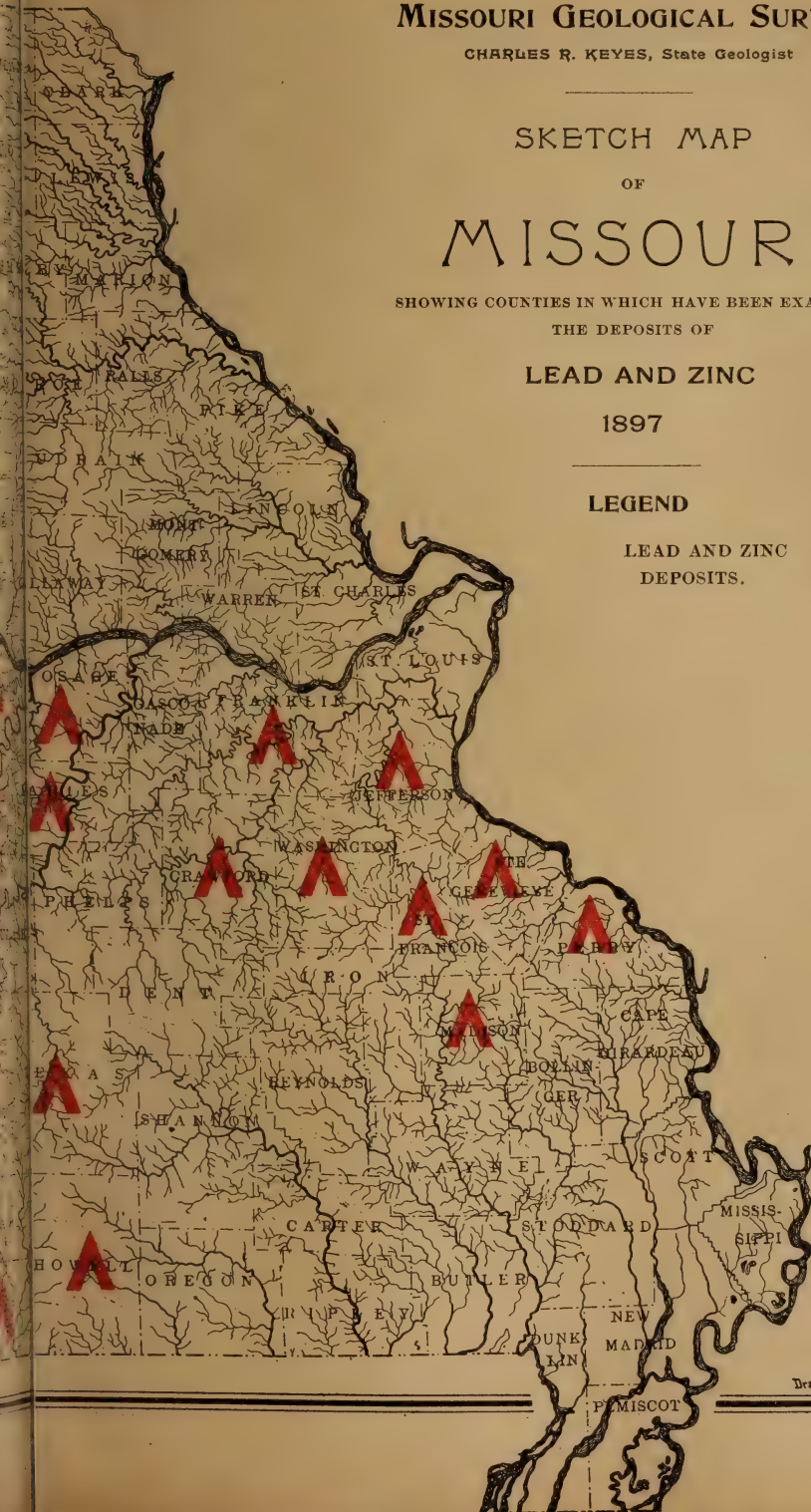
SHOWING COUNTIES IN WHICH HAVE BEEN EXAMINED
THE DEPOSITS OF

LEAD AND ZINC

1897

LEGEND

LEAD AND ZINC
DEPOSITS.



Drawn by T.B. Marbut

As is now generally known, lead and zinc constitutes Missouri's most prominent mineral products. The real importance of these metals is further comprehended when it is known that as a producer of the first named ore the state ranks second among the states of the Union, and of the second metal first, supplying more than two-fifths of the entire amount of the mineral in the United States.

In bringing together the great mass of information which accumulated in the course of the investigations three distinct phases of the subject were presented. The first was a comparison of the industry as carried on in other parts of the country and in other countries of the world with the development attained in Missouri. A second inquiry was into the development of mining in the state and the geological association of the ores. The third included a consideration of the local details.

The three-fold scheme is preserved in the report, which forms two large volumes, comprising nearly 800 closely printed pages, 40 plates, and 270 other illustrations. The first portion contains an historical sketch of the metals, and a summary of what is known of them in all countries of the globe. Particular attention is given to the lead and zinc producing districts of North America, with which the Missouri product is brought into competition. A chapter is also devoted to the metallurgy of the metals, and the various processes are described with sufficient minuteness for all practical purposes. Concise tables of the production in the United States are also given in this connection, together with the prices.

The second section outlines the history of mining in Missouri and the general geology of the southern half of the state. The development of mining in the state is traced during a period of nearly 200 years, from the time of the earliest explorations. The physiographical characters of the lead and zinc regions are described at length. The geological formations containing the ores under consideration are referred to in a general way, and considerable detail entered into in the case of the more important localities. The lithological differences are compared and some of the salient structural features pointed out. Under ore deposits is a full consideration of the distribution, of the form, structure and composition of the ore bodies, their manner of formation, and the origin of metalliferous veins. Concerning the latter topic, the various theories are set forth in considerable detail and their application to Missouri deposits clearly given. Smelting and manufacturing receive the attention they demand, and full statistics are given regarding the production of the two metals in Missouri, the

prices received from year to year, and the total output of the various counties.

The third part is an account of the Missouri mines, with a systematic and detailed description of the important developments and occurrences of lead and zinc. Three districts are recognized: the southeastern, the central and the southwestern. Here is incorporated all the detailed information concerning the various mining camps. Many of these are mapped in detailed and the workings of typical individual mines plotted.

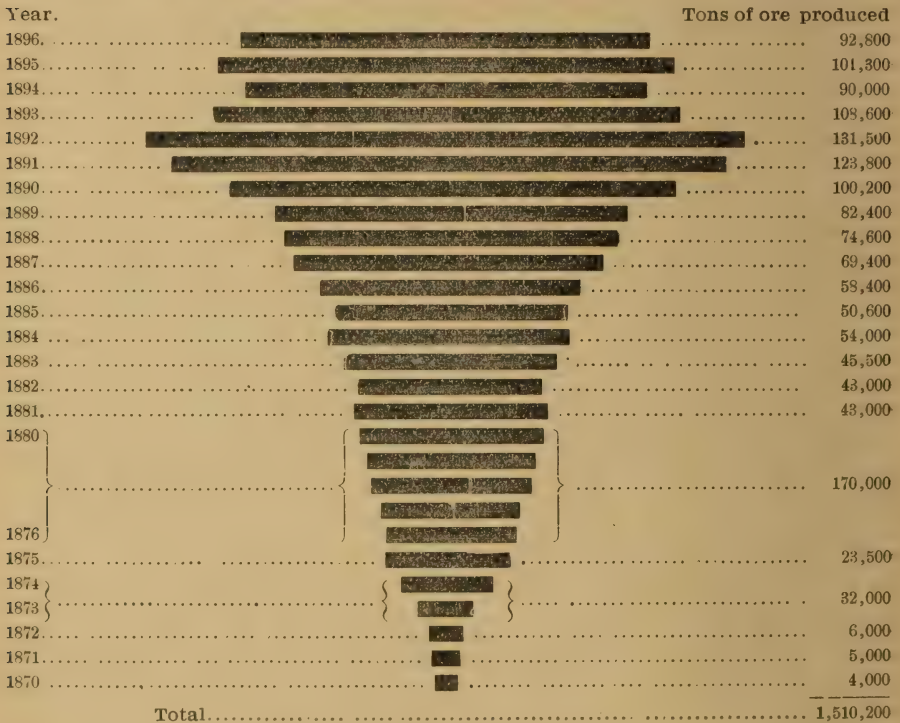
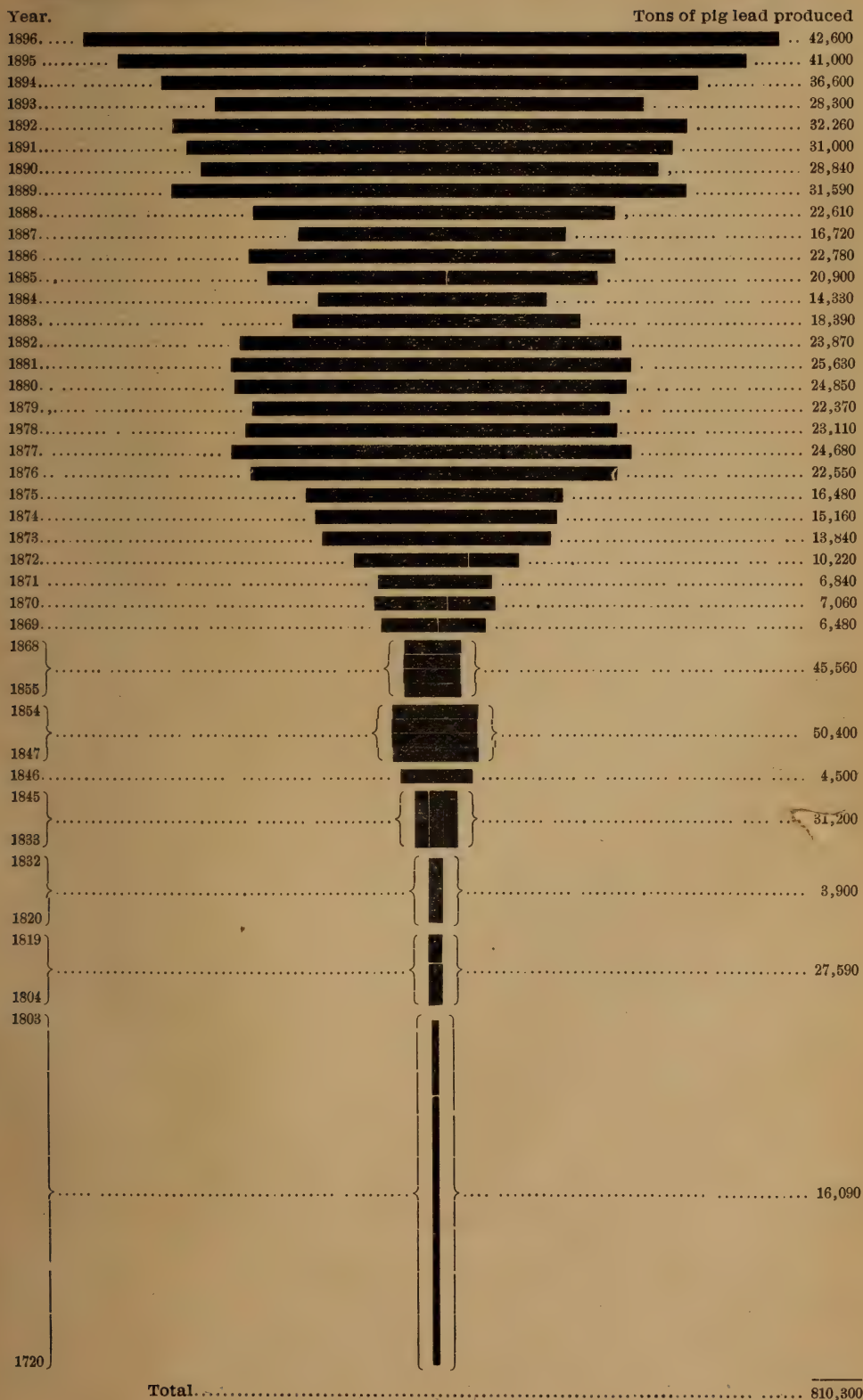


Figure 2. Growth of Zinc Production.

Detailed inspections were made in 43 counties all lying south of the Missouri river. These are given in the list below, and the commercially productive counties are shown on the annexed map (plate III).

Polk,	Phelps,	Reynolds,	Cape Girardeau,
Dade,	Marles,	Cole,	Madison,
Lawrence,	Ozark,	Morgan,	St. Francois,
Newton,	Ste. Genevieve,	Camden,	Jefferson,
McDonald,	Christian,	Hickory,	Osage,
Barry,	Taney,	Benton,	Miller,
Stone,	Douglas,	Dallas,	Laclede,
Greene,	Webster,	Oregon,	Pettis,
Washington,	Wright,	Carter,	Jasper,
Franklin,	Howell,	Ripley,	Moniteau,
Crawford,	Texas,	Bollinger,	Perry.



PIG LEAD PRODUCTION IN MISSOURI.



The rapid expansion of lead mining in the state is graphically represented by the accompanying chart (plate IV) of the productions.

While the oldest branch of mining in Missouri was for lead the youngest was for zinc. The productions of the ores of the latter dates back only 25 years. The rapid development of the zinc industry is shown by a comparison of the annual outputs (figure 2).

A STUDY OF THE CRYSTALLINE ROCKS.

As a foundation for an exhaustive treatment of the crystalline rocks suitable for building stones a detailed study both in the field and in the laboratory was undertaken. A noteworthy feature of the latter work was a very thorough examination not only in thin slices under the microscope, but in accordance with other modern petrographical methods. The different varieties from all parts of the region in which the crystallines occur were tested. One of the results has demonstrated that the granites of Missouri are the most durable of any in the country. Those mineral constituents which in most granites decompose most readily are nearly or entirely absent in the Missouri stones. For all kinds of building, constructional and ornamental work these stones are unrivalled by any in the world. Moreover, the granites and porphyries of southeastern Missouri are of unusual interest and great commercial value, for the reason that they are the only crystalline rocks occurring in the Mississippi valley between central Arkansas and lake Superior, and between the Appalachians and the Rocky mountains. The development of these areas is therefore of special importance on account of the wide extent of territory they are capable of supplying with a high grade of building and ornamental stone.

Aside from the important bearing it has on the work of the building stones of the whole state the investigation embraced a mapping of all the areas. Not only did the microscopical character receive particular consideration, but the mineralogical composition was determined in great detail. By this means comparisons were made with similar rocks from other localities which are now used largely for building materials, and with which the Missouri stone must come in competition when placed on the market. In addition to discussing the topics already mentioned there is also taken up the general geology of the crystalline rocks and the relations of the various masses to one another. Since the rocks considered in this connection are the only ones found within the limits of the state which are truly eruptive origin, the subject deserves more than a passing notice, both from a scientific and a popular standpoint. The fact that one part of the state was once the

seat of energetic volcanic action creates a widespread interest in these rocks.

The report comprises 150 pages, and 30 plates. The granite rocks are considered in the following counties :

Ste. Genevieve,	Carter,	Wayne,	Crawford,
Iron,	Washington,	Butler,	Shannon,
Reynolds,	Madison,	St. Francois,	

HYPSOMETRY AND THE DETERMINATIONS OF EXACT ELEVATIONS.

An important branch of incidental work which has been recently finished is the reduction of the elevations of all railway stations to the datum of mean sea level as determined by the precise lines of level run by the Federal government. As set forth in a former statement, "the subject of hypsometry of the state has never received exact investigation.



Figure 3. Lines of Precise Levels in Missouri.

The elevations of different points in the state were only approximately determined, and the distribution of the zones of equal altitudes were not defined. In connection with mapping, it becomes necessary that the relative elevations, at least, of various points in the state which are included within the different areas to be mapped, should be known with reasonable exactness. The datum to which all such elevations are referred is the mean sea level; and in all cases it is necessary to reduce all assumed altitudes to this standard. The primary base-lines are the lines of precise leveling of the Mississippi and Missouri River

commissions along the respective streams, and the trans-continental line of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic survey which traverses the state. These are shown in the subjoined cut (figure 3). The secondary base-lines are the lines of leveling for the various railways, where constructed or surveyed throughout the state, as embodied in their profiles or level books. As the methods by which railroad leveling is done are far less exact than the precise leveling of the government surveys, errors in the determinant of altitudes frequently occur, and, in order that their results may be used, the errors must be detected and eliminated. For these purposes, profiles or lists of elevations along all the various railroads were secured." These were compared at their intersections, and all the discrepancies which were detected were inquired into and corrected. As the various lines were adjusted, a net-work of lines of level throughout the state was found, upon which may be based all mapping.

The results which are now completed, give a corrected list of elevations along all the lines of railroad, and also an index arranged alphabetically. It constitutes a report of nearly 100 pages. Aside from its invaluable aid in connection with the work of the survey, it satisfies a great and ever increasing demand for information of this character.

MAPPING OF THE MINING DISTRICTS.

There are certain areas in different parts of the state, which on account of the great importance of the mineral deposits which occur, cannot be adequately and properly represented on the same scale of maps that is ample for the greater portion. Some of these are already completed and others well advanced. In the preparation of the maps and reports upon these particular localities it has been found advantageous in the case of some of the most important mining districts to take as the unit a rectangular area measuring 15 minutes of latitude and longitude. This, on a scale of 1-625000, or one mile to an inch, gives a map about $13\frac{5}{8}$ by $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The unit is called a folio, or sheet, and the reports on the areas, which are named after the principal town within its borders, sheet reports. Four of these sheet reports have been completed, viz.: the Higginsville, Bevier, Iron Mountain, and Mine la Motte. Of these two are in the coal region of the west-central and north-central parts, and the other two in the iron and lead district of the southeastern part of the state.

The first of these, the Higginsville sheet, includes part of Lafayette county and a small portion of Ray, and embraces an area of nearly 232 square miles. The report accompanying the map describes in great

detail the geological features and structure, the disposition, extent and available tonnage of the coal seams. The other mineral resources are fully described. The forestry and principal soil-producing formations are treated at length. There are about 100 pages of descriptive text.

The Bevier sheet report in a similar way is based upon a detailed examination which has been carried on in portions of Macon, Randolph and Chariton counties. This account is embraced in about 85 pages, with suitable illustrations.

The Iron Mountain sheet covers parts of Iron, St. Francois and Madison counties. It embraces the region which has long been the great iron-producing district of the state, and of the Mississippi valley. There are 95 pages in the report accompanying the map and the sheet of geological cross-sections.

The Mine la Motte sheet includes the northern part of Madison and the southern part of St. Francois county, besides a small portion of Ste. Genevieve county. This includes the oldest lead-producing mines in the state, and the only silver mines yet opened in Missouri. The granites of this area are unexcelled, but are scarcely developed. There are 130 pages of description.

The four accounts together form one of the volumes of the regular series of reports. Another similar volume containing five sheet reports is practically completed, but not yet printed.

INQUIRY RELATIVE TO THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF MISSOURI.

Another line of work which was taken up incidentally in connection with other investigations, but which nevertheless is none the less important and instructive is the inquiry regarding the origin of the physical features of the state. Missouri is the first state in the Union to accomplish a piece of work of this kind and the results obtained have amply repaid the efforts expended. The report contains 100 pages, properly illustrated by explanatory figures and plates. It has a two-fold bearing. First, it forms a basis for modern geographic study in the public schools of the state; and, second, important geological and economic questions are greatly simplified and an immense amount of labor saved by a proper interpretation of the principles set forth.

It is perhaps not generally known to the people of the state, that during the last few years there has been a complete revolution in the methods of teaching geography. The account of the Missouri features guided by the modern principles brings in a concrete case, one in which all pupils are especially interested in, within the grasp of everyone, and thereby adding zest and active interest that is absolutely unattainable otherwise. It may be mentioned in this connection that in a

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 1..	By discharged convict.....	Edward Steel.....	\$8 50
1..	"	Henry Welch.....	8 50
2..	"	Jane Hunter.....	4 00
2..	"	Henry Reynolds.....	4 00
2..	J. F. Rea, agent.....	Freight.....	352 07
2..	Chicago & Alton railroad.....	"	21 23
2..	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Clock rent, etc.....	3 70
4..	discharged convict.....	Joseph Fields.....	8 50
5..	pay-roll.....	November roll.....	7,094 95
5..	discharged convict.....	Dan Shelby.....	4 25
5..	"	C. G. Fowler.....	1 00
5..	"	James Wilson.....	6 75
6..	"	William Maloney.....	5 25
6..	"	Henry Holmes.....	5 25
6..	"	Billy Smith.....	10 00
6..	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps.....	10 00
7..	discharged convict.....	George W. Boone.....	11 00
7..	"	Mamie Thompson.....	4 25
7..	"	William Stockett.....	5 25
7..	"	William Stewart.....	10 50
9..	Silas Ragden.....	Onions.....	7 60
10..	Alkire Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	650 79
10..	Armour Packing Co.....	Pigs' feet.....	175 00
10..	A. S. Aloe & Co.....	Instruments.....	11 50
10..	American Electrical Co.....	Electric supplies.....	25 25
10..	S. E. Barrett Mfg. Co.....	Pitch and felt.....	464 98
10..	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oils.....	223 10
10..	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co.....	Shoes.....	54 56
10..	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Butter and eggs.....	34 25
10..	A. Brandenberger.....	Paints, etc.....	2 30
10..	Anst Benne.....	Potatoes.....	7 10
10..	J. H. Chinn.....	Taking prisoner to K. C.....	13 55
10..	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry-goods.....	5 80
10..	Central Electric Co.....	Electric supplies.....	17 01
10..	Conrath & Boyer.....	Yeast.....	28 00
10..	George S. Davis.....	Medical Journal.....	2 00
10..	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	962 50
10..	Excelsior Mfg. Co.....	Tin, etc.....	67 38
10..	Gliesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	1,050 35
10..	Clark Guffy.....	Milk.....	30 06
10..	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	2,539 70
10..	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime.....	246 15
10..	E. R. Hogg.....	Lumber.....	691 64
10..	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries, etc.....	18 35
10..	W. B. Hunt.....	Potatoes.....	20 00
10..	C. P. Hager.....	Pickles and beans.....	17 75
10..	Abe Helm.....	Suit clothes.....	12 00
10..	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
10..	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Shoe-nails, etc.....	1 09
10..	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	1 95
10..	Meyer-Morfield Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	327 05
10..	Moffit-West Drug Co.....	Drugs.....	514 59
10..	National Syrup Refining Co.....	Syrup.....	116 34
10..	Philip Ott.....	Lumber.....	96 61
10..	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	90
10..	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	2 20
10..	Schultz Dry-goods Co.....	Dry-goods.....	9 85
10..	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Saw-dust, etc.....	6 55
10..	Adam Scheer.....	Hay.....	25 70
10..	Herman Schulte.....	Potatoes.....	9 05
10..	Theo. Schweigert.....	"	10 35
10..	Southern Electric Supply Co.....	Electric supplies.....	8 21
10..	St. Louis Glass & Q. Co.....	Lamps, etc.....	115 15
10..	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Iron, etc.....	59 20
10..	F. Smith & Son Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	302 86
10..	H. T. Simon-Gregory Co.....	Dry-goods.....	1,015 00
10..	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery.....	28 00
10..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	104 54
10..	George W. Walthers.....	Potatoes.....	126 10
10..	W. W. Wolf.....	Onions.....	32 85
10..	Peter Weant.....	Returning escaped convict.....	25 00
10..	Witte Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	54 50
10..	Jefferson City L., H. & P. Co.....	Gas.....	1 25
10..	Dan Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	1 60
10..	Shockley & Ruthven.....	"	9 95
10..	Eaton & Prince Co.....	Elevator.....	300 00
10..	Moses P. Johnson Mfg. Co.....	Beltng, etc.....	82 36
10..	Union Iron & Foundry Co.....	Iron work.....	459 00
10..	Shultz Beltng Co.....	Electric fixtures.....	50 02
10..	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal.....	3,493 47
10..	Victor Zuber.....	Sewer-pipe.....	7 60
10..	A. Priesmeyer.....	Shoes.....	5 55
10..	Hy. Schmidt.....	Harness, etc.....	2 80

DISBURSEMENTS 1895—Continued.

Dec. 10.	By Chicago & Alton Railroad	Freight	\$22 68
10.	J. C. Anderson	Sewing machine	35 00
10.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.	Fixtures, etc.	1,513 69
10.	discharged convict	Pat McCarty	5 25
10.	"	Henry Dawson	8 50
10.	"	Wm. Elderwood	4 25
10.	"	William New	4 25
10.	"	Harry Allenfeldt	4 25
10.	H. T. Harges	Potatoes	4 20
11.	discharged convict	Harry Vaughan	4 25
11.	"	Dan Carmody	4 25
11.	"	William M. Lay	11 80
12.	"	Ben Wilkerson	4 25
12.	"	William Logan	4 00
12.	"	James Evans	4 00
12.	"	R. W. Cavin	10 00
12.	"	Charles Lee	5 25
12.	"	Millard Means	5 25
12.	J. F. Rea, agent	Freight	107 14
13.	discharged convict	Ollie Johnson	4 25
13.	"	Andrew Nickens	4 25
14.	"	Harry Loschall	4 25
14.	"	Ralph Justice	2 75
14.	"	Charles Callomere	4 25
16.	"	John Foley	4 25
17.	"	John Smith	4 25
17.	"	William Cramer	4 25
17.	"	Lonice Wright	4 25
18.	"	Wm. B. Needham	9 75
18.	"	Harry Brian	4 25
19.	"	Reuben Lewis	4 50
19.	"	William Welsh	4 50
19.	"	Jennie Leggett	4 25
20.	"	David Riley	7 75
20.	"	Daniel King	3 75
20.	"	A. Grant	5 25
20.	"	Ed Hall	5 25
20.	"	John Cantlin	4 25
20.	"	Richard Cantlin	4 25
20.	"	Wm. Shadwick	4 25
20.	"	Thomas Mooney	4 25
20.	"	James Kennedy	4 25
20.	"	Thomas Ryan	4 25
21.	"	Charles Griffin	4 25
22.	"	Goodie Walter	7 00
23.	"	John Walls	5 25
24.	"	Frank Harris	5 25
24.	"	Thomas Holden	4 25
25.	"	Charles Stuart	6 00
25.	"	Benj. Newman	4 25
25.	"	Dennis Collins	4 25
25.	"	William Odell	6 00
25.	"	Fred. Carter	4 25
25.	"	Jack Sheldon	7 75
25.	"	Albert Walker	12 00
26.	"	Samuel Moore	5 50
26.	"	C. H. Street	7 00
26.	"	William Overby	5 50
26.	"	Charles Henry	5 50
26.	"	William Johnson	5 25
27.	"	Charles Smith	4 25
27.	"	Allen Hareway	4 25
27.	"	Jack London	7 00
27.	"	Corine Spencer	4 25
28.	"	Thomas Broderick	4 25
28.	"	James Riley	6 75
28.	"	John Blye	4 25
30.	George J. Vaughan, P. M.	Stamps	10 00
31.	discharged convict	Henry Smith	4 00

\$24,677 68

DISBURSEMENTS—1896.

Disbursements of the Missouri Penitentiary for month of January.

Jan. 1.	By discharged convict.....	E. A. Flora.....	\$8 00
1.	"	John Johnson.....	5 25
1.	"	Fritz Brenecker.....	5 25
1.	"	William Case.....	6 75
2.	"	Columbus Gray.....	12 00
2.	"	Charles Cooper.....	5 25
2.	"	John H. Smith.....	4 25
2.	"	Michael Breziski.....	4 25
2.	A. J. Davis.....	Onions.....	3 00
2.	discharged convict.....	Richard Price.....	5 00
3.	J. J. McNailey, agent.....	Freight.....	179 24
3.	J. W. Herring, agent.....	"	14 75
3.	Lee Dixon.....	Corn.....	17 10
4.	discharged convict.....	Walter Margee.....	3 75
4.	"	W. Kennedy.....	4 25
6.	pay-roll.....	December roll.....	6,879 95
7.	discharged convict.....	Anna McFoo.....	4 00
7.	"	George Burk.....	6 25
7.	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.....	2 50
8.	discharged convict.....	James Manning.....	7 25
8.	"	James Irving.....	7 25
9.	"	Ben Washington.....	3 75
9.	"	William Mitchell.....	5 25
9.	"	James Hughes.....	5 25
9.	"	A. P. Sills.....	5 25
10.	Alkire Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	206 15
10.	Armour Packing Co.....	Butterline.....	42 00
10.	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Turkeys, etc.....	344 96
10.	A. Brandenberger.....	Paints, etc.....	7 65
10.	J. H. Conrath.....	Yeast.....	35 00
10.	Capitol Brewery Co.....	Ice.....	3 75
10.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry goods.....	8 93
10.	Commercial Elec. Sup. Co.....	Electric supplies.....	22 34
10.	Cahill, Swift & Co.....	Ells, Tees, etc.....	402 60
10.	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	455 00
10.	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	3,155 15
10.	Glesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	342 13
10.	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	193 95
10.	General Elect. Co.....	Electrical supplies.....	23 25
10.	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime, etc.....	60 12
10.	Al. Duncan.....	Straw.....	4 70
10.	R. S. Harvey.....	Wood.....	1,185 20
10.	Ben Hagner.....	Potatoes.....	7 00
10.	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	8 45
10.	E. R. Hogg.....	Lumber.....	117 64
10.	E. Holtschneider.....	"	138 26
10.	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
10.	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	573 69
10.	Moses P. Johnson & Co.....	Belting, etc.....	708 93
10.	L. C. Lohman.....	Cement, etc.....	8 00
10.	Charlie Knaup.....	Gum boots.....	3 50
10.	J. A. Linhardt.....	Cuspadores.....	1 00
10.	Moffit-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	172 02
10.	Meyer-Schmidt Grocery Co.....	Beans.....	82 22
10.	Missouri & Kansas Tel. Co.....	Rent of instruments.....	15 00
10.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	343 00
10.	National Syrup Ref. Co.....	Syrup.....	115 36
10.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....	Pipe, etc.....	51 88
10.	Philip Ott.....	Lumber.....	14 07
10.	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	2 35
10.	Platte & Thornburg.....	Whitewash.....	4 56
10.	Rainwater & Doneghy.....	Hats.....	65 40
19.	Rogers, Brown & Meacham.....	Cement.....	34 60
10.	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co.....	Saw-dust, etc.....	8 75
10.	Schultz Dry-Goods Co.....	Velvet.....	25
10.	F. Smith & Son Grocery Co.....	Cranberries.....	42 50
10.	Simonsen-Walter Mfg. Co.....	Shafting, etc.....	480 00
10.	Southern Elect. Sup. Co.....	Electrical supplies.....	1 00
10.	St. Louis Iron & Mch. Co.....	Engine.....	1,350 00
10.	Standard Carbon Co.....	Carbons.....	60 00
10.	H. T. Simon, Gregory & Co.....	Dry-goods.....	3,659 99
10.	Thorn & Hunkins.....	Cement.....	68 05
10.	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery.....	10 00
10.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oil.....	116 52
10.	H. Schulte.....	Potatoes.....	13 15
10.	Lawrence Wagner.....	Rope.....	85
10.	Phoenix Glass Co.....	Tulips, etc.....	9 04
19.	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	35 55

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

Jan. 10..	By A. Priesmeyer.....	Shoes.....	\$1 35
10..	Miss G. Aubuchon.....	Hats.....	1 25
10..	N. DeWyl & Son.....	Combs.....	50
10..	Jefferson City L., H. & P. Co.	Gas.....	1 00
10..	William M. Todd.....	Express to Chicago.....	42 50
10..	Heinrichs & Fleming.....	Chairs, etc.....	26 00
10..	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal.....	3,872 50
10..	Shockley & Ruthven.....	Hardware.....	2 30
10..	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc.....	1 50
10..	J. L. Pace.....	Trip to St. Louis.....	5 50
10..	Glark Guffy.....	Milk.....	31 00
10..	R. H. Berryman.....	Notary fees.....	5 00
10..	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps, etc.....	10 00
10..	L. Waters.....	Potatoes.....	104 80
10..	discharged convict.....	William Phillips.....	9 00
10..	P. Holt.....	Oats.....	92 87
11..	discharged convict.....	Lee Fultz.....	9 00
11..	" ".....	G. Hayes.....	5 00
11..	" ".....	Charles Frey.....	4 25
11..	" ".....	F. Guyott.....	7 50
11..	" ".....	Jeff. Carmack.....	12 00
11..	" ".....	Geo. F. Medcalf.....	12 00
11..	" ".....	James Oglesby.....	12 00
11..	" ".....	Jacob Voght.....	4 25
11..	" ".....	John Skinner.....	4 25
11..	" ".....	William Bartell.....	4 25
11..	" ".....	Thomas Hunter.....	4 25
11..	" ".....	Jacob Brennan.....	4 25
13..	" ".....	W. F. Askens.....	5 25
15..	" ".....	Voldi Stone.....	9 00
15..	" ".....	Mary Schulte.....	4 25
15..	George W. Maddox.....	Taking convict Vernon Co.....	14 00
16..	discharged convict.....	Chas. Innman.....	6 75
16..	" ".....	John Godfrey.....	9 00
17..	" ".....	Eugene McGill.....	4 25
17..	" ".....	John Malcolm.....	4 25
17..	" ".....	Thos. H. Tracey.....	3 75
18..	" ".....	Alonzo Burns.....	6 75
18..	" ".....	Sig Engard.....	5 25
20..	S. Kaufman.....	Hay.....	84 90
23..	discharged convict.....	C. Crossman.....	4 25
23..	" ".....	Gus Pitts.....	6 75
23..	" ".....	John Hendrix.....	8 75
23..	" ".....	Walter Gott.....	8 75
23..	" ".....	A. E. Cox.....	8 75
24..	" ".....	J. W. Payton.....	8 75
25..	" ".....	Geo. Williams.....	4 50
25..	" ".....	Ollie Higbee.....	4 50
25..	" ".....	Geo. C. Harvey.....	9 50
27..	" ".....	J. C. Daniels.....	4 25
28..	" ".....	Frank Clark.....	6 75
28..	" ".....	William Murphy.....	8 75
29..	" ".....	Sherman Guthridge.....	5 00
29..	" ".....	Mack Lee.....	5 25
29..	" ".....	George Payton.....	3 50
29..	" ".....	W. A. Snyder.....	8 75
29..	" ".....	W. J. Ball.....	4 25
30..	" ".....	Jno. Mulcahly.....	4 25
31..	" ".....	Hiram York.....	10 00
31..	" ".....	Dick Berry.....	8 75
31..	" ".....	Geo. McNabney.....	9 75
31..	" ".....	Joe Royston.....	4 25
31..	" ".....	Sam McKinney.....	10 00
31..	" ".....	Nathan Samper.....	9 50

\$26,629 29

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 1.	By discharged convict.....	Harry Willis.....	\$9 00
1.	"	Ed. Hardin.....	6 75
1.	"	Chas. Saunders.....	4 25
1.	"	Reuben Toller.....	4 25
1.	"	Henry Beddis.....	4 25
3.	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Clock rent, etc.....	3 10
3.	J. W. Herring.....	Freight.....	97
3.	J. J. McNally, agent.....		177 43
4.	discharged convict.....	Thomas J. Wallace.....	9 75
4.	"	I. A. McCoombs.....	9 75
5.	"	Ida Hall.....	4 25
5.	"	Henry Palmer.....	5 25
5.	"	Chas. Adams.....	9 50
5.	pay-roll.....	January roll.....	6,806 35
6.	discharged convict.....	G. G. Clark.....	2 50
6.	"	Ada Simpson.....	9 50
6.	"	O. L. Paulett.....	4 25
7.	"	I. G. Hopper.....	4 25
7.	"	Frank Ewing.....	7 00
8.	"	David Ousley.....	2 50
8.	"	James Kelley.....	4 25
8.	"	Chas. Borling.....	4 25
8.	"	W. A. Downs.....	13 00
8.	"	Mike Staffelback.....	10 00
10.	Armour Packing Co.....	Beef, etc.....	984 00
10.	Andrae & Roetter.....	Horse hire.....	2 50
10.	Alkire Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	394 28
10.	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	"	44 28
10.	A. Brandenberger.....	Paints, etc.....	1 30
10.	Burch, Mason & Co.....	Onions.....	19 85
10.	J. B. Bryant.....	Corn.....	73 15
10.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry-goods.....	6 72
10.	Julius Conrath.....	Yeast.....	28 00
10.	Philip Carey Mfg. Co.....	Asbestos.....	118 24
10.	Lee Dixon.....	Corn.....	72 20
10.	Al Duncan.....	Straw.....	28 40
10.	Excelstor Mfg. Co.....	Tin, etc.....	110 38
10.	R. B. Gray China Co.....	Chimneys, etc.....	17 85
10.	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	186 55
10.	Clark Guffy.....	Milk.....	31 00
10.	D. Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	20 35
10.	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime.....	71 27
10.	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	2,757 05
10.	E. Holtschneider.....	Lumber.....	96 67
10.	E. R. Hogg.....	"	127 98
10.	Jesse W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	8 00
10.	Jefferson City L., H. & P. Co.....	Gas.....	1 10
10.	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
10.	Jefferson Shoe Co.....	Shoe-nails, etc.....	1 10
10.	Moses P. Johnson Mfg. Co.....	Belting, etc.....	365 78
10.	W. B. Grider.....	Potatoes.....	90 15
10.	Kokens Barber Supply Co.....	Barber supplies.....	22 20
10.	Theo. A. Kochs.....	Repairing razors.....	2 90
10.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	330 00
10.	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	192 91
10.	S. P. Moore.....	Hay.....	87 95
10.	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	12 90
10.	O. Mayer.....	Bake pan.....	85
10.	Moore & Bolton.....	Carriage hire.....	16 00
10.	McKenna & Kolkmeyer.....	Beef.....	3 71
10.	G. M. Maus.....	Repairing carriage.....	12 45
10.	National Syrup Refining Co.....	Syrup.....	144 48
10.	Philip Ott.....	Lumber.....	30 61
10.	George Porth.....	Needles.....	70
10.	A. Priemeyer.....	Shoes.....	1 35
10.	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	1 65
10.	Peper Tobacco Warehouse.....	Tobacco.....	655 29
10.	J. L. Pace.....	Trip to St. Louis.....	6 50
10.	J. S. Ream & Son.....	Broom corn.....	5 46
10.	Jacob Rost.....	Potatoes.....	17 15
10.	Shultz Dry-Goods Co.....	Dry-goods.....	6 19
10.	Shockley & Ruthven.....	Hardware.....	5 95
10.	Miss G. Aubuchon.....	Women's hats.....	75
10.	Henry Schmidt.....	Repairing harness.....	60
10.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Saw-dust, etc.....	5 50
10.	Singer Mfg. Co.....	Sewing machine.....	40 00
10.	St. Louis Glass & Q. Co.....	Chimneys, etc.....	15 50
10.	H. T. Simon-Gregory & Co.....	Dry-goods.....	1,473 62
10.	Thorne & Hunkins.....	Fire-clay.....	33 00
10.	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery.....	58 00
10.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	94 71
10.	Witte Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	40 59
10.	Wrought Iron Range Co.....	Iron, etc.....	15 52

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

Feb. 10..	By George W. Walthers.....	Potatoes.....	\$113 95
10..	Post-Dispatch.....	Advertising.....	2 40
10..	Journal of Commerce.....	".....	4 20
10..	St. Louis Chronicle.....	".....	2 10
10..	Journal Co.....	".....	1 26
10..	Kansas City Star.....	".....	1 50
10..	Springfield Republican.....	".....	80
10..	St. Louis Republic.....	".....	1 80
10..	Chicago Herald.....	".....	2 70
10..	T. H. Delano Publishing Co.....	".....	4 00
10..	Herold Publishing Co.....	".....	1 05
10..	Journal Printing Co.....	".....	1 05
10..	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal.....	\$,931 36
10..	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps.....	10 00
10..	Globe Printing Co.....	Advertising.....	6 00
10..	discharged convict.....	Chas. Barton.....	9 75
11..	".....	Chris Yocum.....	6 75
12..	".....	J. W. Richardson.....	8 75
12..	".....	Mike Steiner.....	1 00
12..	".....	Chas. Delong.....	9 00
12..	".....	Chas. Evans.....	8 75
12..	".....	Frank Noble.....	6 50
12..	".....	John Shafer.....	9 75
12..	Gazette Printing Co.....	Advertising.....	1 05
13..	discharged convict.....	Monroe Garrett.....	10 00
13..	".....	William Johnson.....	4 25
13..	".....	R. F. Lane.....	9 75
14..	".....	J. C. Younger.....	9 75
14..	".....	Jerry Tomlinson.....	2 75
15..	".....	Anderson Britt.....	4 00
15..	".....	Louis Grosyeau.....	4 25
15..	".....	Charles Thomas.....	7 75
17..	".....	J. M. Meyers.....	12 00
17..	".....	Levi Patton.....	2 50
17..	".....	Joseph Chartrand.....	4 25
20..	".....	Max Broke.....	5 25
20..	".....	Frank Monroe.....	7 00
20..	".....	F. L. Flanders.....	5 25
21..	".....	Duncan Jourdan.....	5 25
21..	".....	John Rolly.....	7 00
21..	".....	Wm. Cessna.....	7 00
22..	".....	J. G. Morse.....	5 25
22..	".....	Joseph Green.....	4 25
22..	".....	Richard Hack.....	4 25
22..	".....	Harry Mitchell.....	10 00
22..	".....	Charles Devers.....	8 75
22..	".....	Joe Davis.....	9 75
25..	".....	John Shuck.....	8 50
25..	".....	Guld Hatcher.....	9 50
27..	".....	R. L. Davis.....	9 75
27..	".....	James Smith.....	5 75
28..	".....	George A. Bowman.....	7 25
28..	".....	Wm. Smith.....	4 25
28..	".....	John Dial.....	6 25
28..	Victor Ehler.....	Aid in capture escaped con.....	5 00
29..	discharged convict.....	J. R. Wallace.....	4 25
			\$20,757 88

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

MARCH.

Mch. 2..	By discharged convict	James Franklin.....	\$5 25
2..	"	John Owens.....	5 25
3..	"	Charles Smith.....	6 50
3..	"	William Roe.....	8 75
3..	J. J. McNally, agent	Freight.....	298 03
3..	J. W. Herring, agent		23 89
4..	discharged convict.....	James Lewis.....	7 00
4..	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.....	2 30
5..	pay-roll	February roll.....	6,693 30
6..	discharged convict.....	John A. Cameron.....	4 25
6..	"	W. H. Hazel.....	7 00
7..	"	John Bowles.....	5 75
7..	"	Guy Shepfer.....	4 25
7..	"	Theo. Johnson.....	3 50
9..	"	John Barney.....	8 50
9..	"	C. M. Creston.....	10 00
9..	"	Jas. Marshall.....	4 25
10..	Armour Packing Co.....	Beef.....	1,128 00
10..	Alkire Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	200 35
10..	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oils.....	268 20
10..	The Bradstreet Co.....	Advertising.....	9 00
10..	W. C. Boyer.....	Yeast.....	16 80
10..	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Groceries.....	28 75
10..	Julius Conrath.....	Yeast.....	7 00
10..	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry-goods.....	7 29
10..	J. H. Chinn.....	Express St. Joe.....	19 90
10..	Commercial Electric Sup. Co.....	Electric supplies.....	15 70
10..	Sam'l Cupples W. W. Co.....	Broom corn.....	100 23
10..	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	933 00
10..	George Distler.....	Dried apples.....	32 40
10..	Al. Duncan.....	Straw.....	35 39
10..	Eaton & Prince Co.....	Shafting.....	29 00
10..	James F. Ewing, agent.....	Salt.....	80 00
10..	Excelsior Mfg. Co.....	Shears, etc.....	2 08
10..	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc.....	3 20
10..	A. Brandenberger.....	"	3 70
10..	Dan Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	7 35
10..	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	225 99
10..	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	2,365 55
10..	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime, etc.....	67 60
10..	E. Holtschneider.....	Lumber.....	41 43
10..	E. K. Hogg.....	"	149 70
10..	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	3 40
10..	Herfurth, Buchanan & Co.....	Onions.....	12 67
10..	Heine Safety Boiler Co.....	Hose.....	20 40
10..	Jos. M. Hayes Wollen Co.....	Cassimere.....	17 35
10..	Abe Helm.....	Clothing, etc.....	27 75
10..	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
10..	Moses P. Johnson & Co.....	Rope, etc.....	31 26
10..	L. C. Lohman.....	Cement.....	31 47
10..	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	243 06
10..	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	44 86
10..	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	347 50
10..	National Syrup Ref. Co.....	Molasses.....	147 84
10..	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....	Pipe, etc.....	187 75
10..	B. F. Norris & Co.....	Potatoes.....	92 04
10..	Philip Ott.....	Lumber.....	14 90
10..	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	1 60
10..	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	1 40
10..	George Porth.....	Needles.....	30
10..	Rainwater Hat Co.....	Hats.....	70 56
10..	Jacob Rost.....	Potatoes.....	14 30
10..	Frank Sinderman.....	"	35 35
10..	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Smithing, coal, etc.....	80 27
10..	Adam Scheer.....	Straw.....	12 92
10..	St. Louis Glass & Q. Co.....	Lamp chimneys.....	15 50
10..	Hy. Schmidt.....	Sewing machines.....	200 60
10..	Shockley & Ruthven.....	Hardware.....	8 30
10..	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	Repairing, etc.....	2 70
10..	F. Smith & Son Grocer Co.....	Groceries.....	297 21
10..	H. T. Simon-Gregory Co.....	Dry-goods.....	913 72
10..	S. Goldman.....	Photographs.....	1 00
10..	St. Louis Post-Dispatch.....	Advertising.....	34 20
10..	Jacob Tanner.....	Cement.....	5 00
10..	Tribune Printing Co.....	Advertising, etc.....	25 75
10..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	107 77
10..	Witte Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	40
10..	G. W. Walthers.....	Potatoes.....	79 15
10..	Steamer J. R. Spencer.....	Ferriage.....	2 50
10..	Henry Andrae.....	Horse hire.....	2 00
10..	John A. Linhardt.....	Groceries.....	3 65
10..	Glark Guffy.....	Milk.....	29 00
10..	Jefferson City L., H., P. Co.....	Gas.....	50

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

Mch. 10.	By C. P. Hager	Beans.....	\$12 00
10.	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps	10 00
10.	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal	3,501 59
10.	A. Priesmeyer.....	Shoes	1 35
10.	Cole County Democrat.....	Advertising.....	4 00
10.	Silgo Iron Store Co.....	Iron, etc.....	35 79
10.	J. L. Pace	Trip St. Louis.....	6 50
10.	discharged convict.....	Henry Gorman.....	4 75
10.	"	Charles Williams.....	4 75
10.	"	Cash Sexton	9 50
11.	"	Charles Hough	8 00
11.	"	Fred. Smith.....	8 00
11.	"	J. H. Conklin.....	8 00
11.	"	B. W. Cooper.....	8 00
11.	"	E. B. Sharp.....	8 00
11.	"	Ed. Fisher	4 25
11.	"	James Hunn	5 25
12.	"	Charles Cook	8 75
12.	"	Charles Russell.....	8 75
13.	"	Calvin Inman.....	10 00
13.	"	Jackson Counts	10 00
13.	"	George Thomas	5 25
14.	"	Geo. R. Beckwith.....	9 50
14.	"	Wm. Hiltbrann.....	5 50
14.	"	Jos. Melton.....	10 50
14.	"	Geo. Ashley	13 75
16.	"	Frank Fulton.....	8 00
16.	"	Emil Fleig.....	5 50
16.	"	Maria Raven	8 50
17.	"	Lizette Christian	6 75
18.	"	John Woods.....	8 75
18.	"	Wm. Berrie.....	6 75
18.	"	Charles Starks.....	5 25
18.	"	Harry Stephens	5 25
18.	"	Bert Chamberlain	5 25
18.	"	S. H. Miller.....	13 75
19.	"	Geo. W. Thompson.....	5 25
19.	"	George Bryant	8 50
19.	"	Grant Mathias.....	13 75
20.	"	Otha Gridner.....	9 50
20.	"	Oscar Grant	9 50
20.	"	F. M. Moss.....	6 75
20.	"	Chas. Stephens.....	11 00
20.	"	Wm. Allen.....	5 25
21.	"	Edward Moore.....	5 25
21.	"	Wm. Hardwick.....	6 75
21.	"	John E. Roberts.....	3 75
21.	"	Grant Wren.....	3 75
21.	"	Joseph Smith.....	3 75
21.	"	John Hodges	3 75
21.	"	William Harvey	4 25
21.	"	Garland Bates.....	5 50
23.	"	John Hogan.....	4 25
23.	"	John Wiseback.....	10 00
23.	"	Charles Lee.....	10 00
23.	"	John Story.....	5 50
24.	"	Thos. Hendricks.....	5 75
24.	"	Wm. Bismark	5 25
25.	"	Fred. Gullett	9 25
25.	"	Lee Brewer	9 50
25.	"	A. Wellenkamp	4 00
25.	"	Wm. Stack.....	4 25
25.	"	Edward Shields	4 25
25.	"	Henry Palmer.....	4 50
25.	"	J. M. Cook	4 50
25.	"	Wm. Perkins.....	5 50
26.	"	Thos. Bradshaw	4 25
26.	"	Arthur Chiles	9 50
26.	"	Edward O'Toole	4 25
26.	"	John O'Brien.....	5 50
27.	"	Chas. Barley.....	4 25
27.	"	Abe Lowe	5 25
28.	"	James Swesey.....	9 00
28.	"	M. Carrington.....	7 00
28.	"	Wm. Smith.....	4 00
28.	"	James Kidwell.....	5 50
28.	"	Walter Wilson.....	4 25
28.	"	William Gill.....	6 75
28.	"	Jas. Connors.....	4 25
31.	"	Richard Whittaker.....	7 75
31.	"	Hubbark Scott.....	10 00
31.	"	Jett Davis.....	10 00

\$20,424 74

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

APRIL.

April 1..	By discharged convict.....	J. W. Martindale.....	\$3 75
1..	"	W. H. Barr.....	5 25
1..	"	George Cleaver.....	3 75
1..	"	Chas. Davis.....	3 75
1..	"	Jno. Williams.....	3 75
1..	"	Jas. Henderson.....	3 75
2..	"	Edward Johnson.....	4 25
2..	"	Benjamin Crow.....	9 00
2..	"	Joseph Nickle.....	4 25
3..	"	George Cooper.....	6 00
3..	"	George Brooks.....	4 25
3..	J. J. McNally, agent.....	Freight.....	185 47
3..	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.....	3 70
4..	pay-roll.....	March roll.....	6,693 30
4..	discharged convict.....	H. Montgomery.....	4 25
4..	R. A. Gordon.....	Potatoes.....	4 60
7..	discharged convict.....	Thos. Owens.....	4 25
7..	"	Charles Koss.....	4 25
7..	"	M. H. Jamison.....	10 00
7..	"	Otto Studman.....	5 25
7..	"	Lou Belle Ward.....	10 00
7..	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps, etc.....	11 25
8..	discharged convict.....	Allen Craft.....	5 75
8..	"	Thomas Lees.....	8 75
8..	"	Brack Nall.....	10 50
8..	"	Richard Brown.....	4 25
8..	"	Aaron Dickerson.....	8 50
8..	"	Henry Williams.....	4 25
9..	"	Peter Bunnell.....	8 75
9..	"	Jas. W. Todd.....	5 25
9..	"	Warren Colter.....	8 75
10..	Armour Packing Co.....	Beef, etc.....	1,092 50
10..	A. S. Aloe & Co.....	Drawing paper.....	3 87
10..	Alkire Grocery Co.....	Coffee.....	203 11
10..	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Groceries.....	28 07
10..	A. Brandenberger.....	Paints, etc.....	1 95
10..	W. C. Boyer.....	Yeast.....	27 00
10..	A. W. Barton.....	Trimming trees.....	16 75
10..	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry-goods.....	15 84
10..	Capitol Brewery Co.....	Ice.....	3 25
10..	W. B. Dulle.....	Potatoes.....	24 25
10..	W. W. Davis.....	Hay.....	8 15
10..	Al. Duncan.....	Straw.....	29 42
10..	M. Distler.....	Dried apples.....	7 14
10..	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	186 00
10..	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc.....	6 35
10..	R. E. Glover.....	Pickles.....	20 00
10..	Clark Guffy.....	Milk.....	31 60
10..	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime.....	10 72
10..	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	2,480 75
10..	Glesecke Boot and Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	162 16
10..	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	360 20
10..	E. Holtschneider.....	Lumber.....	109 18
10..	E. R. Hogg.....	".....	233 01
10..	C. P. Hager.....	Beans, etc.....	22 50
10..	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	4 05
10..	Peter Henderson & Co.....	Garden seed.....	11 53
10..	Jefferson City L., H., P. Co.....	Gas.....	2 25
10..	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
10..	Kansas City Star.....	Advertising coal.....	34 20
10..	George H. Leach.....	Potatoes.....	49 85
10..	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	1 55
10..	Meyer-Morfield Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	533 50
10..	Missouri and Kansas Tel. Co.....	Rent.....	15 00
10..	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	472 51
10..	National Syrup Refining Co.....	Syrup.....	143 68
10..	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....	Iron pipe, etc.....	145 84
10..	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	5 40
10..	George Porth.....	Eye glasses, etc.....	3 05
10..	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegram.....	50
10..	N. T. Richardson.....	Repairing.....	65
10..	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Saw-dust, etc.....	6 75
10..	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	Harness, etc.....	14 40
10..	Shockley & Ruthven.....	Hardware.....	6 34
10..	R. Swallow.....	Potatoes.....	15 90
10..	Schultz Dry-goods Co.....	Dry-goods.....	8 59
10..	Theo. Schweigert.....	Potatoes.....	19 95
10..	Adam Scheer.....	Potatoes, etc.....	165 12
10..	C. Sundemeyer.....	Potatoes.....	7 65
10..	Star Clothing Co.....	Thread.....	2 10
10..	Standard Shoe Co.....	Shoes.....	93 80
10..	H. T. Simon-Gregory Co.....	Dry-goods.....	531 07
10..	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery.....	5 00

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

April 10..	By W. M. Todd.....	Expenses to Kansas City....	\$27 50
10..	W. W. Tuttle & Co.....	Tobacco.....	583 52
10..	L. D. Vogle.....	Iron, etc.....	39 65
10..	J. C. Wade.....	Potatoes.....	28 20
10..	G. W. Walther.....	".....	31 00
10..	Frank Walther.....	".....	8 05
10..	A. H. Walther.....	".....	19 70
10..	Witte Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	6 64
10..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	91 01
10..	Consolidated Coal Co.....	Coal.....	1,908 38
10..	Lexington Coal Mining Co.....	".....	1,608 57
10..	D. Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	23 95
10..	T. G. Burkhardt.....	Repairing clock.....	1 25
10..	A. Priesmeyer.....	Shoes.....	2 70
10..	Mrs. A. C. Sherwood.....	Women's hats.....	5 45
10..	William Jump.....	Potatoes.....	10 10
10..	discharged convict.....	Andy Lock.....	7 00
10..	".....	Chas. Johnson.....	4 25
11..	".....	A. B. Johnson.....	13 75
11..	".....	William Burns.....	4 25
11..	".....	Richard Edwards.....	4 25
11..	".....	Grant Basll.....	5 25
11..	".....	William Payne.....	3 75
11..	".....	Wm. Shockley.....	10 00
11..	".....	Lee Lusby.....	6 25
11..	".....	Sam Edwards.....	4 25
11..	".....	Mary Gray.....	7 75
14..	".....	W. A. Simms.....	7 50
14..	".....	Chas. Parr.....	5 25
15..	".....	Charles Holt.....	9 50
16..	".....	John Harper.....	7 00
17..	".....	Felix Bradley.....	7 00
17..	".....	Jno. O'Connor.....	5 25
17..	".....	Willie Williams.....	8 50
17..	".....	Frank Barton.....	5 00
18..	".....	Herman Sanders.....	3 75
18..	".....	Dell Ozler.....	4 00
18..	".....	Wesley Perdue.....	9 50
18..	".....	Press Prown.....	3 00
21..	".....	Bud Massey.....	9 50
21..	".....	Carrie Lewis.....	4 25
22..	".....	Georgia Scott.....	4 25
22..	".....	Calvin Jackson.....	4 25
22..	".....	Newton Ellis.....	4 25
23..	".....	Mike McNamara.....	4 25
23..	".....	A. Underwood.....	9 50
23..	".....	William Green.....	9 50
23..	".....	Frank Cogan.....	9 50
23..	".....	W. H. Kennedy.....	2 75
23..	".....	L. Mattineer.....	7 00
24..	".....	Beverly Johnson.....	4 25
24..	".....	Joseph Toney.....	1 00
25..	".....	Frank Ganaway.....	4 25
25..	".....	Lary Haywood.....	4 25
25..	".....	Jacob Kunze.....	4 25
25..	".....	Thos. Williams.....	4 25
28..	".....	William Long.....	9 00
29..	".....	B. F. Adams.....	4 25
29..	".....	W. W. Moir.....	4 25
29..	".....	E. W. Branstetter.....	6 50
29..	".....	J. D. Bird.....	9 00
30..	".....	William Carter.....	5 25
30..	".....	William Williams.....	10 00
30..	".....	Lee Turner.....	4 25
30..	".....	M. Hendricks.....	4 25
30..	".....	J. R. Darden.....	8 50
30..	".....	Henry Quinlan.....	4 25
30..	".....	Thomas Hays.....	4 25
30..	".....	Frank Scott.....	4 25
30..	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps.....	10 00

\$19,447 71

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

MAY.

May 1..	By Koken Barber Supply Co....	Barber supplies	\$3 20
1..	discharged convict.....	Franklin Reed.....	9 50
1..	"	James Burnes.....	11 00
2..	"	Arthur Johnson.....	8 00
2..	"	William Dries.....	4 25
2..	"	James Fleming.....	5 25
2..	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.....	3 00
2..	J. W. Herring, agent.....	Freight	1 50
2..	J. W. Herring, agent.....	"	1 81
2..	J. J. McNally, agent.....	"	166 41
4..	discharged convict.....	Thomas Jones.....	4 25
4..	"	Lee Roberts.....	4 25
4..	"	H. T. Farmer.....	3 75
5..	"	Henry Lucas.....	5 25
5..	pay-roll	April roll.....	6,643 30
5..	J. M. Anderson & Co.....	Groceries.....	428 44
7..	Armour Packing Co.....	Empty sacks.....	112 50
7..	W. C. Boyer.....	Yeast	21 60
7..	A. Brandenberger.....	Paints, etc.....	2 70
7..	Busch & Purzner.....	Flower plants.....	46 20
7..	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Groceries.....	71 75
7..	Commercial Electric Sup. Co.	Electric supplies.....	26 40
7..	Cole County Democrat.....	Advertising.....	5 85
7..	Capitol Brewery Co.....	Ice	48 20
7..	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry-goods.....	5 00
7..	Cincinnati Price Current.....	Advertising.....	3 00
7..	Al. Duncan.....	Straw	15 73
7..	G. H. Duile Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	517 50
7..	Griffith & Edwards.....	Garden seed.....	33 40
7..	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Leather, etc.....	27 66
7..	W. B. Grider.....	Potatoes.....	12 60
7..	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co.....	Whitewash brushes.....	13 00
7..	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime.....	61 25
7..	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	2,258 75
7..	L. D. Hart.....	Potatoes.....	141 05
7..	Henry Hentzer.....	"	18 50
7..	O. P. Hager.....	"	9 00
7..	Abe Heim.....	Clothing.....	3 00
7..	E. Holtschneider.....	Lumber.....	47 99
7..	E. R. Hogg.....	"	132 25
7..	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	11 70
7..	Heine Safety Boiler Co.....	Arches, etc.....	48 00
7..	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water	291 67
7..	Moses P. Johnson & Co.....	Shafting, etc.....	133 29
7..	Kansas City Star.....	Advertising.....	10 54
7..	Gus A. LeBeis.....	Potatoes.....	8 40
7..	L. C. Lohman.....	Cement.....	8 25
7..	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	15 00
7..	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	154 77
7..	W. H. Morlock.....	Implements.....	12 70
7..	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.....	Four and meal.....	160 50
7..	B. F. Norris & Co.....	Potatoes.....	44 72
7..	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....	Valves, etc.....	34 11
7..	National Syrup Refining Co.	Syrup.....	286 05
7..	Philip Ott.....	Lumber.....	26 04
7..	Pacific Express Co.....	Express	25
7..	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	75
7..	J. L. Pace.....	Trip to St. Louis.....	6 50
7..	N. T. Richardson.....	Whip.....	1 25
7..	Rainwater Hat Co.....	Hats.....	355 32
7..	St. Louis Post-Dispatch.....	Advertising.....	44 00
7..	Hy. Schmidt.....	Needles, etc.....	8 05
7..	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Iron, etc.....	30 98
7..	Standard Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	516 30
7..	H. T. Simon-Gregory & Co.....	Dry-goods.....	895 46
7..	Tribune Printing Co.....	Advertising, etc.....	43 75
7..	John Tellman.....	Potatoes.....	8 25
7..	Harry Whitney.....	Trip to St. Louis.....	9 85
7..	J. C. Wade.....	Potatoes.....	13 65
7..	Walther & Goldammer.....	Matting.....	3 50
7..	N. R. Wells.....	Potatoes.....	6 50
7..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils	110 05
7..	Witte Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	33 26
7..	Shockley & Ruthven.....	"	9 40
7..	Dan Gundelfinger.....	"	17 35
7..	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc.....	25 20
7..	Victor Zuber.....	Pipe, etc.....	9 25
7..	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.	Saw-dust.....	4 50
7..	Clark Guffy.....	Milk	30 00
7..	Rogers, Brown & Meacham.....	Pig Iron.....	240 00
7..	Lexington Coal Mining Co.....	Coal.....	1,226 75
7..	discharged convict.....	James Loney.....	6 00
7..	"	O. H. Clark.....	5 00

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

May 7..	By discharged convict.....	Chas. Francis.....	\$5 75
7..	".....	Henry Greenwood.....	5 75
7..	".....	Wm. Maroney.....	4 25
7..	John Pringer.....	Potatoes.....	2 25
7..	discharged convict.....	Frank Ansell.....	5 50
7..	Kansas City Star.....	Advertising.....	43 46
8..	discharged convict.....	Frank Edwards.....	4 25
8..	".....	Harley Johns.....	5 50
8..	".....	Edw. Bolling.....	8 50
8..	".....	Frank Kennedy.....	4 25
8..	".....	S. O. Reynolds.....	5 50
8..	".....	George Peale.....	4 25
8..	J. W. Henry.....	Tobacco, etc.....	10 00
9..	discharged convict.....	Mike McGrath.....	4 25
9..	".....	Harry Graham.....	4 25
11..	".....	Warren Fields.....	4 25
11..	".....	Geo. W. Bennett.....	8 75
11..	".....	Jas. Duckworth.....	4 00
11..	".....	W. A. Jackson.....	10 00
11..	".....	David Bowman.....	4 25
12..	".....	Frank Day.....	9 75
12..	".....	Jno. McLaughlin.....	4 25
12..	".....	Albert Bellmaster.....	4 25
12..	".....	A. B. Straus.....	4 00
12..	".....	Henry Scott.....	4 25
12..	".....	J. E. Burgess.....	2 50
12..	".....	Dennis Kavanaugh.....	4 25
12..	".....	Peter Lohman.....	4 25
13..	".....	Guy Granger.....	10 00
13..	".....	Allen Howland.....	8 50
14..	".....	Eugene Harper.....	7 00
14..	".....	V. Williams.....	4 25
15..	".....	Edward White.....	10 00
15..	".....	Sam Starks.....	8 50
15..	".....	Frank Foster.....	3 00
15..	".....	James Tracey.....	3 00
15..	".....	G. W. Bates.....	10 00
16..	".....	Ed. Jester.....	4 50
16..	".....	Alex. Smith.....	4 50
16..	".....	John Ryan.....	4 25
16..	".....	James Hines.....	6 00
16..	".....	S. D. Cox.....	10 00
16..	".....	Henry Holman.....	7 00
18..	".....	Turner Sanders.....	3 75
18..	".....	Jos. Douglas.....	4 25
18..	".....	Jno. Williams.....	2 75
18..	".....	Jerry Woodson.....	7 00
18..	".....	Minnie Cline.....	4 25
18..	".....	Bert McCabe.....	2 50
19..	".....	George Loney.....	10 00
19..	".....	John Irwin.....	4 25
19..	".....	Jno L. Jones.....	4 25
19..	".....	James Harper.....	7 00
19..	".....	Joseph Schmidt.....	4 25
21..	".....	Emil Klosterman.....	4 25
21..	".....	Frank Lee.....	4 25
21..	".....	Jno. Johnson.....	9 75
21..	".....	Frank Deems.....	9 75
22..	".....	E. C. Collins.....	9 75
22..	".....	Harry Ray.....	9 75
23..	".....	Charles Alden.....	7 00
23..	".....	Lum Ross.....	5 25
23..	".....	Howard Webster.....	10 00
23..	".....	Jenkin Diggs.....	4 25
25..	".....	A. A. Thummell.....	8 75
25..	".....	Huston Lay.....	9 50
25..	".....	W. M. Conklin.....	8 75
25..	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps.....	10 00
26..	discharged convict.....	Dan'l Broadwater.....	8 75
26..	".....	Thomas Kennett.....	4 25
27..	".....	David Moulton.....	4 25
27..	".....	James Link.....	5 25
27..	".....	Dean Russ.....	8 75
27..	".....	Wm. Williams.....	5 25
28..	".....	William Dobbins.....	9 00
29..	".....	John A. Denny.....	8 75
29..	".....	John Jones.....	4 25
29..	".....	Thomas West.....	8 75
30..	".....	David Dale.....	5 25
30..	".....	Geo. Coleman.....	5 25
30..	".....	Mamie Adams.....	4 50
30..	".....	James Quinn.....	4 25
30..	".....	Wm. Johnson.....	4 25

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

JUNE.

June 1.	By discharged convict.....	Jack O'Brien.....	\$4 50
2.	"	Henry J. Fink.....	4 25
2.	"	Geo. Robertson.....	5 25
2.	"	James Lynch.....	5 25
2.	"	Walter Hamilton.....	7 00
2.	"	Chas. Powers.....	9 00
3.	"	Frank Williams.....	4 25
3.	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.....	2 80
3.	J. J. McNally, agent	Freight, etc.....	245 79
4.	discharged convict	F. O. Norvill.....	5 75
5.	"	Joseph Johnson.....	7 00
5.	"	Edward Harris.....	4 25
5.	"	Henry Schoeneck.....	4 25
5.	pay-roll.....	May roll.....	6,671 50
6.	discharged convict.....	Dave Woods.....	5 75
6.	"	J. B. Cooper.....	3 50
6.	"	William Gardner.....	10 00
6.	"	Geo. Meadows.....	10 00
6.	"	James Dukes.....	10 50
6.	"	Joseph Gleggson.....	5 25
6.	"	Jno. McDaniel.....	5 25
6.	"	Herbert Pope.....	4 25
8.	"	James Palsby.....	4 50
9.	"	Frank Stewart.....	4 50
9.	"	Arthur Bally.....	4 25
9.	"	Sam'l Martin.....	4 25
9.	"	Frank Wilson.....	4 25
9.	"	Charles Baker.....	4 25
9.	"	William Nelson.....	4 25
10.	Armour Packing Co.....	Meats.....	1,050 00
10.	A. S. Aloe & Co.....	Instruments.....	4 75
10.	Alkire Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	386 64
10.	Henry Andrae.....	Horse hire.....	8 50
10.	H. P. Andrae.....	Twine.....	40
10.	W. C. Boyer.....	Yeast.....	21 60
10.	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Groceries.....	63 26
10.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry-goods.....	9 16
10.	B. F. Coombs & Bro.....	Potatoes.....	67 49
10.	Commercial Elec. Supply Co.	Electric supplies.....	6 60
10.	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	512 00
10.	W. A. Dallmeyer, agent.....	Insurance.....	77 81
10.	N. DeWyl & Son.....	Combs.....	50
10.	Alex Duncan.....	Timber.....	7 00
10.	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc.....	44 43
10.	Clark Guffy.....	Milk.....	31 00
10.	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime.....	69 30
10.	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	2,237 78
10.	Gleseecke Boot and Shoe Co.	Shoes, etc.....	21 25
10.	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	8 75
10.	E. R. Hogg.....	Lumber.....	144 10
10.	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	7 15
10.	Ed. Holtschneider.....	Lumber.....	12 72
10.	L. D. Hart.....	Potatoes.....	98 35
10.	Insectoline Co.....	Insectoline.....	7 75
10.	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
10.	Jefferson City L. H. & P. Co.	Gas, etc.....	1 90
10.	Moses P. Johnson & Co.....	Pulleys, etc.....	40 05
10.	Koken Barber Supply Co.....	Razors, etc.....	15 50
10.	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	214 81
10.	Morrin, Powers & Co.....	Whisky.....	116 28
10.	McKenna & Kolkmeier.....	Corn beef.....	10 00
10.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co....	Flour and meal.....	172 10
10.	F. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....	Engine, etc.....	350 02
10.	National Syrup Refining Co..	Syrup.....	183 96
10.	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	2 20
10.	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	30
10.	A. Priessmeyer.....	Shoes.....	2 70
10.	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	Harness, etc.....	8 10
10.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.	Saw-dust, etc.....	12 20
10.	Simonsen-Walter Mfg. Co....	Rivets.....	1 00
10.	Schultz Dry-goods Co.....	Dry-goods.....	6 00
10.	Mrs. A. C. Sherwood.....	Women hats.....	2 50
10.	Standard Shoe Co.....	Shoes.....	737 60
10.	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Iron, etc.....	23 49
10.	St. Louis Glass & Q. Co.....	Lamps, etc.....	19 31
10.	A. F. Shapleigh Hardw. Co..	Hardware.....	59 28
10.	Sterling Refining Co.....	Boller compound.....	85 36
10.	H. T. Simon-Gregory D.G. Co.	Dry-goods.....	1,077 65
10.	Thorn & Hunkins L. C. Co....	Cement.....	56 80
10.	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery.....	3 50
10.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	79 93
10.	Witte Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	58 37
10.	Lexington Coal Mining Co....	Coal.....	1,486 20

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

June 10.	By Shockley & Ruthven.....	Hardware.....	\$2 66
10.	Dan Gundelfinger.....	".....	6 35
10.	B. F. Norris & Co.....	Potatoes.....	65 55
10.	George J. Vaughan, P. M.	Stamps.....	10 00
10.	Capitol Brewery Co.....	Ice.....	191 15
10.	J. L. Pace.....	Trip Kentucky.....	58 00
10.	discharged convict.....	J. P. Landis.....	5 00
10.	".....	Jas. Maloney.....	3 50
10.	".....	John Starks.....	4 25
10.	".....	Joseph George.....	3 50
10.	".....	Wm. Shannon.....	3 50
10.	".....	Chas. Carpenter.....	3 50
10.	".....	D. S. Stover.....	3 50
10.	".....	Sam Jones.....	11 00
10.	".....	Claud Tweedel.....	8 00
10.	".....	C. L. Simpson.....	3 50
11.	".....	A. H. Sneed.....	4 50
11.	".....	Luke Brown.....	8 75
11.	".....	Geo. Williams.....	4 25
11.	".....	E. C. Green.....	4 50
12.	".....	Henry Williams.....	1 00
12.	".....	William Weaver.....	9 00
12.	".....	Jesse Brown.....	7 00
12.	".....	James Williams.....	6 75
12.	".....	William Wilson.....	6 75
12.	".....	Wm. Bollemby.....	4 50
12.	D. J. C. Arnold.....	Brick moulds.....	24 30
13.	discharged convict.....	J. O. Bishop.....	5 25
13.	".....	Kim Madison.....	4 50
13.	".....	Augustus Smith.....	1 00
13.	".....	G. F. Whitlock.....	8 75
15.	".....	Squire Divers.....	4 25
15.	".....	N. J. Taylor.....	4 25
15.	".....	Frank Mitchell.....	4 25
15.	".....	Frank Coleman.....	4 25
16.	".....	Ol. Brown.....	8 75
16.	".....	Jas. Collins.....	4 25
17.	".....	Benj. Adams.....	3 75
17.	".....	Edw. Toussant.....	5 25
17.	William Wood & Co.....	Med. Journal.....	5 00
18.	discharged convict.....	Alex. Phippen.....	7 00
18.	".....	William Harris.....	5 25
18.	".....	John Wolf.....	9 75
18.	".....	William Grim.....	8 75
19.	E. J. Dougherty.....	For Thos. Quinlan.....	4 50
19.	discharged convict.....	Joseph Langley.....	5 50
19.	".....	Thomas Mays.....	4 25
19.	".....	Frank Philbrook.....	9 25
19.	".....	Eugene Shelly.....	8 50
19.	".....	James Minor.....	4 50
19.	".....	B. Harrigan.....	4 25
19.	".....	Sam'l Lawrence.....	4 25
19.	".....	Edw. Harrigan.....	4 25
20.	".....	Sam'l Baker.....	10 00
20.	".....	William Cane.....	4 25
20.	".....	Marshal Foster.....	5 25
20.	".....	Clyde Jones.....	8 75
20.	".....	Joe Montague.....	3 50
20.	".....	Jno. W. Ruby.....	4 25
22.	R. H. Berryman.....	Expense insane prisoners.....	33 25
23.	discharged convict.....	Wm. Leadbetter.....	10 00
25.	".....	William Lucas.....	4 25
25.	".....	James Morris.....	4 25
25.	John Glick.....	Potatoes.....	1 95
27.	discharged convict.....	Robert Basket.....	11 00
27.	".....	Whit. Logan.....	3 75
27.	".....	George Ellis.....	10 00
27.	".....	Augustus Truitt.....	4 25
27.	".....	James Welch.....	11 50
27.	".....	John Murphy.....	8 50
29.	".....	John Alford.....	9 00
29.	".....	Enoch Ellis.....	4 25
29.	Walter Jones.....	Potatoes.....	7 65
30.	discharged convict.....	Norman Jones.....	8 75
30.	".....	Henry Zimmerman.....	5 25
30.	".....	James Crosby.....	8 75
30.	".....	Gran. Gibson.....	5 25

\$17,878 02

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

JULY.

July 1.	By J. H. Kingry	Charcoal	\$17 50
2.	discharged convict.....	Edward King.....	13 75
3.	"	Jesse Lewis.....	10 00
3.	pay-roll	June roll	6,766 65
3.	J. M. Anderson & Co.....	Groceries	121 42
3.	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	"	35 73
3.	G. H. Dulle Milling Co	Flour and meal.....	303 00
3.	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co.....	Groceries	510 88
3.	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.	581 01
3.	L. D. Gordon	Lime	54 70
3.	John W. Gordon	Beef	2,079 27
3.	Holekamp-Moore Inst. Co.....	Instruments.....	2 02
3.	Abe Helm.....	Clothing	4 80
3.	E. Holtschneider.....	Lumber	16 45
3.	E. R. Hogg	"	49 00
3.	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries	21 40
3.	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	265 83
3.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	338 50
3.	National Syrup Refining Co.....	Syrup	149 10
3.	R. I. Pearson & Co.....	Instruments.....	14 35
3.	J. D. Street & Co.....	Oils	49 70
3.	Schultz Dry-goods Co.....	Dry-goods.....	7 72
3.	Sinks & Turner	Dishes.....	1 40
3.	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Iron, etc.....	60 58
3.	H. T. Simon, Gregory & Co.....	Dry-goods.....	1 80
3.	Worcester Compound Co.....	Insect powder.....	10 00
3.	Witte Hardware Co.....	Hardware	70 24
3.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils	64 51
3.	Henry Andrae.....	Livery hire.....	70 00
3.	W. C. Boyer	Yeast	30 30
3.	Commercial Electric Sup. Co.....	Electric supplies.....	10 10
3.	Capitol Brewery Co.....	Ice.....	230 70
3.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch	Dry-goods.....	3 11
3.	Clark Guffy.....	Milk	30 00
3.	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc.....	9 75
3.	L. C. Lohman	Rope, etc.....	2 60
3.	Phillip Ott.....	Lumber	10 10
3.	Missouri & Kansas Tel. Co.....	Rent.....	15 00
3.	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	Repairing, etc.....	6 70
3.	Shockley & Ruthven	Hardware	1 25
3.	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery	50 00
3.	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water	291 67
3.	Armour Packing Co.....	Meats	1,201 94
3.	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps, etc.....	10 00
3.	J. J. McNally, agent.....	Freight	319 35
3.	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery	18 32
3.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Saw-dust, etc.....	4 70
3.	Samuel H. Sone.....	Capturing escape.....	25 00
3.	R. H. Berryman	Notary fees.....	5 50
3.	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	3 25
3.	Lexington Coal Mining Co.....	Coal	1,964 34
3.	D. Gundelfinger.....	Hardware	12 43
3.	Griffith & Edwards.....	Potatoes.....	10 00
3.	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Clock rent, etc.....	4 15
3.	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	70
3.	Jefferson City L., H., P. Co.....	Gas, etc.....	1 20
3.	discharged convict.....	Ed. Maynard.....	3 75
3.	"	G. W. Dodge.....	13 75
3.	"	Fred Bonnell.....	7 00
4.	"	William Magill.....	10 00
4.	"	J. W. West.....	6 00
4.	"	H. Montgomery.....	10 00
6.	"	Ed. Bryant.....	8 75
6.	"	Fred Miller.....	5 75
7.	"	Henry Lewis.....	4 25
7.	"	W. M. Parks.....	8 50
7.	"	W. C. Davis.....	8 50
8.	"	John Hogan.....	4 25
8.	"	William Dietz.....	4 25
8.	"	George Brooks.....	4 25
8.	"	Robt. Brushwood.....	6 75
9.	"	Harvey Willis.....	4 25
9.	"	Fred Wilson.....	9 50
9.	"	W. A. Pruitt.....	13 75
9.	"	M. V. Simmons.....	13 75
9.	"	Geo. D. Cloninger.....	13 75
10.	"	James Smith.....	5 25
10.	"	J. G. Laughlin.....	13 75
10.	"	J. M. McElroy.....	13 75
11.	"	Tobe Vanzandt.....	13 75
11.	G. W. Lockett.....	Potatoes	6 10

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

July 13..	By discharged convict.....	John Miller.....	\$4 25	
13..	"	J. S. McDonald.....	4 25	
13..	"	Emma Smith.....	2 50	
13..	"	Birdie Coleman.....	2 50	
14..	"	James Nye.....	5 25	
14..	"	Wesley Brooks.....	4 00	
15..	"	Arthur Withers.....	8 75	
15..	"	John Taylor.....	9 50	
15..	"	Chas. Johnson.....	4 25	
16..	"	Luther Russell.....	8 75	
16..	"	A. Buffington.....	4 25	
17..	"	John Kelly.....	8 50	
17..	"	William Noble.....	8 50	
18..	"	John Sutton.....	7 00	
18..	"	Frank Geary.....	2 50	
18..	"	M. Hardin.....	12 00	
18..	John Sutton.....	Cash.....	10 00	
20..	discharged convict.....	Nathan Shedd.....	4 25	
21..	"	George Smith.....	4 25	
22..	"	Henry Kirby.....	5 25	
22..	"	M. C. Allen.....	8 75	
23..	"	John Day.....	5 00	
23..	"	Nathan Miller.....	2 50	
23..	"	L. Cunningham.....	4 25	
24..	"	Otto Buckholz.....	5 50	
24..	Henry Poland.....	Potatoes.....	5 83	
25..	discharged convict.....	William Moss.....	4 25	
25..	"	J. M. Norton.....	5 25	
25..	"	Charles Davis.....	8 75	
25..	"	Louis Hensley.....	12 00	
25..	"	James Phipps.....	3 75	
25..	"	Wm. Spaun.....	3 75	
25..	"	John Meyers.....	3 75	
25..	"	John Trout.....	3 75	
25..	"	H. B. O'Dell.....	5 75	
26..	"	James Ethel.....	4 25	
26..	"	Arthur Kessinger.....	5 25	
27..	"	James Jones.....	5 25	
27..	"	Lucian Davis.....	8 50	
27..	"	Peter Calligan.....	4 25	
28..	"	John Ambrose.....	4 25	
28..	"	H. F. Allen.....	5 25	
28..	"	E. O. Bishop.....	5 25	
28..	"	Abe Holbrook.....	11 00	
28..	J. R. Harriman.....	Six cows.....	300 00	
29..	discharged convict.....	J. A. Mack.....	9 75	
29..	"	James Hogan.....	4 25	
29..	"	F. H. Wilson.....	9 50	
29..	"	John Kelly.....	4 25	
29..	Christopher & Simpson.....	Part on iron.....	7,000 00	
30..	discharged convict.....	Chas. H. Green.....	11 30	
30..	A. S. Farmer.....	Potatoes.....	6 38	
31..	discharged convict.....	Wm. Thorpe.....	4 50	
31..	"	J. W. Denny.....	4 50	
31..	"	Isaac Handy.....	3 50	
31..	"	James Welch.....	4 25	
31..	"	Jes. Cunningham.....	4 25	
31..	"	Ben Richardson.....	4 25	
31..	"	John Lyons.....	4 25	
31..	"	Andy Davis.....	4 25	
31..	"	John Kohlman.....	4 25	
				\$23,816 33

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

AUGUST.

Aug. 1.	By pay-roll	July roll	\$6,816 05
1.	discharged convict	Dan'l McDougal	4 25
3.	"	John Cheny	8 50
3.	"	John Miller	4 25
3.	J. J. McNally, agent	Freight	1,717 10
3.	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.	3 55
4.	discharged convict	Neil Collins	4 25
4.	"	William Nickens	8 50
4.	"	C. F. Coon	5 25
5.	"	George Murry	4 25
5.	"	James Murphy	4 25
5.	"	Joseph Howard	4 25
6.	"	Robt. Enlenburg	9 50
6.	"	L. Haftt.	7 75
8.	"	Wm. Shadwick	7 75
8.	"	Chas. Michenfelder	4 25
8.	"	Frank Marwell	4 50
10.	Armour Packing Co.	Meats	752 50
10.	J. M. Anderson & Co.	Groceries	399 41
10.	A. S. Aloe & Co.	Instruments	1 60
10.	Henry Andrae	Livery hire	18 00
10.	H. P. Andrae	Flags	1 75
10.	Geo. D. Barnard & Co.	Check-book	15 00
10.	W. C. Boyer	Yeast	21 60
10.	A. Brandenberger	Paints, etc.	1 85
10.	Burch-Mason Grocer Co	Potatoes	6 20
10.	J. B. Bruns & Co.	Groceries	47 46
10.	Postal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	1 36
10.	Commercial Electric Co	Electric supplies	29 05
10.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch	Dry-goods	7 31
10.	Chicago & Alton R. R.	Freight	65
10.	Al. Duncan	Straw	31 00
10.	G. H. Dulle Milling Co	Flour and meal	482 50
10.	W. B. Dulle	Potatoes	24 46
10.	Frank Distler	Onions	9 24
10.	A. Distler	"	36 76
10.	George Earhardt	"	3 10
10.	John W. Gordon	Beef	2,221 61
10.	L. D. Gordon	Lime	128 42
10.	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co	Shoes, etc.	18 80
10.	Dan Gundelfinger	Hardware	31 35
10.	Clark Guffy	Milk	31 00
10.	W. B. Grider	Potatoes	12 38
10.	Goddard-Peck Grocer Co	Horse brushes, etc	4 78
10.	General Electric Co	Electric supplies	33 50
10.	George Hentges	Potatoes	7 63
10.	Abe Helm	Clothes	16 25
10.	E. R. Hogg	Lumber	71 42
10.	E. Holtschneider	"	5 00
10.	J. W. Henry	Groceries	28 45
10.	Jefferson City W. W. Co	Water	291 67
10.	Jefferson City L., H., P. Co.	Gas, etc.	2 10
10.	E. W. Koch	Hay	4 10
10.	L. C. Lohman	Cement	3 75
10.	John A. Linhardt	Dishes	2 60
10.	Charles Mulville	Potatoes	65 07
10.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co	Flour and meal	328 00
10.	Henry Miller	Potatoes	8 08
10.	W. W. Wagner	Hotel bill	4 00
10.	Hugo Monnig	Stationery	14 01
10.	Moffitt-West Drug Co	Drugs, etc.	359 58
10.	National Syrup Refining Co	Syrup	186 76
10.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.	Valves, etc.	89 70
10.	Philip Ott	Lumber	1,025 49
10.	R. I. Pearson & Co.	Instrument case	3 50
10.	A. Pringer	Potatoes	5 29
10.	Pacific Express Co	Express	95
10.	Jacob Roast	Potatoes	60 02
10.	N. T. Richardson	Webbing, etc.	2 15
10.	Rankin & Fritsch	Wire	3 50
10.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co	Saw-dust	5 00
10.	S. Smith	Corn	6 60
10.	J. E. Scribner	Potatoes	4 88
10.	J. Straus Saddlery Co	Harness, etc.	10 80
10.	H. A. Swift Ice Co	Ice	12 03
10.	E. C. Smith	Potatoes	14 25
10.	Peter Schwallier	"	12 41
10.	Theo. Schweigert	"	70 04
10.	R. J. Starke	Ferriage	50
10.	Sherwood & Miller	Hats, etc.	3 50
10.	Standard Shoe Co	Shoes, etc.	109 50
10.	Singer Mfg. Co.	Needles, etc.	5 23

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

Aug. 10..	By Stone Hill Wine Co.	Wine	\$15 00
10..	Ferd Schueddig & Son	Repairing tools	31 17
10..	Sligo Iron Store Co.	Iron, etc.	50 44
10..	H. T. Simon, Gregory & Co.	Dry-goods.	324 69
10..	Thorn & Hunkins.	Cement.	59 35
10..	The United Salt Co.	Salt.	75 00
10..	Tribune Printing Co.	Stationery	13 50
10..	Harry Whitney.	Trip to St. Louis.	9 95
10..	T. J. Wheeler	Potatoes	22 77
10..	Witte Hardware Co.	Hardware	121 04
10..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	Oils	94 04
10..	G. K. Baber	Onions	10 04
10..	Lexington Coal Mining Co.	Coal	1,960 09
10..	George J. Vaughan, P. M.	Stamps	10 00
10..	Capitol Brewery Co.	Ice	276 35
10..	discharged convict	Abe Bell.	4 25
10..	"	Robert Alexander.	4 25
10..	"	James Sanders	8 50
10..	"	Fred Carmichael.	8 50
11..	"	F. Cunningham.	4 25
11..	"	B. Marshall	9 00
11..	"	William Connors.	4 25
11..	"	M. Fogg	9 75
11..	"	Jesse Davis	9 75
12..	"	Henry Reed	4 50
12..	"	Albert Lincoln.	4 25
12..	S. Smith	Corn	58 37
12..	discharged convict	Isaac Levy	7 00
12..	"	William Nelson	4 25
13..	"	John McGann	4 25
13..	Elmer Shous	Potatoes	6 00
14..	discharged convict	W. L. Cooper	5 25
14..	"	John Rose	5 25
14..	J. Quinn	Potatoes	6 05
15..	discharged convict	William Wright	4 25
17..	"	William J. Dent	4 25
17..	"	Chas. Corkren	10 50
18..	"	W. C. DeLacey	8 75
19..	W. H. Christian	Potatoes	5 05
20..	discharged convict	Leonard White	10 00
20..	L. V. Oosten	Pen points	5 00
21..	discharged convict	Henry Smith	4 25
21..	"	L. A. Gilmore	5 25
21..	"	Jesse Carter	6 00
22..	"	Henry Hatfield	6 50
22..	"	Gus Nedemier	5 75
24..	"	Wm. Dunwoodie	9 50
24..	"	Pres Matheny	9 50
24..	"	John Sykes	9 50
24..	"	Geo. McEntyre	9 50
24..	"	Chas. Gartland	4 25
24..	"	Katie Quick	4 25
25..	"	William Davis	4 25
25..	"	John Damrell	8 75
25..	"	C. P. Roberts	8 00
25..	"	Thomas Ward	9 50
25..	"	J. W. Wilson	5 25
25..	"	John Grigg	4 25
25..	"	Alfred Woods	4 25
27..	"	Dan Donahue	4 25
27..	"	C. W. Heaton	5 25
28..	"	Edward O'Brien	4 25
28..	W. Bledsoe.	Onions	10 10
29..	discharged convict	W. P. Laney	8 75
29..	"	Jno. Emmons	5 25
31..	"	James Quigly	4 25
31..	"	Frank Thompson	4 25
31..	"	James Moore	4 25
			\$19,287 15

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1	By pay-roll	August roll.....	\$6,877 35
1	discharged convict.....	Porter Rogers.....	8 75
1	L. D. Howard.....	Potatoes.....	3 45
1	J. W. Herring, agent.....	Freight.....	16 17
1	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Clock rent, etc.....	5 65
2	discharged convict.....	Pony Ellis.....	7 25
2	W. B. Griffin.....	Corn.....	4 50
2	J. J. McNally, agent.....	Freight.....	342 17
3	discharged convict.....	John Drochter.....	4 25
3	".....	Chas. Stewart.....	9 50
3	".....	George Buggy.....	4 25
3	".....	Fred. Walden.....	8 75
4	".....	Wesley Porter.....	8 50
4	".....	Frank Martin.....	8 50
4	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps.....	10 00
4	W. H. Bledsoe.....	Onions.....	21 28
5	discharged convict.....	William Burns.....	4 50
5	J. Quinn.....	Potatoes.....	8 88
5	H. T. Goff.....	".....	5 15
7	discharged convict.....	Noah Meridith.....	6 00
8	".....	Edward Johnson.....	4 25
8	".....	Warren Newton.....	5 75
9	".....	Walter King.....	2 00
9	".....	Edward Gaines.....	4 25
10	Armour Packing Co.....	Meats.....	750 00
10	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Groceries.....	31 71
10	W. C. Boyer.....	Yeast.....	27 00
10	H. Bremmer.....	Potatoes.....	6 33
10	John Baker.....	Forage.....	6 08
10	J. Brinker.....	Potatoes.....	2 92
10	A. Brandenberger.....	Paints, etc.....	1 25
10	Busch & Purzner.....	Flower pots.....	4 00
10	Brooks Oil Co.....	Oils.....	244 70
10	Barrett Manufacturing Co.....	Pitch and felt.....	344 81
10	C. A. Burns.....	Hay.....	27 13
10	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	470 50
10	Al. Duncan.....	Straw.....	28 63
10	W. B. Dulle.....	Potatoes.....	13 71
10	H. Clay Ewing.....	".....	57 94
10	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	2,172 18
10	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime.....	152 90
10	I. G. Gordon.....	Potatoes.....	28 97
10	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	9 75
10	Dan. Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	2 65
10	Goddard-Peck Grocery Co.....	Groceries.....	347 06
10	Abe Heim.....	Suit clothes.....	14 25
10	Emil Henry.....	Potatoes.....	6 20
10	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	13 75
10	E. R. Hogg.....	Lumber.....	82 23
10	E. Holt Schneider.....	".....	32 81
10	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	341 67
10	Jefferson City L. H., P. Co.....	Gas, etc.....	4 50
10	Moses P. Johnson Mfg. Co.....	Pulleys, etc.....	28 45
10	G. A. LeDies.....	Onions.....	38 10
10	W. A. Maddox.....	Potatoes.....	12 88
10	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	17 60
10	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.....	Flour, meal, etc.....	174 00
10	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	285 04
10	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....	Engine.....	525 00
10	National Syrup Refining Co.....	Syrup.....	188 02
10	A. Priesmeyer.....	Shoes.....	3 85
10	J. L. Pace.....	Two trips to St. Louis.....	14 15
10	J. C. Rockers.....	Potatoes.....	14 80
10	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.....	Saw-dust.....	4 00
10	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	Repairing, etc.....	7 65
10	Standard Shoe Co.....	Shoes.....	182 30
10	J. W. Stealy.....	Potatoes.....	4 80
10	Schultz Dry-goods Co.....	Dry-goods.....	22 67
10	A. J. Shockley.....	Hardware.....	3 75
10	Theo. Schweigert.....	Potatoes.....	19 84
10	St. Louis Glass & Q. Co.....	Lamp chimneys.....	15 35
10	Southern Electric Supply Co.....	Electric supplies.....	3 56
10	Force & Goodbar Hat Co.....	Hats.....	281 75
10	A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	142 66
10	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Iron, etc.....	37 64
10	H. T. Simon, Gregory & Co.....	Dry-goods.....	1,959 64
10	H. A. Tranberger.....	Potatoes.....	26 60
10	J. Vanderfeltz.....	".....	17 25
10	J. B. White.....	".....	15 33
10	W. W. Woolf.....	Onions.....	36 63

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

Sept. 10.	By T. J. Wheeler.....	Potatoes.....	\$20 29
10.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	54 88
10.	William Wood & Co.....	Medical Journal.....	3 40
10.	A. R. Johnson.....	Trip St. Louis.....	10 20
10.	P. Haaf.....	Potatoes.....	7 25
10.	A. Guyott.....	Spectacles.....	5 50
10.	Lexington Coal Co.....	Coal.....	1,204 86
10.	Christopher & Simpson.....	Iron-work.....	3,623 19
10.	Capitol Brewery Co.....	Ice.....	291 30
10.	Michael Bros.	Gravel.....	2 10
10.	John Baker.....	Oats.....	5 85
10.	discharged convict.....	L. Murphy.....	4 25
10.	".....	John Bell.....	4 25
10.	A. M. Sapp.....	Potatoes.....	3 95
11.	discharged convict.....	Wm. Robeson.....	4 50
11.	".....	Burt Freshwater.....	4 25
11.	".....	Henry Clayton.....	4 25
11.	".....	Thos. Shaffer.....	4 25
11.	".....	J. W. P. McCarty.....	4 25
11.	".....	Henry Winsom.....	4 25
12.	".....	Henry Bilbro.....	4 50
12.	".....	Thomas Ward.....	1 00
12.	".....	Richard Allen.....	1 00
12.	".....	Wm. Rodgers.....	4 25
15.	".....	Richard Tyler.....	5 25
15.	".....	Frank Turner.....	5 25
16.	W. H. Bledsoe.....	Onions.....	10 40
16.	discharged convict.....	Chas. Smith.....	5 50
17.	".....	Fred Bell.....	1 00
17.	".....	Frank Morgan.....	4 25
17.	".....	Walter St. Vrain.....	4 25
19.	".....	Price Madison.....	5 25
19.	".....	Harry McGee.....	6 00
19.	".....	Wm. Davenport.....	4 25
19.	".....	W. G. Yates.....	6 00
19.	".....	George Patton.....	6 00
19.	".....	William Brown.....	4 50
19.	".....	Geo. Perkins.....	4 25
19.	".....	Albert Ross.....	11 00
19.	A. Farmer.....	Potatoes.....	9 58
21.	G. W. Kinney.....	Chickens.....	12 30
22.	discharged convict.....	Frank Williams.....	2 00
22.	".....	Edw. Hammond.....	7 00
24.	".....	Elliott Kerby.....	3 75
24.	".....	Henry Stokes.....	10 50
24.	".....	Harlin Ogan.....	4 25
24.	".....	William Bird.....	5 50
24.	".....	Clem. Schulte.....	4 25
25.	".....	Geo. W. Whitehead.....	11 30
25.	".....	Hollie Tucker.....	9 25
25.	".....	W. H. Tucker.....	9 25
25.	J. W. Bond.....	Potatoes.....	6 00
26.	discharged convict.....	M. Mason.....	5 25
26.	".....	J. W. Bozeman.....	2 50
26.	".....	H. D. Johnson.....	8 75
26.	".....	William Harris.....	4 25
26.	".....	John Martin.....	7 00
26.	".....	Thomas Wills.....	3 75
26.	".....	Louis Webb.....	3 75
26.	".....	Geo. Jackson.....	4 25
26.	".....	John Light.....	8 75
26.	".....	John Haydon.....	8 75
28.	".....	Nellie Smith.....	8 50
28.	".....	Wm. Johnson.....	4 50
28.	".....	Thos. Hawkins.....	5 50
28.	".....	Wm. Johnson.....	5 50
29.	".....	Carroll Hatfield.....	10 00
29.	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps.....	10 00
30.	discharged convict.....	Jno. Brockway.....	3 75
30.	".....	Chas. McLaughlin.....	4 25
30.	".....	Ed. Shoemaker.....	2 50
30.	".....	George Ashton.....	2 50
30.	".....	B. Osterman.....	4 25
30.	".....	George LeRoy.....	4 25
30.	".....	Chas. Morgan.....	4 25
30.	".....	Chas. Collier.....	8 50

\$22,280 64

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 1.	By pay-roll	September roll.....	\$6,863 10
1.	discharged convict.....	E. Graham.....	7 00
1.	“	Harry Williamson.....	8 75
1.	J. J. McNally, agent.....	Freight.....	406 48
1.	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Clock rent, etc.....	2 75
1.	J. H. Kingery.....	Charcoal.....	8 75
2.	discharged convict.....	Mary Hastings.....	2 50
3.	“	Ben Coffman.....	6 50
3.	“	Robert Miles.....	7 00
3.	“	Frank Pryor.....	10 00
3.	“	Jeff Pully.....	2 50
3.	“	Jas. H. Cole.....	9 00
3.	“	William Marcum.....	13 75
3.	“	W. S. Williams.....	13 75
5.	“	George W. Daily.....	13 75
5.	“	Chas. Rathburn.....	8 00
5.	“	Richard Cannon.....	10 00
5.	“	Andrew Mangram.....	10 00
5.	“	J. W. Majors.....	5 25
5.	“	John Page.....	4 25
5.	W. A. Morris.....	Potatoes.....	4 45
5.	William Waits.....	Beans.....	20 70
6.	discharged convict.....	A. J. Adams.....	2 50
6.	“	Andy Winegar.....	5 25
6.	“	William Levering.....	5 25
7.	“	Charles Smith.....	10 00
7.	“	William Nash.....	4 25
7.	“	Alice Wickens.....	9 50
7.	“	William Peterson.....	9 75
7.	“	Conrad Frederick.....	8 75
8.	“	Lee Cannon.....	8 00
8.	“	John Douglas.....	8 75
8.	“	James Cleary.....	8 75
9.	“	William Downs.....	8 00
10.	J. M. Anderson & Co.....	Groceries.....	360 91
10.	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	“	27 75
10.	W. C. Boyer.....	Yeast.....	21 60
10.	A. Brandenberger.....	Paints, etc.....	1 70
10.	Herman Brumer.....	Potatoes.....	7 92
10.	W. H. Bledsoe.....	Onions.....	9 47
10.	Burch-Mason Grocery Co.....	Melons.....	1 80
10.	Henry Carl.....	Potatoes.....	6 92
10.	Capitol Brewery Co.....	Ice.....	187 90
10.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry goods.....	18 42
10.	G. H. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	323 50
10.	Thomas Dulan.....	Gravel.....	65 75
10.	William Dawson.....	Potatoes.....	24 91
10.	W. B. Dulle.....	“	88 17
10.	James H. Davis.....	Oil.....	11 00
10.	H. Clay Ewing.....	Potatoes.....	90 18
10.	Franklin & Harvey.....	Wood.....	175 67
10.	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc.....	10 05
10.	Dan Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	16 01
10.	John W. Gordon.....	Beef.....	2,205 09
10.	L. D. Gordon.....	Lime.....	203 05
10.	L. G. Gordon.....	Potatoes.....	63 05
10.	W. B. Grider.....	“	36 33
10.	Giesecke Boot and Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	3 60
10.	E. R. Hogg.....	Lumber.....	419 00
10.	Edward Holtschneider.....	“	808 10
10.	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	11 15
10.	George Hodges.....	Onions.....	19 93
10.	W. B. Hunt.....	Potatoes.....	115 58
10.	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
10.	Jefferson City L., H., P. Co.....	Gas.....	1 25
10.	G. A. LeDies.....	Onions.....	159 80
10.	Missouri and Kansas Tel. Co.....	Rent instruments.....	15 00
10.	M., K. & T. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	30 00
10.	Missouri Telephone Co.....	Phones.....	129 60
10.	Hugo Monnig.....	Stationery.....	8 70
10.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	324 00
10.	Mesker & Brother.....	Guttering.....	82 65
10.	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	386 81
10.	B. O. Overstreet.....	Hay.....	8 73
10.	National Syrup Refining Co.....	Syrup.....	151 34
10.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....	Valves, etc.....	27 10
10.	Ohio Falls Car Mfg. Co.....	Tables.....	19 30
10.	H. Oetting.....	Potatoes.....	12 75
10.	W. T. Parrish.....	Buttermilk.....	3 00
10.	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	2 20
10.	George Porth.....	Needles.....	2 00
10.	Pacific Express Co.....	Express.....	4 50

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

Oct. 10.	By L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co.....	Iron pipe, etc.....	\$118 92
10.	Jacob Roast.....	Potatoes.....	13 92
10.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.	Saw-dust.....	4 00
10.	J. Straus Saddlery Co.....	Repairing, etc.....	7 15
10.	A. J. Shockley.....	Hardware.....	6 80
10.	Standard Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	414 78
10.	A. F. Shapleigh Hwd. Co.....	Hardware.....	142 00
10.	E. C. Smith.....	Potatoes.....	27 96
10.	J. W. Steeley.....	".....	5 71
10.	H. T. Simon-Gregory Co.....	Dry-goods.....	75 10
10.	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Iron, etc.....	11 61
10.	Singer Manufacturing Co.....	Repairing.....	1 50
10.	Southern Electric Sup. Co.....	Electric supplies.....	5 00
10.	J. R. Thorp.....	Potatoes.....	25 17
10.	H. A. Tranberger.....	".....	63 92
10.	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery.....	6 00
10.	Thorn & Hunkins.....	Cement.....	363 56
10.	A. H. Vance.....	Trip to St. Louis.....	12 75
10.	W. W. Wolf.....	Onions.....	18 88
10.	L. W. Webb.....	Potatoes, etc.....	71 70
10.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	69 06
10.	Lexington Coal Mining Co.....	Coal.....	1,939 85
10.	J. L. Pace.....	Two trips to St. Louis.....	13 25
10.	Sherwood & Miller.....	Women's hats.....	8 00
10.	John Sutter.....	Potatoes.....	9 48
10.	A. Priemeyer.....	Shoes.....	7 15
10.	J. H. Davis.....	Brick-work.....	28 00
10.	George Todd.....	".....	28 00
10.	A. J. Meyers.....	".....	48 00
10.	John Bruns.....	".....	48 00
10.	Ben Bruns.....	".....	48 00
10.	G. W. Stahlr.....	".....	44 00
10.	Fred. Buehrle.....	".....	36 00
10.	discharged convict.....	Albert Boston.....	4 25
10.	".....	Chas. Finney.....	5 25
10.	".....	D. M. Sikes.....	6 75
12.	".....	H. F. Ferris.....	4 25
12.	".....	Chas. Grace.....	10 00
12.	".....	Hugh McManus.....	4 25
12.	".....	Henry Stewart.....	5 25
14.	".....	John Gray.....	10 00
14.	".....	Geo. Boswell.....	2 75
15.	".....	Jack Irwin.....	9 50
16.	".....	J. D. Ballard.....	4 25
16.	".....	Frank Johnson.....	5 25
17.	".....	William Rohan.....	4 25
17.	".....	Alfred Cross.....	4 25
17.	".....	Beck Crawford.....	9 50
17.	".....	Hamp. Birch.....	10 50
17.	".....	E. Bradshaw.....	4 25
17.	".....	John Bunsley.....	8 75
17.	".....	Jack Walters.....	5 25
19.	".....	Frank Springer.....	6 75
19.	".....	Frank Smith.....	6 75
19.	".....	Jno. Williams.....	4 50
19.	".....	A. A. Adams.....	8 50
19.	".....	Chas. Kelley.....	8 75
20.	".....	George Smith.....	5 25
21.	".....	Wm. O. Hearn.....	4 25
21.	".....	Joseph Young.....	4 25
22.	".....	Henry Harris.....	3 75
22.	".....	Ab. Penderson.....	8 50
22.	".....	Geo. H. Morgan.....	4 25
22.	".....	J. F. Bird.....	10 50
22.	".....	Wm. Gatewood.....	4 25
23.	".....	Dick McAndrews.....	4 25
23.	".....	John Butler.....	5 25
23.	".....	William Morris.....	8 50
23.	".....	H. J. Reed.....	8 50
24.	".....	R. A. C. Lewis.....	6 75
24.	".....	Chas. Winslow.....	3 00
24.	".....	John Potts.....	6 75
24.	".....	William Kent.....	6 75
24.	".....	P. J. Culbertson.....	5 75
24.	".....	William Ellis.....	5 25
24.	".....	F. Weighman.....	4 25
24.	".....	Chas. Owens.....	8 50
26.	".....	Sam'l Whittaker.....	10 00
26.	".....	Charles Wilson.....	6 75
26.	".....	Jas Morrison.....	10 00
26.	".....	Sylvester Usury.....	10 00
27.	".....	Wallace Crook.....	9 50
29.	".....	Geo. A. Sherman.....	8 50
29.	".....	Harry Patterson.....	4 50
29.	".....	Thomas White.....	9 50

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

Oct. 29..	By discharged convict.....	Scott Evans.....	\$4 25	
30..	"	William Gibson.....	8 75	
30..	"	G. B. Tunnell.....	8 75	
31..	"	Chas. Seymore.....	7 50	
31..	"	James Moore.....	5 00	
31..	"	M. Allen.....	4 25	
31..	"	Wilson Burnes.....	6 50	
31..	"	Jim Broadus.....	6 75	
31..	"	Frank Shafer.....	5 00	
31..	"	Charles Batson.....	4 25	
31..	George J. Vaughan, P. M....	Stamps....	10 00	
			<hr/>	\$18,601 06

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

NOVEMBER.

Nov.	1.	By pay-roll	October roll.	\$6,843 30
1.	1.	discharged convict.	Samuel Fields	3 50
1.	1.	"	Elop Johnson	3 50
1.	1.	"	Will Dobbins	3 50
1.	1.	"	John Kaley	4 25
2.	2.	J. W. Herring, agent.	Freight	54 20
2.	2.	E. N. Simons, agent.		153 04
2.	2.	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc	2 25
3.	3.	discharged convict.	Jno. O. Sears	9 75
3.	3.	"	H. W. Maness	9 75
3.	3.	"	Robt. Carpenter	9 75
3.	3.	"	C. B. McNeill	9 75
3.	3.	"	Charles Golden	9 75
4.	4.	"	James Wilson	4 25
5.	5.	"	Richard Meyers	3 00
6.	6.	"	F. B. Ward	5 25
6.	6.	"	H. E. Lynch	8 50
7.	7.	"	Albert Nelson	8 75
7.	7.	"	H. Murdock	4 25
7.	7.	"	John Austin	6 75
7.	7.	"	Wm. Henry	4 25
9.	9.	"	Geo. A. Clark	9 75
9.	9.	"	James Bay	4 00
10.	10.	J. M. Anderson & Co.	Walter Grooms	4 00
10.	10.	Armour Packing Co	Groceries	400 70
10.	10.	H. P. Andrae	Meat	847 00
10.	10.	W. C. Boyer	Twine	30
10.	10.	J. B. Bruns Mfg. Co	Yeast	21 60
10.	10.	Busch & Purzner	Old iron	7 04
10.	10.	J. B. Bruns & Co	Flowers	19 50
10.	10.	F. Bellman	Groceries	32 13
10.	10.	Central Electric Co.	Potatoes	88 59
10.	10.	S. Cupples W. W. Co.	Electric supplies	61 39
10.	10.	Capitol Brewery Co	Broom handles	5 00
10.	10.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch	Ice	41 15
10.	10.	Alex. Duncan	Dry-goods	24 24
10.	10.	W. B. Dulle	Straw	16 40
10.	10.	G. H. Duile Milling Co.	Potatoes	12 92
10.	10.	V. Eihler	Flour and meal	392 80
10.	10.	Clay Ewing	Potatoes	20 54
10.	10.	Evans & Howard	Turnips	33 20
10.	10.	John W. Gordon	Sewer-pipe	21 72
10.	10.	L. D. Gordon	Beef	2,212 53
10.	10.	I. G. Gordon	Lime	151 80
10.	10.	W. B. Grider	Potatoes	20 25
10.	10.	R. B. Gray China Co	"	47 13
10.	10.	W. B. Hunt	Lamps, etc.	59 80
10.	10.	J. W. Henry	Potatoes	247 55
10.	10.	Ben Hayner	Groceries	4 45
10.	10.	E. Holtschneider	Potatoes	7 13
10.	10.	E. R. Hogg	Lumber	19 17
10.	10.	Jefferson City W. W. Co.	Water	101 87
10.	10.	L. C. Lohman	Rope, etc.	291 67
10.	10.	Moffit-West Drug Co.	Drugs, etc.	8 04
10.	10.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.	Flour and meal	235 08
10.	10.	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.	Pipe, etc.	354 50
10.	10.	National Syrup Refining Co.	Syrup	123 46
10.	10.	Hugo Monnig	Stationery	152 46
10.	10.	Phillip Ott	Lumber	1 75
10.	10.	J. L. Ott	Potatoes	49 80
10.	10.	Pauly Jail Building Mfg. Co.	Hospital doors, etc	7 42
10.	10.	A. Priesmeyer	Shoes	578 20
10.	10.	W. T. Parrish	Buttermilk	12 25
10.	10.	Pacific Express Co.	Express	3 00
10.	10.	Jack Quinn	Potatoes	2 10
10.	10.	Jacob Renn	"	4 54
10.	10.	Rogers, Brown & Meacham	Coke	10 29
10.	10.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.	Saw-dust, etc.	32 90
10.	10.	J. Straus Saddlery Co.	Scrap iron	9 85
10.	10.	Sherwood & Miller	Women's hats	48 48
10.	10.	E. C. Smith	Potatoes	5 50
10.	10.	H. Schulte	"	29 00
10.	10.	F. G. Shannon	"	7 46
10.	10.	Adam Scheer	Hay	7 63
10.	10.	Standard Shoe Co.	Shoes, etc.	34 11
10.	10.	Sligo Iron Store Co.	Iron, etc.	466 41
10.	10.	Sterling Refining Co.	Oils	41 82
10.	10.	H. T. Simon, Gregory & Co.	Dry-goods	92 96
10.	10.	Tribune Printing Co.	Stationery	1,049 97
10.	10.	H. A. Tranberger	Potatoes	1 50
10.	10.	William Waits	"	37 38
10.	10.	L. W. Webb	"	6 58
				9 88

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

Nov. 10.	By W. W. Wolf.....	Potatoes.....	\$11 17
10.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.....	Oils.....	77 93
10.	W. E. White.....	Potatoes.....	17 42
10.	F. T. Zumwalt.....	".....	4 17
10.	J. L. Pace.....	Trip St. Louis.....	5 50
10.	A. Guyot.....	Glasses.....	4 50
10.	A. S. Farmer.....	Potatoes.....	8 95
10.	Jefferson City L., H. & P. Co.	Gas.....	1 75
10.	Dan. Gundelfinger.....	Hardware.....	39 85
10.	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc.....	10 52
10.	Lexington Coal Mine Co.....	Coal.....	3,490 50
10.	American Elect. Tel. Co.....	Instruments.....	54 00
10.	discharged convict.....	Charles Zert.....	4 50
10.	".....	Jno. T. Stewart.....	7 00
12.	".....	Jas. Richards.....	8 00
12.	".....	Bud Dale.....	5 25
12.	".....	Alex. Parks.....	4 25
13.	".....	Jno. Williams.....	4 25
14.	".....	Chas. Maxwell.....	5 25
14.	".....	William Smith.....	2 50
14.	".....	Stephens Boles.....	12 00
14.	".....	Wm. Jeffries.....	12 00
14.	".....	W. H. Glenn.....	8 75
14.	".....	Michael Dickson.....	4 25
14.	Slas Rigdon.....	Turnips.....	9 25
16.	discharged convict.....	Charles Magee.....	4 50
17.	".....	William Stack.....	2 50
17.	".....	Amos Cummings.....	9 50
17.	".....	Frank Clark.....	7 75
17.	Pauly Jail Building Mfg. Co.	Payment on cells.....	7,002 30
19.	discharged convict.....	Arthur Sable.....	7 75
19.	".....	Clarence Benson.....	7 75
20.	".....	George Morris.....	4 25
21.	".....	Jack Hays.....	6 00
21.	".....	Horace Umbles.....	2 50
21.	".....	Charles Jenkins.....	3 75
21.	".....	Henry Templin.....	4 25
21.	".....	Ada Boyd.....	4 25
23.	".....	Wash Trimble.....	4 25
23.	".....	James Green.....	7 75
23.	".....	George Jarvis.....	4 25
23.	".....	Arthur Jordan.....	4 25
23.	".....	John Lollis.....	4 50
23.	".....	Edw. Pilcher.....	10 50
23.	".....	John Belcher.....	10 00
24.	".....	Chas. Spencer.....	4 25
24.	".....	John Smith.....	4 25
24.	".....	Edw. McGill.....	4 25
24.	".....	Benj. Biggs.....	4 25
24.	".....	William Chain.....	8 75
25.	George J. Vaughan, P. M.....	Stamps.....	10 00
26.	discharged convict.....	Louis J. Silva.....	2 75
26.	".....	Ira DeShazo.....	5 25
26.	".....	John Watson.....	7 75
26.	".....	Joe Gibbons.....	4 25
26.	".....	Thomas Adams.....	4 25
26.	".....	Edgar Thompson.....	13 75
27.	".....	Julia Anderson.....	4 25
27.	".....	David Mattox.....	4 25
28.	".....	Frank Taylor.....	4 25
28.	Pauly Jail Building Mfg. Co.	Payment on cells.....	7,000 00
30.	discharged convict.....	L. D. Alexander.....	4 25
30.	".....	Booker Shobe.....	8 75
30.	".....	Alex Lee.....	4 25
			<hr/>
			\$33,841 74

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 1.	By discharged convict.....	Ross Carson	\$8 75
1.	"	H. J. Schultz	7 00
1.	E. N. Simons, agent.....	Freight	812 25
2.	discharged convict.....	Frank Wright	8 00
2.	"	William Brown	4 25
2.	"	John Malroy	4 25
2.	"	J. J. Winn	4 25
2.	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc.....	4 55
3.	discharged convict.....	Al. Johnson.....	1 00
3.	James Kingery	Charcoal	17 50
4.	discharged convict.....	Benj. Boland.....	3 00
4.	"	Charles Burks	7 00
5.	"	John Berger	4 50
5.	"	Wm. Kenshaw	9 50
5.	"	John Ryan	5 25
5.	"	Alton Miller	4 50
5.	"	Isin Vizer	4 25
5.	"	William Scott	4 25
5.	"	William Francis	4 25
5.	pay-roll	November roll	6,823 30
5.	Pauly Jail Bldg. Mfg. Co....	Cells, etc.....	8,635 41
6.	discharged convict	Hubert Hemmer	4 25
7.	"	Samuel Kizer	7 25
7.	"	Archle Downs	7 25
7.	"	Cicero Downs	7 25
7.	"	Andrew Murrell	7 25
8.	"	T. B. Anderson	5 25
8.	Emil Schmidt	Capturing escaped convict.	25 00
9.	discharged convict	D. J. Dermot	4 25
9.	"	Georgia Williams	4 25
10.	Armour Packing Co.	Meats	880 00
10.	Alkire Grocery Co.	Groceries	242 67
10.	A. S. Aloe & Co.	Instruments	1 95
10.	Henry Andrae	Oats	20 00
10.	W. C. Boyer	Yeast	27 00
10.	Burch-Mason Grocer Co....	Apples	34 50
10.	A. Brandenberger	Putty	1 00
10.	Busch & Purnzer	Flower pots	6 00
10.	J. B. Bruns & Co.	Groceries	31 50
10.	Columbia Lamp Co.	Transmitters, etc	52 85
10.	Conrath, Beck & Loesch ..	Dry-goods	9 66
10.	J. P. Clark	Turnips	16 95
10.	John Creedon	Potatoes	19 75
10.	Capitol Brewery Co.	Ice	20 61
10.	Al. Duncan	Straw	33 59
10.	G. H. Dulle Milling Co....	Flour and meal	618 15
10.	G. A. Fischer	Paints, etc.....	7 20
10.	L. D. Gordon	Lime	126 88
10.	Dan Gundelfinger	Hardware	19 96
10.	E. R. Hogg	Lumber	114 61
10.	E. Holtschneider	"	44 94
10.	Abe Helm	Clothes	10 50
10.	J. W. Henry	Groceries	8 80
10.	Jefferson City W. W. Co....	Water	291 67
10.	Emil Koch	Shipstuff	60
10.	Koken Barber Supply Co....	Razors	27 00
10.	Missouri Broom Mfg. Co....	Broom-corn	4 35
10.	Hugo Monnig	Stationery	19 11
10.	Missouri Telephone Co....	Transmitter	1 30
10.	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co....	Flour and meal	195 50
10.	Moffitt-West Drug Co.	Drugs, etc.....	105 11
10.	National Syrup Refining Co.	Syrup	107 24
10.	Pacific Express Co.	Express	14 50
10.	W. T. Parrish	Buttermilk	8 00
10.	J. L. Pace	Trip St. Louis	6 00
10.	Jacob Renn	Hay	14 88
10.	N. T. Richardson	Whip	75
10.	L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co.	Pipes, valves, etc	800 01
10.	J. S. Sullivan S. T. Co....	Saw-dust, etc	10 95
10.	J. Straus Saddlery Co.	Repairing	4 90
10.	A. J. Shockley	Hardware	14 70
10.	St. Louis Glass & Q. Co....	Lamps, etc.....	67 00
10.	A. F. Shapleigh Hdw. Co....	Hardware	73 10
10.	Standard Shoe Co.	Shoes, etc.....	470 55
10.	Southern Electric Co.	Electric supplies	77 19
10.	Thorn & Hunkins L. & C. Co	Cement	303 50
10.	W. W. Wolf	Potatoes	34 96
10.	L. Webb	Parsnips	22 73
10.	Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	Oils	104 60
10.	Victor Zuber	Sewer-pipe	1 60
10.	Lexington Coal Mining Co....	Coal	3,132 55
10.	discharged convict.....	W. Albion	4 50

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

Dec. 11..	By discharged convict.....	Andy Light.....	\$2 75
11..	"	Wm. Squires.....	2 75
11..	"	Robert Wood.....	6 25
11..	"	John Compton.....	10 00
12..	"	Chas. Gray.....	7 00
12..	"	Cy. Clark.....	5 25
12..	"	Henry Johnson.....	5 25
12..	"	Clara Brisco.....	2 75
12..	"	William Ennis.....	4 25
12..	"	William Hall.....	4 25
12..	"	John Connors.....	4 25
14..	"	George Smith.....	5 25
14..	"	John Williams.....	4 25
15..	"	A. Christian.....	4 25
15..	"	Pearl Waters.....	4 25
16..	"	Chas. H. Johnson.....	4 75
16..	"	Jesse Goodin.....	4 25
16..	"	Jno. Williams.....	6 75
17..	"	William Gray.....	6 75
17..	"	George Wilson.....	6 75
17..	"	Jerry Lewis.....	6 75
17..	John W. Gordon.....	Meats.....	2,438 54
17..	George J. Vaughan, P. M. discharged convict.....	Stamps and box rent.....	11 25
18..	"	Arthur Burton.....	4 25
18..	"	John Pickett.....	4 25
18..	"	Chas. Dowdy.....	4 25
18..	"	Wm. Conyers.....	5 75
19..	"	Chas. Jackson.....	4 25
19..	"	Wm. Reenan.....	4 25
19..	"	Chas. Thomas.....	4 25
19..	"	William Wilson.....	4 25
21..	"	William Miles.....	4 25
22..	"	Dan'l Johnson.....	4 25
22..	"	George Smith.....	8 50
23..	"	George Luster.....	10 00
23..	"	John W. Scott.....	4 25
24..	"	John Wilson.....	4 25
24..	"	Wm. Thomas.....	4 00
24..	"	Tim Brown.....	4 00
24..	"	Hoke Trout.....	4 00
24..	"	Dan Morrisey.....	5 25
24..	"	Joe Irwin.....	5 25
24..	"	John Derusha.....	8 75
24..	"	Henry Spees.....	4 25
24..	"	Wm. E. Lemmon.....	4 25
24..	"	Wm. Washington.....	4 25
24..	"	Frank Smith.....	4 25
24..	"	Easton Taylor.....	9 75
25..	"	Taylor Underwood.....	6 00
26..	"	Al. Whitesides.....	4 25
26..	"	J. P. Johnson.....	4 50
26..	"	William Cooley.....	4 50
26..	"	William Ray.....	4 25
26..	"	Jacob Levy.....	4 25
26..	"	Jno. McKenna.....	4 25
26..	"	Lon Parker.....	4 25
26..	"	Jno. Jackson.....	3 75
31..	"	Edw. Patten.....	8 75
31..	"	W. H. Lewellen.....	4 25
31..	"	Walter Pinkard.....	4 25
31..	"	J. C. Edwards.....	9 50
31..	"	Henry Hayner.....	3 75
31..	pay-roll.....	December roll.....	6,858 30
31..	Armour Packing Co.....	Butter.....	36 00
31..	Henry Andrae.....	Horse hire.....	3 50
31..	Alkire Grocery Co.....	Cranberries.....	31 25
31..	J. B. Bruns & Co.....	Turkeys, etc.....	359 80
31..	R. H. Berryman.....	Notary fees.....	6 50
31..	H. Bockrath & Son.....	Cement.....	4 00
31..	Conrath, Beck & Loesch.....	Dry goods.....	8 77
31..	G. B. Dulle Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	504 10
31..	Eaton & Prince.....	Elevator.....	280 00
31..	Giesecke Boot & Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	10 55
31..	Abe Helm.....	Clothing.....	12 60
31..	E. Holtschneider.....	Lumber.....	22 98
31..	J. W. Henry.....	Groceries.....	13 15
31..	E. R. Hogg.....	Lumber.....	189 22
31..	Lexington Coal M. Co.....	Coal.....	2,227 42
31..	L. O. Lohman.....	Cement.....	69 15
31..	Jefferson City W. W. Co.....	Water.....	291 67
31..	Jefferson City L., H., P. Co.....	Gas.....	5 25
31..	Moffitt-West Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	179 67
31..	Missouri Broom Co.....	Broom-corn.....	9 45
31..	Meyer-Morfeld Milling Co.....	Flour and meal.....	214 00
31..	N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.....	Ells, tees, etc.....	133 80

DISBURSEMENTS 1896—Continued.

Dec. 31..	By National Syrup Co	Syrup.....	\$151 48	
31..	Phillip Ott	Lumber.....	21 73	
31..	Pauly Jail Building Co	Cell work, etc	684 86	
31..	J. L. Pace.....	Trip St. Louis	3 50	
31..	L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co.....	Iron, etc.....	6 24	
31..	Rice, Stix & Co	Dry-goods	53 26	
31..	Sligo Iron Store Co.....	Horse-shoes	3 40	
31..	Standard Shoe Co.....	Shoes, etc.....	617 91	
31..	Southern Electric Supply Co.	Electric supplies	43 84	
31..	Max Sending Machine Co	Tools	5 00	
31..	Waters-Pierce Oil Co	Oils	89 13	
31..	Ben. G. Veith.....	Board bill.....	135 70	
31..	Western Union Telegraph Co	Clock rent, etc	4 05	
31..	E. N. Simons, agent.....	Freight.....	195 39	
31..	John W. Gordon	Beef	2,259 75	
31..	L. D. Gordon	Lime	75 35	
31..	Thorn & Hunkins	Cement.....	60 06	
31..	G. A. Fischer.....	Paints, etc	6 65	
31..	Dan Gundelfinger.....	Hardware	18 75	
31..	The Kay Sand Co.	Sand	18 50	
31..	A. J. Shockley.....	Hardware	60	
31..	W. C. Boyer	Yeast.....	25 20	
31..	Hugo Monning.....	Stationery	8 84	
31..	A. Brandenberger	Putty	1 20	
31..	Tribune Printing Co.....	Stationery	55 50	
31..	Pacific Express Co.....	Express	6 45	
31..	Chicago & Alton railroad....	Freight.....	21 77	
31..	George J. Vaughan, P. M	Stamps	10 00	
31..	L. Webb	Corn	8 85	
31..	Adam Scheer	Hay	42 00	
31..	J. S. Sullivan Saddle-tree Co.	Saw-dust	5 75	
31..	Alex. Duncan.....	Straw	37 78	
31..	Capitol Brewery Co.	Ice	11 84	
31..	A. Friesmeyer	Shoes	9 25	
				\$48,636 18

LIST OF FULL PARDONS GRANTED FROM JANUARY 1, 1895, TO DECEMBER 31, 1896.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Jan. 14	Jas. S. Payton	W	16	Missouri	Laborer	Christian	Murder 1st degree	Life.
12	Chas. Montgomery	W	40	Illinois	Carpenter	Genry.	Felonious assault and breaking jail	4
17	Fred C. Mehl	W	51	Germany	Book-keeper	St. Louis city.	Embezzlement (2 charges)	8
28	Willis Burns	C	21	Missouri	Laborer	Randolph	Rape	25
Feb. 7	Sam Carson	W	23	Illinois		Nodaway	Grand larceny (3 charges)	7
9	Jerry Cone	W	19	New York	Farmer	Webster	Grand larceny	2
Mch. 4	Milton Perkins	C	19	Missouri	Horse-buyer	St. Louis city.	Burglary and larceny 2d degree.	6
21	W. H. Clark	W	18	Arkansas	Farmer	Douglas	Not stated.	2
29	Edward Ballard	C	25	Kentucky	Teamster.	St. Louis city.	Murder 2d degree	15
Apr. 10	Silas Durbin	W	26	Missouri	Farmer	Lafayette	Burglary and larceny (3 charges)	15
18	Robt. Haux	W	24	Missouri	"	Saline	Rape	5
May 4	James Monday	W	28	Mississippi	"	Lawrence.	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	20
8	Homer Diggs	C	18	Missouri	Farmer	Jackson	Grand larceny	8
9	Robert Craig	W	23	Missouri	Laborer	Boone	Attempted burglary 2d degree	3
15	Wm. Holcomb	W	20	Ohio	Farmer	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny	2
23	Ben F. Crane	W	17	Missouri	"	Marion	Forgery 3d degree.	2
26	Peter L. Jones	W	37	"	Teamster	Ruchanan	Forgery 2d and 3d degrees.	4
27	Wm. Muse	W	26	Arkansas	Farmer	Stoddard	Murder 2d degree	50
28	Joseph Myrick	W	34	Indiana	"	Platte	Manslaughter 4th degree.	7
29	Chas. Nelson	W	32	Missouri	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Murder 2d degree	25
June 11	Beverly Spriggs	W	17	"	Stone-mason	Shelby	Attempted sodomy	2
24	Scott Swartz	W	19	"	Farmer	Dent	Grand larceny	2
July 3	Chris Bentley	W	27	Arkansas	"	Greene	Arson 3d degree.	5
4	James Cook	W	24	Pennsylvania	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Murder 2d degree.	25
27	Samuel Kinney	C	45	France.	Tel. operator	St. Louis	Grand larceny	2
Aug. 12	Albert E. Lasalle	W	17	Missouri	Jockey	Shelby	Murder 2d degree.	2
24	Frank Watkins	W	17	Illinois	Railroad man	Livingston	Burglary and larceny	50
Sept. 2	Harry Hudson	W	24	Missouri	Farmer	Charlton	Forgery 2d degree.	5
5	Daniel Clark	C	23	Illinois	Book-keeper	Jackson	Larceny from dwelling	5
11	Chas. Reed	W	34	Indiana	Tel. operator	Monteau	Burglary 2d degree	2
18	L. D. Manuel	C	17	Missouri	Railroad man	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny	8
20	Chas. Thompson	W	25	Illinois	Lawyer	Lawrence	Perjury	5
30	O. T. Johnson	W	46	Canada	Clerk	W. D. W. Mo.	Grand larceny	2
Oct. 14	C. A. Chamberlain	W	23	Missouri	Farmer	St. Louis city.	Forgery 2d degree.	2
Nov. 12	J. C. Barton	W	21	Missouri	Teamster	Clark	Grand larceny	10
16	Thos. J. Woodden	W	32	Minnesota	Carpenter	St. Louis city.	Breaking jail	2
28	Chas. McDonald	W	32	Missouri	Laborer	Newton	Murder 2d degree	2
Dec. 20	George Jones	W	56	Tennessee	Farmer	Stoddard	Robbery	20
	S. D. Henson	W	32	Illinois	Dentist	St. Francois	Robbery	7
	W. B. Whiffen	W	21	Kentucky	Teamster	St. Louis city.	Robbery	3 1/2
	J. B. Breeding	W	32	Missouri	"	"	"	5
	John Cantlin	W	32	"	"	"	"	5
	Richard Cantlin	W	32	"	"	"	"	5
	Wm. Shadwick	W	32	"	"	"	"	5

LIST OF PARDONS—Continued.

1896.	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Dec. 20	Thos. Mooney	W	33	England	Fireman	St. Louis city.	Robbery	5
22	Goodin Walter	W	29	Missouri	Laborer	Clinton	"	15
25	Jack Sheldon	"	26	New York	"	Newton	Murder 2d degree	40
	Albert Walker	"	25	Missouri	Farmer	Dunklin	"	30
1896								
Jan. 2	Richard Price	C	44	Ohio	"	Clinton	Grand larceny	2
31	George McNabney	W	42	Alabama	Nurse	W.D.W.D.Mo	Having counterfeit money	2 1/2
Feb. 13	Ada Simpson	"	22	Illinois	Laborer	C. Girardeau	Grand larceny	2
14	R. F. Lane	"	24	Missouri	Farmer	W.D.W.D.Mo.	Counterfeiting	2
17	F. Tomlinson	"	24	Missouri	Physician	Cooper	Burglary and larceny	2
20	F. L. Flanders	C	50	New York	Farmer	Jackson	False pretenses	3
23	Guild Hatcher	W	18	Missouri	Farmer	C. Girardeau	Assault to kill	3
McH. 26	Arthur Chiles	W	18	"	"	"	Burglary and larceny	5
	Edw. O'Toole	"	37	"	Moulder	St. Louis city.	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
Apr. 29	Jeff. Burd	"	33	"	Farmer	Dallas	Forgery	5
May 7	Frank Ansell	C	31	"	Porter	Macon	Petit larceny (2 offenses)	2
June 9	Wm. Nelson	W	21	Kansas	Farmer	Lafayette	Assault to kill and attempt to break jail	5
19	James Minor	"	31	Missouri	Carpenter	Randolph	Burglary (2 charges)	5
20	John W. Ruby	C	46	W. Virginia	Porter	St. Louis city.	Murder 2d degree	6
29	Knoch Ellis	W	44	Missouri	Laborer	Boone	"	10
July 4	Wm. Magill	W	19	"	Farmer	Christian	Kape	25
	John W. West	"	52	Ohio	School teacher	Barren	Murder 2d degree	25
	Houston Montgomery	"	45	Tennessee	Carpenter	Carter	"	25
Aug. 12	Isaac Levy	"	38	Ohio	Clerk	Clinton	Robbery	25
	Wm. Nelson	"	19	Missouri	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Burglary 1st degree and larceny	12
21	Jesse Carter	"	17	Indiana	Machinist	Clay	" 2d	3
	L. A. Gilmore	"	32	Ohio	Lawyer	Jackson	Embezzlement	5
31	Henry Smith	"	30	Maine	Brickmaker	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny	5
Sept. 24	Porter Rogers	"	23	Missouri	Farmer	Linn	Murder 2d degree	10
	Wm. Byrd	"	46	"	Hostler	Jefferson	Felonious assault	2
Oct. 5	Clement Schulte	"	22	Germany	Salesman	St. Louis city.	Embezzlement	2
	J. W. Majors	"	20	Missouri	Clerk	Jackson	Forgery 2d degree	5
12	Harry Stewart	"	29	"	Laborer	Boone	Burglary 2d degree	3
30	Hugh McManus	"	21	Kansas	Railroad man	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree	5
Nov. 23	W. Wilson Burns	"	21	England	Book keeper	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	8
24	Edw. Pletcher	"	27	Missouri	Farmer	Dent	Burglary and grand larceny	8
26	Wm. Chain	"	31	Illinois	Sawyer	Stoddard	Grand larceny	2
	Thos. Adams	"	31	Missouri	Carpenter	Greene	Assault to rape	2
	Ira De Shazo	C	21	"	Teamster	St. Louis city.	Assault to rob	2
Dec. 6	Leouis J. Silva	W	35	"	Porter	Vernon	Murder 2d degree	16
8	Herbert Hemmer	"	35	"	Book keeper	Cooper	Embezzlement	3
18	T. B. Anderson	"	36	"	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree	3
25	Wm. Conyers	C	15	"	Printer	Jackson	Forgery 3d degree	5
	Taylor Underwood	W	36	Tennessee	Laborer	Monroe	Arson	18
	Jno. Jackson	C	29	Missouri	Farmer	Barren	Murder 2d degree	99
					Laborer	Saline	"	20

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER COMMUTATION, REVERSED AND REMANDED, DIED

Or otherwise disposed of, from January 1, 1895, to December 31, 1896.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Jan. 14	A. B. Eaker.	W	37	Missouri	Farmer.	Dunklin	Murder 2d degree	15
17	Hiram Stevenson	W	18	Kentucky	Waiter.	Greene	Larceny	2
22	Richard Green	C	18	Missouri	Coal miner.	Lafayette	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.	5
28	George King	W	27	Virginia	Laborer	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree	20
Feb. 8	George A. Crews.	W	16	Missouri	Tobaccoist	St. Louis city.	Murder 2d degree.	25
18	Andrew Miller	W	27	Pennsylvania	Steam-fitter	Jackson	Burglary and larceny	5
20	George Seiges.	C	27	Missouri	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Robbery 1st degree	10
22	D. S. Brundage	W	52	Pennsylvania	Cigarmaker.	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Pension fraud	2
25	Thomas Harper	W	34	Michigan	Laborer	Pike	Grand larceny.	2
25	David A. Burns	W	39	Missouri	"	Camden	Murder 2d degree.	Life
27	Ed. Mayer, alias Gilbert	W	26	California	Machinist.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
April 9	Joseph Bosler	C	23	Missouri	Cigarmaker.	Jefferson	Burglary and larceny.	5
12	John Brown	C	20	Alabama	Cook	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
16	Jack Hannah	W	29	Missouri	Laborer	Howard	Burglary (4 charges)	11
21	Wm. Holland	W	26	Tennessee	Teamster	St. Francis.	Burglary and larceny	5
21	Louis McKenzie (3d term)	C	37	Missouri	Farmer.	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree.	5
29	Thomas Wright	W	19	"	"	Lincoln	Assault to kill	2
May 3	Joseph Jones.	W	18	Mississippi	Laborer	St. Francis.	Larceny from dwelling	2
5	Charles Ryan.	W	73	Germany	Shoemaker	St. Charles	Murder 2d degree.	10
30	Louis Arnoldt	W	35	Missouri	Farmer	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree.	3
June 2	Chas. Johnson.	W	26	Ohio	"	Clinton	Grand larceny (2 charges)	10
5	Fred. Millner	W	26	Kentucky	Laborer	Oregon	Forgery	2
26	Wm. Stegner.	W	35	England	Machinist.	Jackson	Grand larceny.	2½
July 10	James M. Cox	W	17	Missouri	Shoemaker.	Cooper	Murder 2d degree	24
19	Wm. Murray	W	16	"	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
19	John Maloney	W	19	"	Brick-layer	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
25	Albert Harris.	W	19	"	Clerk	Barry.	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
25	Louis Fielding.	W	17	Germany	Porter	Buchanan	Grand larceny.	2
25	Willie Palnter	W	17	Colorado	Walter.	"	"	2
25	Benj. Smith.	W	16	Kansas	Laborer	"	"	2
25	James Reaver	W	18	Missouri	"	Lincoln	Burglary and grand larceny	4
25	Wm. Colbert	W	30	Iowa	Shoemaker	Montgomery	Forgery 2d degree.	5
25	John Williams	W	72	New York	Physician	Buchanan	Impersonating U. S. officer	5
25	Harry Bacon	W	48	Virginia	Farmer	S. D. W. D. Mo	Embezzlement	2
25	Z. T. English	W	30	England	Laborer	Callaway	Burglary and larceny.	2
25	Joe Williams.	W	21	Illinois	"	Jefferson	Robbery 1st degree.	5
25	John Murphy	W	18	Louisiana	"	Lewis	Burglary and assault to kill.	25
Aug. 3	James Smith.	C	17	Missouri	Housework.	Cole	Manslaughter 2d degree	7
5	Bessie Emerson	W	17	New York	Laborer	Randolph	Burglary 1st degree and grand larceny	5
15	Chas. Lockridge.	W	61	"	Blacksmith	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	20
16	Stephen Beck	W	16	"	"	"	"	4

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1895	Name	Col.	Age	Nativity	Occupation	County	Crime	Sent.
Sept. 1	Muncie Ray	W	22	Virginia	Railroad man	St. Louis city	Robbery 1st degree.	14
Oct. 2	Clarence Baker	"	20	Missouri	Book-keeper	Jackson	Burglary	3
Oct. 23	W. H. Lewellen	"	24	"	Farmer	Boone	Uttering forged check	2
Nov. 29	Harry Evans	"	20	"	Laborer	Greene	Burglary and larceny.	5
Nov. 29	Andrew Gilbert	"	18	"	Tailor	Hickory	Not started.	5
Dec. 20	Thomas Foley	"	34	Louisiana	Musician	St. Louis city	Assault to kill.	5
Dec. 20	Jno. Haralston	"	18	Missouri	Farmer	Folk.	Grand larceny.	2
Dec. 22	Wm. Hodges	"	21	"	"	Webster	"	2
1896								
Jan. 5	George Murry	C	18	Missouri	Boot-black	Jackson	Burglary 2d degree	5
Jan. 19	George Arnold	"	27	Kentucky	Porter	St. Louis city	Assault to kill.	10
Jan. 19	E. L. Wear	W	45	Michigan	Barber	Buchanan	Grand larceny	2
Feb. 31	Chas. Henry	"	52	Missouri	Butcher	Folk	"	2
Feb. 22	J. G. Morse	"	30	"	Salesman	Vernon	Forgery.	5
Feb. 18	Riley Abbott	"	23	Maryland	Farmer	Stoddard	Grand larceny	2
Mar. 18	Andrew Hill	C	30	S. Carolina	Miner	Macon	Assault to kill.	2
Mar. 24	Richard Snyder	C	31	"	Barber	St. Louis city	"	2
Apr. 8	Wm. Hyde	W	21	Tennessee	Laborer	Davless	Murder 2d degree	2
Apr. 21	W. T. Bishop	W	25	Missouri	Railroad man	Jackson	"	10
May 4	John Beckley (2d term)	C	23	Ohio	Shoemaker	Saline	Forgery 4th degree	25
May 13	John Brockway	W	23	Missouri	Farmer	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
May 20	Walter Ahearn (3d term)	W	23	Illinois	Shoemaker	Cooper	Grand larceny	10
May 25	George Bills	C	38	Missouri	Farmer	Audrain	Burglary	3
May 25	Charles Wallace	W	30	Pennsylvania	Barber	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree	3
June 6	David Dale	W	23	New Jersey	Cook	Howard	Grand larceny	25
June 18	Edward Street	C	17	Missouri	Farmer	Butler	Burglary and larceny	10
June 18	Edw. Davis	W	43	Tennessee	Laborer	Greene	Murder 2d degree	3
July 2	John Davis	W	24	Missouri	"	St. Francis	Robbery	7
July 2	Everett Horn	"	24	"	Farmer	St. Louis city	Murder 2d degree	20
July 14	Louis Kennale	"	27	Germany	Bar-tender	"	Attempted burglary	2
July 21	Edward Smith	"	24	Missouri	Shoemaker	Jackson	Burglary 1st degree	15
July 21	John Groggin	C	18	Kentucky	Waiter	Greene	Rape	5
July 21	Fred Pettigrew	C	16	Missouri	Boot-black	"	Burglary and larceny 2d degree	7
July 26	Walter Stevens	W	18	"	Farmer	St. Louis	Embezzlement	5
Aug. 29	J. A. Mack	W	39	Illinois	Book-keeper	W.D.W.D. Mo	Burglary 2d degree	5
Aug. 27	Frank Allen	C	41	Missouri	Porter	Marion	Felonious assault	5
Aug. 27	Sam Fields	C	63	Ohio	Butcher	Greene	Burglary 2d degree	5
Sept. 2	Chas. Westervill	W	29	Kansas	Teamster	St. Louis city	Arson 1st degree	10
Sept. 2	Wm. F. Phelps	C	27	Missouri	Farmer	Scott	Burglary 2d degree	8
Sept. 11	Chas. Turner	W	21	"	Laborer	Charlton	Assault to rape	5
Sept. 11	Elliott Kerby	C	16	Iowa	Farmer	Vernon	Grand larceny	2
Oct. 23	Alex. Mitchell	C	18	Kansas	"	Saline	Rape	20
Oct. 16	James Alexander	W	23	Missouri	Teamster	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	5
Oct. 28	Wm. Henderson	W	20	Connecticut	Shoemaker	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
Oct. 28	Frank Lewis	C	24	Missouri	Brick-moulder	Montgomery	Burglary 2d degree and grand larceny.	5
Nov. 9	Henry Sturgis	W	21	Illinois	Teamster	Jackson	"	5
Nov. 9					Harnessmaker	Greene	Grand larceny	3

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM JANUARY 1, 1895, TO DECEMBER 31, 1896.

1895	Name.		Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Jan. 2	John Welsh	.....	W	34	Canada	Butcher	Schuyler	Grand larceny	2
	Richard Williams	.....	W	41	Missouri	Farmer	Callaway	Burglary	3
	Henry Voss	.....	W	15	Germany	Miller	"	Burglary and larceny (3 charges)	15
	Albert Schultze	.....	W	33	"	Machinist	"	"	15
3	Hugh McManus	.....	W	34	England	Book-keeper	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	9
5	Cranyille Gibson	.....	W	46	Missouri	Shoemaker	Jackson	Forgery 3d degree	2
	Peter Kothler	.....	W	24	Germany	Cook	"	Grand larceny	2
12	Henry Lewis (3d term)	.....	W	32	Missouri	Laborer	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	5
	Henry Johnson	.....	W	18	Illinois	"	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	3
15	Will Robinson	.....	W	22	Missouri	Painter	"	Assault to kill	5
	Wm. Dietz	.....	W	24	Germany	Waiter	"	Grand larceny	2
16	Fred Wilson	.....	W	22	Germany	Shoemaker	"	"	2
	Geo. Brooks (2d term)	.....	W	24	Missouri	Farmer	C. Girardeau	Assault to kill	2
17	August Bohmhardt	.....	W	46	Tennessee	"	Greene	Forgery	5
	Luther Russell	.....	W	25	Iowa	Wagonmaker	Holt	Feligious assault	5
	Wm. M. Parks	.....	W	30	New York	Farmer	"	Grand larceny	2
	Wilber C. Davis	.....	W	21	Missouri	Laborer	"	"	2
	John Stith	.....	W	34	"	Teamster	St. Louis city	Burglary	3
	George Smith	.....	W	34	"	"	"	Grand larceny	2
	Chas. Clark	.....	W	28	"	"	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
	Isaac Franklin	.....	W	38	W. Virginia	"	"	and larceny	5
18	James McDonald	.....	W	32	Oregon	"	"	Fraud	2
	Wm. Rodgers	.....	W	20	Illinois	Hostler	"	Assault to kill	2
	Frank Leikox	.....	W	19	New York	Waiter	"	Burglary 2d degree	2
19	Chas. Johnson	.....	W	21	Illinois	Newsboy	"	Grand larceny	5
	Henry Lemmons	.....	W	23	Colorado	Teamster	"	"	2
	Wm. Wright	.....	W	30	Illinois	Chair caner	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
20	Jesse Cunningham	.....	W	21	Missouri	House-boy	"	Assault to kill	3
	Wm. Meyers	.....	W	44	"	Painter	"	Burglary 2d degree	2
	Andy Klaus	.....	W	20	"	"	"	and larceny	5
21	James Silence	.....	W	22	Kansas	Shoemaker	Cass	Burglary and larceny from dwelling	15
	Joseph Silence	.....	W	20	Iowa	Farmer	"	"	5
22	Louis Hensley	.....	W	18	Missouri	"	Dunklin	Larceny from dwelling	5
	Malicha Harden	.....	W	30	Tennessee	"	"	"	2
	Alfred Burington	.....	W	32	Missouri	Hostler	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Chas. W. Alt	.....	W	35	Illinois	Laborer	"	"	3
	Wm. Harris	.....	W	18	Missouri	Teamster	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	15
24	Lucian Davis (3d term)	.....	W	27	"	Laborer	Marion	Assault to kill	2
	John Kelley (3d term)	.....	W	34	"	Clerk	"	Petit larceny	2
	Wm. Nogle	.....	W	17	"	"	"	Assault to kill	2
	Wm. Woods	.....	W	16	"	Blacksmith	"	Burglary and larceny	5
	Wm. Hyde	.....	W	21	Tennessee	Laborer	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
	Chas. Mason	.....	W	20	Mississippi	Farmer	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
	Louis McKenzie (2d term)	.....	W	37	Missouri	Laborer	"	"	5
26	James Phipps	.....	W	23	Iowa	Farmer	Henry	Grand larceny	3

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1886	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Name.	Sent.
Feb. 16	Leonard Huff.	W	19	Missouri	Clerk.	Laclede.	Grand larceny.	2
	Leonard White.	"	23	Texas.	Harnessmaker.	Barry.	"	2
24	Harry Hatfield.	"	45	Indiana.	Engineer.	Adair.	Forgery.	2
25	Abel Holbrook.	C	42	Mississippi.	Farmer.	New Madrid.	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
26	C. P. Roberts.	W	29	Wisconsin.	"	Caldwell.	"	2
Mch. 2	John Eumons	"	22	W. Virginia.	Bartender.	Jackson.	Grand larceny.	2 1/2
	Wm. Steiner.	"	26	Kentucky.	Laborer.	"	"	2
	C. F. Coon.	"	28	Iowa.	Book-keeper.	"	Forgery 3d degree.	2
	Henry Kirby.	"	42	Illinois.	Fireman.	"	"	2
	August Young.	"	29	Canada.	Stonecutter.	"	"	2
4	Wm. K. Gibson.	"	23	Missouri.	Laborer.	Barlow.	Burglary 1st degree.	10
	Wm. Denwoodle.	C	26	Texas.	Railroad man.	Butler.	Felonious assault.	5
	Preston McChany.	W	29	Virginia.	Shoemaker.	"	Assault to kill.	2
	John Sykes.	C	22	Illinois.	Porter.	"	"	2
	Geo. McIntire.	W	52	Missouri.	Farmer.	"	Grand larceny.	2
	Thos. Ward.	"	52	Michigan.	Teamster.	"	False pretenses.	2
5	Joel Myers (2d term)	"	26	Missouri.	Farmer.	"	Perjury.	1
	J. W. Wilson.	"	26	Kentucky.	Laborer.	"	Forgery.	2
	Dan I. Denton.	C	38	Louisiana.	Laborer.	Bates.	Murder 2d degree.	18
6	Geo. Arnold (3d term)	"	27	Kentucky.	Porter.	Christian.	Assault to kill.	10
	Wm. Pucksten, alias Rob't Anderson.	W	26	Texas.	Barber.	St. Louis.	Burglary 2d degree.	13
	Wm. A. Sanford (2d term)	C	51	Ohio.	Harnessmaker.	Jackson.	"	3
	Jas. McKee (2d term)	"	28	Mississippi.	Laborer.	"	"	3
7	Della Crowley (2d term)	W	23	Indiana.	Housework.	Stoddard.	Grand larceny.	2
	Riley Abbott.	"	21	Virginia.	Farmer.	Jackson.	Robbery 1st degree.	5
8	Harry Stewart.	"	26	Kansas.	Railroad man.	Oregon.	Forgery.	2
14	Fred. Mullner.	"	30	Iowa.	Farmer.	W.D.W.D. Mo.	Counterfeiting.	2 1/2
	Joseph Tribble.	"	43	Missouri.	"	"	"	3
	Edward Frieberg.	"	18	Illinois.	"	"	Fraudulent pension check.	1
25	Wm. M. Lay.	"	50	Arkansas.	"	Miller.	Felonious wounding.	3
	Frank Williams.	"	45	Ireland.	Sailor.	St. Louis city.	Murder 2d degree.	20
27	Jesse G. B. Jones.	"	31	Illinois.	"	"	Arson 3d degree.	5
Apr. 2	Jim French.	"	33	Tennessee.	Bartender.	"	Manslaughter 3d degree.	3
May 3	Frank Beard.	"	32	Iowa.	Farmer.	S.D.W.D. Mo.	Altering U. S. note.	2
	Wm. Mareum.	"	39	Wisconsin.	Teamster.	"	Perjury.	2
	Geo. W. Dalley.	"	40	Missouri.	Miner.	"	Robbing U. S. mail.	2 1/2
	Wm. S. Williams.	"	60	Tennessee.	Farmer.	W.D.W.D. Mo.	Perjury.	1
5	J. W. Trammell.	"	33	Missouri.	"	"	Passing counterfeit money.	2
	Thos. J. Wallace.	"	34	Illinois.	Laborer.	"	"	2
	W. H. Maness.	"	55	Virginia.	Lawyer.	"	Fraud.	2
	R. F. Lane.	"	25	N. Carolina.	Engineer.	"	Having counterfeit money.	2
	Robt. Carpenter.	"	42	Ohio.	Farmer.	"	"	2 1/2
	C. B. McNeill.	"	31	Tennessee.	Shoemaker.	"	Making counterfeit money.	3
	Geo. McNabney.	"	26	Wisconsin.	Miner.	"	Passing counterfeit money.	3
7	Woodford Reed.	"	22	Pennsylvania.	Laborer.	"	"	1 1/2
	John Noble (2d term)	"						
	John Wolf.	"						

John O. Sears	28	Missouri	Druggist	"	False affidavit.	2
Geo. A. Clark	24	Wisconsin	Barkeeper	"	Robbing postoffice	2
Charles Golden	53	Ohio	Cigarmaker	"	"	2
Isaac A. McCombs	53	"	Book-keeper	"	Conspiring to defraud	1
Frank Cooper	18	Michigan	Farmer	Caldwell	Burglary and larceny	5
Wilbur Davis	37	Ohio	Hostler	"	"	5
John Martin	57	Iowa	Laborer	"	Robbery	5
L. D. Manuel	34	Indiana	Tel. operator	Moniteau	Larceny from dwelling	2
Jacob B. Baker	50	Arkansas	Farmer	"	Rape	2
Henry Harris (2d term)	26	Missouri	Shoemaker	Saline	Assault to kill	20
Thomas Wills (2d term)	22	"	"	"	Grand larceny	2
Louis Webb	23	"	Railroad man	"	Forgery 4th degree	2
John Brockway	23	"	Farmer	"	"	2
Wm. Johnson	21	Pennsylvania	"	St. Clair	Forgery	2
Charles Henry	52	Missouri	Butcher	Folk	Grand larceny	2
Geo. N. Sherman	30	Michigan	Farmer	"	"	2
Henry E. Lynch	19	California	Hostler	"	"	2
Thos. J. Crook	39	Missouri	Farmer	"	"	2
James Bay	24	"	"	Franklin	Rape	10
Walter Grooms	26	"	Carpenter	"	Grand larceny	2
Wm. Mann	24	Illinois	Cook	Osage	Robbery	2
John Griggs	30	Virginia	Dentist	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	5
Chas. McLaughlin	31	Pennsylvania	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	2
Alfred Cross (2d term)	19	Colorado	Shoemaker	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
George Buggy	22	Missouri	Printer	"	Grand larceny	2
Edward Carr (2d term)	20	Pennsylvania	Sad-tree maker	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
Wm. Thomas	24	Kentucky	Teamster	"	"	5
Ed. Shoemaker (2d term)	22	Missouri	Shoemaker	Pettis	Robbery 1st degree	5
Geo. Ashton (2d term)	34	Kansas	Harnessmaker	"	Grand larceny	2
Jeff. Polley	27	Missouri	Farmer	"	Forgery 3d degree	2
Oran Wilkerson (2d term)	21	New York	Shoemaker	Buchanan	Grand larceny	4
Wm. McDonald	24	"	Painter	"	Burglary	2
Wm. Jennings	25	Illinois	Walter	"	Burglary	2
W. H. Morrison	41	Maryland	Paper-hanger	"	"	4
W. B. Thomas	43	Pennsylvania	Engineer	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Violating section 5431	4
Ira E. Cook	48	Wisconsin	Merchant	"	"	4
Albert Nelson	24	Missouri	Plasterer	"	"	4
Frank Russell	23	"	Walter	"	"	4
Mike McDonald	19	New York	Barber	Jackson	"	4
Frank Connors	20	Missouri	Laborer	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
Joseph Hutton (2d term)	27	"	Machinist	"	Robbery 1st degree	5
Joseph O'Toole	20	"	Rollermaker	"	"	10
Geo. McHenry	17	Kansas	Laborer	"	Murder 2d degree	10
Chas. Gartland	26	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Assault to kill	2 1/2
Preston Wood	22	Tennessee	Laborer	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
Henry Thompson	18	"	"	"	"	3
Ernst Miller	19	Missouri	"	"	"	3
Wm. Meyers	22	"	Teamster	"	Grand larceny	3
Richard Cannon	30	Kentucky	Farmer	Mississippi	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
Andrew Maugrau	22	"	"	"	Grand larceny	2
Wallace Crook	34	Tennessee	"	Scott	Assault to kill	2
Jack Irvin	22	Illinois	"	"	Grand larceny	2
Buck Crawford	21	Missouri	Barber	"	Assault to kill	2

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
May 20	James Guy	W	21	Illinois	Farmer	Scott	Burglary 2d degree	3
	James Bell	W	64	Tennessee	Miner	Dallas	Murder 2d degree	40
	Marin J. Reed	W	20	Indiana	Farmer	Holt	Forgery 2d degree	2
	John T. Stewart	W	25	Illinois	Blacksmith	Clinton	Grand larceny	2
	Frank Springer	W	27	New York	Moulder	Platte	"	2
	Frank Smith	W	22	"	Bricklayer	"	"	2
	A. J. Veatch	W	29	Missouri	Farmer	"	"	17
	Daniel N. Sikes	W	53	N Carolina	Bricklayer	Jasper	Murder 2d degree	2
	Chas. Wilson (2d term)	W	36	Louisiana	Shoemaker	"	Receiving stolen goods	2
	John Austin	W	24	Illinois	Hostler	"	Grand larceny	2
	John Potts	W	53	Missouri	Farmer	"	"	2
	Wm. Kent	W	26	Indiana	Laborer	"	"	2
	John Connors	W	29	New York	Boilermaker	"	"	2
	Frank Durall	W	20	Kansas	Miner	"	Burglary 2d degree	2
	Chas. Martin	W	25	Iowa	Photographer	"	"	3
	John Code	W	31	Illinois	Laborer	"	"	3
	John Shay	W	30	Ireland	Hostler	"	Rape	5
	Fred. Havens (2d term)	W	24	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Assault to kill	5
	Will Criss	C	27	"	Teamster	Buchanan	Grand larceny	3
	Robt. Fuller	W	39	"	Painter	"	Burglary and larceny	5
	Lee Frazelle (2d term)	W	26	"	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	5
	James Moore	W	23	Ohio	Farmer	Chariton	"	2
	Wm. Downs	W	49	Scotland	Machinist	Davies	"	2
	Lee Cannon	W	25	Missouri	Blacksmith	"	Forgery 2d degree	2
	Bert Fuqua	W	28	"	Engineer	Cedar	Larceny in dwelling	2
	Wm. J. Dent	W	19	Virginia	Book-keeper	"	Fraud	3
	Wm. Wright	W	23	Missouri	Printer	St. Louis city	Assault to rob	2
	Albert Lincoln	C	29	Tennessee	"	"	Assault to kill	2
	James Quigley	W	17	Missouri	Laborer	"	Attempted Burglary 2d degree	2
	James McHale	W	21	"	"	"	"	3
	Robt. McGee	W	17	Tennessee	Shoemaker	"	"	3
	Charles Barton	W	39	Ohio	Teamster	W.D.W.D. Mo.	Murder 2d degree	12
	Hamp Birch	W	23	Arkansas	Laborer	Howell	Having in possession postage stamps	1
	J. F. Bird	W	22	Kansas	Farmer	"	Grand larceny	2
	Chas. Goode	W	18	Missouri	Laborer	Phelps	Forgery	2
	Bert Wilson	W	17	Ohio	"	"	Burglary and grand larceny	5
	Ed. Deems (3d term)	W	24	Missouri	Sad-tree maker	"	"	5
	Jeremiah Tomlinson, Jr.	W	24	"	Farmer	Cooper	Burglary and larceny	5
	James M. Cox	W	42	Ohio	"	"	"	5
	Alie Penderson	W	23	Missouri	Hostler	Grundy	Murder 2d degree	24
	Mark Howard	W	27	"	"	"	Felicious assault	2
	Henry Robinson	W	23	"	Farmer	"	Pett larceny	2
	Noah Meredith	C	23	"	Miner	"	Forgery 2d degree	5
	Frank Morgan	W	32	Pennsylvania	Laborer	Washington	Assault to kill	3
	Matthias Ogan	W	21	Missouri	"	Clay	"	2
	Richard Smith	W	22	Pennsylvania	"	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
		W	34	Pennsylvania	"	"	Burglary 2d degree	3

22	James Garvey	39	Missouri	Moulder	39	Robbery 1st degree.	3
	Michael Reed	23	Wisconsin	Brick-layer	40	Murder 2d degree.	5
	Richard Lehn (2d term)	54	Illinois	Sad-tree maker.	41	Grand larceny.	99
	P. J. Culbertson (3d term)	35	Canada	Clerk	42	Forgery 2d degree.	2
	Herbert Ciopp	19	Indiana	Laborer	43	Grand larceny.	5
	William Ellis	35	Missouri	Shoemaker	44	Burglary.	2
	Wesley Coleman (2d term)	47	Arkansas	Farmer	45	Robbery 1st degree.	3
	John Smith	22	Mississippi	Waiter	46	Larceny.	3
	Wm. Wilson (3d term)	45	Missouri	Laborer	47	Assault to kill.	5
	Edw. Hammond	20	Illinois	Farmer	48	Burglary and larceny	2
	Elmer Graham	19	Indiana	Farmer	49	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	Arthur Schneider	18	Ohio	Farmer	50	Burglary intent.	3
	John Page	29	Tennessee	Railroad man	51	Grand larceny.	10
	George Brooks	28	New York	Shoemaker	52	Larceny from dwelling.	2
	Halle Tucker	33	Illinois	Farmer	53	Murder second degree.	2
	W. H. Tucker	33	Tennessee	Farmer	54	Rape.	12
	Jas. H. Cole (2d term)	30	Missouri	Farmer	55	Concubinage.	2
	Geo. H. Castleburg	35	Illinois	Farmer	56	Grand larceny (3 charges).	5
	H. J. Woolwine	28	Missouri	Farmer	57	Murder 2d degree.	2
	Bill Johnson	33	Missouri	Gunsmith	58	Fraud.	10
	Chas. Jenkins	22	Missouri	Shoemaker	59	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	6
	Geo. Weaverlings	41	Missouri	Blacksmith	60	Larceny from dwelling.	Life.
	Wm. Armvline	40	Pennsylvania	Teamster	61	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
	George Long	33	Louisiana	Shoemaker	62	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
	Barney Osterhaus	36	Missouri	Carpenter	63	Burglary 2d degree.	2
	George Jackson	29	Illinois	Electrician	64	Forgery	3
	John Kohman (2d term)	40	Missouri	Paper-hanger	65	Not stated.	2
	Geo. LeRoy	19	Illinois	Hostler	66	Embezzlement	2
	Chas. C. Eckenburg	18	Missouri	Clerk	67	Attempted robbery	2
	Otto Illig	25	Illinois	Shoemaker	68	Grand larceny	2
	Charles Seymour	18	Illinois	Miner	69	Burglary 2d degree.	2
	Fred Walden	32	Illinois	Engineer	70	Grand larceny	2
	W. H. Glenn	24	Illinois	Laborer	71	Burglary 2d degree.	2
	Bert Freshwater	23	Illinois	Teamster	72	Grand larceny	2
	Henry Clayton	36	Illinois	Carpenter	73	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
	Thos. Sharfer	20	Illinois	Shoemaker	74	Assault to kill.	3
	J. W. P. McCarty	48	Illinois	Laborer	75	Denial female under 18	3
	Henry Winson	22	Illinois	Shoemaker	76	Grand larceny.	2
	John Gates	27	Illinois	Laborer	77	Burglary and larceny	3
	Jack Ballard	24	Illinois	Housework	78	Breaking jail	2
	Chas. Morgan (2d term)	19	Illinois	Farmer	79	Forgery 3d degree.	4
	Frank Weighman	20	Illinois	Farmer	80	Grand larceny.	2
	Thomas Ducean	23	Illinois	Farmer	81	Assault to ravish.	2
	Wm. Reid	19	Illinois	Farmer	82		2
	Lizzie Wilburn	20	Illinois	Farmer	83		2
	Oscar B. Lingie	17	Illinois	Farmer	84		2
	Willie Painter	50	Illinois	Farmer	85		2
	Benj. Smith	17	Illinois	Farmer	86		2
	Edward Karch	18	Illinois	Farmer	87		2
	Ben Coffman (3d term)	24	Illinois	Farmer	88		2
	Joseph Bell	29	Illinois	Farmer	89		2
	Samuel Field	35	Illinois	Farmer	90		2
	Elof Johnson	35	Illinois	Farmer	91		2
	Will Dobbys	19	Illinois	Farmer	92		2

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Name.	Sent.
May 25	Walter Gatewood	35	Indiana	Laborer	St. Louis city	Grand larceny.	2
	Joseph Yancy	23	Louisiana	"	"	Assault to kill	2
	Ernst Bradshaw (2d term)	18	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Thomas Foley	34	Louisiana	Moulder	"	Assault to kill	5
	Henry Schiller	22	Missouri	Printer	"	Murder 2d degree	10
	Chas. Camp	22	Mass.	Walter	"	Burglary 1st degree	10
	Gieseppi Stramerto	18	Italy	Barber	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Violating section 5457	1
	Francisco Romano	23	"	Tailor	"	"	1
	John B. Nicola	19	"	Barber	"	"	1
	Charles Botsan	28	Tennessee	Teamster	St. Louis city	Assault to ravish	2
27	John Roley (3d term)	50	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Scott Evans	28	Missouri	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	2
	Eugene Goodman	19	Indiana	"	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	2
	Frank Kane	28	New York	Porter	"	Robbery 1st degree	5
	Geo. Carter (2d term)	20	Iowa	Shoemaker	"	Robbery 1st degree and habitual criminal	15
	Gus Neddlemer	21	Missouri	Farmer	St. Charles	Robbery	2
	Geo. Williams	21	Illinois	Baker	"	Forgery	3
	Joseph Corbett	22	"	Laborer	"	Burglary	45
	Frank Williams (2d term)	29	"	Shoemaker	"	Murder 1st degree	48
	John Douglas	22	Maryland	Barber	Greene	Forgery	2
28	Conrad Frederick	23	Georgia	Painter	"	Felonious assault	2
	Harry Sturgis (2d term)	31	Illinois	Harnessmaker	"	Grand larceny	2
	John Wendell (2d term)	31	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	"	3
	George Jones	33	"	Laborer	Carter	Jail breaking	4
	Chas. Smith	30	Texas	"	Jefferson	Felonious assault	2
	Joseph Williams	30	England	"	"	Burglary and larceny	2
	Alice Wicker	22	Missouri	"	"	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Chain	31	"	"	"	"	5
	Frank Thompson	21	Iowa	Housework	Butler	Grand larceny	2
	James Moon	25	Australia	Carpenter	Greene	Assault to rape	2
28	Edw. Johnson	23	Louisiana	Butcher	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Edw. O'Toole	37	Missouri	Hostler	"	Grand larceny	2
	John Bell	19	Missouri	Walter	"	"	2
	Frank Barry (2d term)	30	Ohio	Moulder	"	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
	Chas. G. Grace	24	Illinois	Teamster	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Fred. Fager	17	Missouri	Farmer	Barry	Grand larceny	5
	John Williams	16	Indiana	Laborer	"	Larceny from dwelling	2
	James Beaver	19	Missouri	"	"	Burglary	3
	Fred Martin	26	Missouri	"	Bachanan	Grand larceny	3
	Lum Mathrom	19	California	Cook	Wright	"	3
30	Wm H. Taylor	42	Missouri	Farmer	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	3
	Henry Kaiser	26	Mississippi	Barber	"	Murder	10
	Jacob Henze	26	Missouri	Laborer	"	"	Life.
	James Clary, alias Perry	22	Illinois	Electrician	Greene	Grand larceny	2
	Charles Kelley	15	Missouri	Laborer	"	"	2
	John Binsley	16	"	"	"	"	2
	Harry Williamson	35	"	Painter	"	Uttering forged instrument	2

31	Zach. T. English.....	48	Virginia.....	Farmer.....	Callaway.....	Embezzlement.....	2
	Geo. Morris, alias Scott.....	49	Illinois.....	Walter.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
	Henry Templin.....	17	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	".....	".....	2
	Wm. Henry.....	29	Louisiana.....	Cook.....	".....	".....	2
	Michael Dickson.....	22	Pennsylvania.....	Laborer.....	".....	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2
	Louis Schneider.....	35	Germany.....	Carpenter.....	".....	Manslaughter 1st degree.....	2
	Julia Anderson.....	22	Missouri.....	Housework.....	".....	Assault to kill.....	2
	Chas. Collier.....	21	".....	Farmer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	2
	F. W. Martin (2d term).....	28	New York.....	Shoemaker.....	".....	".....	3
	O. M. Dewitter.....	25	Ohio.....	Railroad man.....	".....	".....	3
June 1	Jesse Pollard (2d term).....	28	Pennsylvania.....	Shoemaker.....	Vernon.....	Burglary from railroad car.....	2
	Frank Johnson.....	22	Missouri.....	Railroad man.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	2
	Jack Walters.....	46	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	".....	Burglary and larceny.....	2
	Bud Dale (2d term).....	31	Missouri.....	Sad. tree maker.....	New Madrid.....	Grand larceny.....	2
	Albert Ross.....	28	".....	Farmer.....	".....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
3	Eugene Robertis.....	30	Indiana.....	Laborer.....	".....	Burglary 1st degree.....	1
	C. H. Shelton.....	30	Illinois.....	Sawyer.....	".....	Manslaughter 1st degree.....	1
	Geo. Perry (2d term).....	26	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	Cooper.....	Burglary and larceny.....	1
	Riley Evans.....	30	".....	Farmer.....	Newton.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	1
	Frank Clark.....	17	Mass.....	Carpenter.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	3 1/2
	Arthur Sable.....	22	Kentucky.....	Porter.....	".....	".....	2
	Clarence Benson.....	24	Missouri.....	Shoemaker.....	".....	Felonious wounding.....	2
	Jas. Green (2d term).....	29	".....	Farmer.....	".....	Burglary.....	3
	Jack Smith.....	19	".....	Stonecutter.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	3
	Wm. Lloyd.....	20	Kentucky.....	Newsboy.....	".....	".....	2
	John Watson.....	22	Illinois.....	Laundry.....	St. Louis city.....	Felonious assault.....	2
4	Ada Boyd.....	27	Tennessee.....	Laborer.....	Cole.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
6	Al. Johnson.....	60	New Yo k.....	Carpenter.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2
	John Smith.....	28	Texas.....	Teamster.....	".....	".....	2
	Beni Biggs.....	36	S. Carolina.....	Coal mlner.....	Macon.....	Felonious assault.....	2
7	Charles Owens.....	37	Pennsylvania.....	Barber.....	Buchanan.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
9	Henry J. Schultz.....	39	Missouri.....	Laundry.....	Jackson.....	Assault to rape.....	2
	Nannie Banks.....	29	Ohio.....	Shoemaker.....	".....	Uttering forged check.....	10
10	Harry McDonald (2d term).....	33	Missouri.....	Druggist.....	".....	Burglary.....	3
	L. M. Buzan.....	38	Indiana.....	Plasterer.....	Cass.....	Passing forged check.....	1
	Wilbur Abdon.....	33	Illinois.....	Teamster.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	2
	John Bryan (2d term).....	39	".....	Shoemaker.....	".....	Burglary.....	1
	Joseph Miller (2d term).....	31	Ireland.....	Laborer.....	Atchison.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5
11	Wm. Renshaw.....	24	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	".....	Not stated.....	2
	Henry Patton.....	31	Missouri.....	Clerk.....	Lincoln.....	Burglary.....	10
	Julius Stroker.....	25	Indiana.....	Farmer.....	".....	".....	3
	Mervin Ross.....	21	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	".....	Grand larceny (2 charges).....	4
	Wm. Colbert.....	18	".....	Farmer.....	".....	".....	4
	Thomas Hawkins.....	26	".....	Farmer.....	Rails.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	2
	Wm. Johnson.....	21	".....	".....	".....	".....	2
	Carrol Hatfield.....	22	".....	".....	Douglas.....	Grand larceny.....	2
	John Light.....	22	".....	".....	Webster.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	2
	John Hayden.....	38	".....	Carpenter.....	".....	Forgery.....	2
	John Delay.....	26	Ohio.....	Farmer.....	".....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
	Wm. Gott.....	19	Missouri.....	".....	".....	Burglary and larceny.....	3
13	John Morgan.....	43	New York.....	Book-keeper.....	Pettis.....	Burglary.....	3
	Wm. C. Stotts.....	29	".....	Farmer.....	Lawrence.....	Incest (2 charges).....	5
14	Wm. Brown.....	20	Alabama.....	Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary (2 charges).....	2

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
June 14	Wm. Nash, alias Miller.....	W	23	Missouri.....	Teamster.....	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.....	2
	Daniel Mattox.....	"	25	"	Laborer.....	"	"	2
	Fred Simmons.....	"	28	"	Teamster.....	"	Burglary 2d degree.....	4
	Thos. Rochester (4th term).....	"	28	"	Shoemaker.....	"	"	4
	Fanny Bowd.....	C	18	"	Housework.....	"	Robbery 1st degree.....	5
16	Henry Blthro.....	"	17	"	Laborer.....	Pike.....	Arson 4th degree.....	2
	Wm. Robeson.....	"	18	"	Farmer.....	"	Larceny.....	2
	Wm. Burnes.....	"	17	"	Barber.....	"	"	2
	Wm. Murray.....	W	35	England.....	Engineer.....	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
	Edw. McGill.....	"	29	Missouri.....	Boilermaker.....	"	"	2
18	Joe Gibbons.....	"	20	New York.....	Baker.....	"	"	2
	John Williams.....	"	48	England.....	Waiter.....	"	Grand larceny.....	2
	James Durkin.....	"	28	Missouri.....	Tailor.....	"	Robbery 1st degree.....	5
	Sam'l Kizer.....	C	20	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	St. Francois.	Assault to kill.....	2
	Archie Downs.....	W	27	Kentucky.....	Miner.....	"	"	2
20	Andrew Merrill.....	"	27	"	"	"	"	2
	Isid Vizer.....	C	32	Tennessee.....	Cook.....	"	"	2
	Wm. Scott.....	"	24	Missouri.....	Waiter.....	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.....	2
	John Muroy.....	W	28	"	Teamster.....	"	"	2
	Arthur Jordan.....	"	44	Virginia.....	Steam-fitter.....	"	"	2
22	John J. Winn (2d term).....	"	28	Ireland.....	Shoemaker.....	"	"	2
	Harry Smith (3d term).....	C	57	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	"	Burglary 2d degree.....	5
	Andy Light.....	W	23	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Cooper.....	Grand larceny.....	2
	Wm. Squires.....	"	46	Illinois.....	Laborer.....	"	Larceny from dwelling person.....	2
	Clara Driscoll.....	C	40	Missouri.....	Housework.....	"	"	2
24	Benny J. Demott.....	"	24	Louisiana.....	Laborer.....	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
	Jacob Beckman.....	W	22	Illinois.....	Waiter.....	"	Robbery 1st degree.....	5
	A. Christian.....	C	20	Mississippi.....	Laundry.....	"	Grand larceny.....	2
	Arthur Burton.....	W	29	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Lafayette.....	"	2
	John Puckett.....	"	29	"	Laborer.....	"	"	2
27	Samuel Puckett.....	"	27	"	Teamster.....	"	"	2
	Geo. Hastings.....	"	22	Illinois.....	Housework.....	Pettis.....	Burglary.....	2
	Geo. Luster.....	"	22	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Douglas.....	Grand larceny.....	2
	James Belcher.....	"	29	"	"	"	Robbery.....	3
	John Bristol.....	"	20	Illinois.....	"	"	"	5
28	Benjamin Trott (2d term).....	"	25	Texas.....	Sad.-tree maker.....	"	"	12
	Lydia Bristol.....	"	22	Illinois.....	Waiter.....	"	"	5
	Charles Fatchett.....	"	30	Missouri.....	Blacksmith.....	Washington.....	Not stated.....	5
	Thos. Lally, alias Williams (2d term).....	"	30	Iowa.....	Mason.....	St. Louis.....	Robbery.....	5
	W. H. Lewellen.....	"	20	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Boone.....	Uttering forged check.....	2
21	Hensley Divers (2d term).....	C	23	"	Shoemaker.....	"	Burglary and larceny.....	5
	Alfred Whitesides.....	"	27	"	Farmer.....	"	Assault to kill.....	5
	Chas. Taylor.....	"	21	"	Porter.....	"	Burglary and larceny.....	9
	J. H. Taylor.....	"	25	"	Waiter.....	"	"	9
	E. D. Norris.....	"	23	"	Porter.....	"	Murder 2d degree.....	10

29	Flaud Cunningham	W	36	"	Wagonmaker	"	10
	Pearl Waters	C	19	Louisiana	Housework	St. Louis city	Assault to do bodily harm
	John Williams	"	24	Georgia	Laborer	"	Assault to rob
	Charles Thomas	"	22	Missouri	Hostler	"	"
	William Eanis	"	21	"	Butcher	"	Assault to kill
	Jessie Goodin	"	16	"	Porter	"	Larceny from dwelling
	William Hall (2d term)	"	45	"	Shoemaker	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree
	William Wilson	"	28	"	Laborer	"	"
	Frank Taylor	W	22	New York	Upholster	"	"
	John Connors, alias Haley	"	46	Ireland	Fireman	"	Assault to ravish
	Wm. Reenan (3d term)	"	32	Canada	Shoemaker	"	Burglary 2d degree
	Henry Wilson	"	22	Missouri	Tailor	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny
	James Roach	"	25	Ohio	Laborer	"	"
	John Considine	"	27	Illinois	Barber	Nodaway	Manslaughter 4th degree
	Edward Patton	"	26	Ohio	Hostler	Audrain	Grand larceny
July	Benj. Boland	"	21	Illinois	Photographer	"	Robbery and larceny (3 charges)
5	Fred Woodruff	"	33	Alabama	Painter	"	"
	James E. Morris	"	20	Michigan	Porter	Lewis	Grand larceny
6	James Davis	"	21	"	Laborer	Nodaway	Burglary
10	D. W. Underwood	"	24	Iowa	"	"	"
	A. P. Underwood	"	26	"	"	Randolph	Larceny (2 charges)
12	Pat Folle	"	28	Germany	Fireman	Mississippi	Larceny and assault to kill
	Roxy Mathias	"	23	Missouri	Porter	"	Assault to kill
13	J. Henry Hall	C	23	W. Virginia	Farmer	"	"
	Grant Taylor	"	23	Mississippi	"	Andrew	Burglary 2d degree
	Wm. Calhoun	"	18	Kentucky	"	"	"
14	Hiram Wilson	W	42	Missouri	Laborer	"	"
	Henry Kellogg	"	18	"	Railroad man	Caldwell	Grand larceny
	George Moberly	"	25	"	"	"	"
15	Albert Dailey	"	26	Iowa	"	"	"
	John Davis	"	30	"	"	"	"
	George Cottom	"	22	Wisconsin	Engineer	"	"
	Daniel Sterling	"	57	Illinois	Porter	"	Burglary and grand larceny
16	John Beachley	C	27	Alabama	Farmer	Montgomery	Assault to kill
	Wm. Forrest	"	24	Missouri	Hostler	Charlton	Felonious assault
	Robert Mullins	"	40	"	Housework	St. Louis city	Grand larceny
18	Georgia Williams	"	18	"	"	"	Assault to kill
	Emma Mehan	"	22	"	"	"	"
	John W. Scott	W	60	Ireland	Machinist	"	"
	Wm. Ray	C	35	Illinois	Clerk	"	"
	Henry Spees	W	26	"	Palmer	"	"
	Jacob Levy	"	26	Russia	Waiter	"	"
	Wm. E. Lemons	"	30	Pennsylvania	Laborer	"	"
	Wm. Washington, alias Green (2d term)	C	25	Missouri	Teamster	"	"
	Charles Dowdy	"	23	"	Book-binder	"	"
	Frank Smith	W	51	Atlantic Oc'n	Clerk	"	"
	John Wilson	"	34	Missouri	Polisher	"	"
	George Wagoner	"	25	California	Laborer	Buchanan	Larceny
23	Jasper Jackson	C	21	Mississippi	Teamster	"	Forgery 3d degree
	James Welsh	W	33	Missouri	Laborer	"	Burglary
	Charles Phelps	C	24	"	"	"	"
	Thos. Hickman	W	35	Indiana	"	"	"
	Jacob Painter	"	19	Colorado	"	"	"
	James Scott	"	58	England	Clerk	"	Forgery and uttering

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
July 23	Wm. Green, alias Shirk	C	28	Ohio	Barber	Ruchanan	Burglary and grand larceny.	5
	Thos. Stuart (2d term)	W	35	"	Shoemaker	Sullivan	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	Chas. Stuart	"	37	Virginia	"	"	"	3
	Forest Page	"	37	Tennessee	Farmer.	Pemiscot.	Assault to kill	2
	Wm. Travis	"	39	"	"	"	Murder 2d degree	15
	Wm. Ellis	"	43	Missouri	"	Saline.	Assault to kill	2
	James Carr	C	20	Texas.	Porter	"	Grand larceny	2
	Samuel Underwood	"	21	Missouri	Waiter	"	"	2
	A. A. Harris	"	21	"	Shoemaker.	"	"	2
	Max Wittberger	W	36	Germany.	Stone-mason.	"	Defiling female under 18.	2
26	Eliza Crawford	C	19	Missouri	Housework.	"	Concealing birth of child.	3
	John Williams	"	21	Canada	Musician.	Jasper.	Grand larceny	2
	Edward Smith	W	36	Iowa	Farmer.	"	Forgery	4
	Wm. Cummings	"	20	Kansas.	Laborer	"	Assault to rob.	10
	Gus Selbert (2d term)	"	26	Germany.	Baker.	"	"	2
	John McKenna	"	35	New York	Teamster.	"	Grand larceny	2
	Chas. Jackson	C	22	Virginia	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Assault to rob.	2
	Samuel Campbell.	"	22	Mississippi	"	"	"	3
	Grant Joyce.	W	30	Indiana.	Clerk	Putham	Not stated	2
	Jno. W. Alexander.	"	35	Missouri	Farmer.	"	"	2
4	Darrel Harrington	"	30	Indiana.	Cook	"	"	2
	Harry Davis	"	30	W. Virginia	Farmer.	St. Clair	Grand larceny	2
	Edward Smith (3d term)	"	34	Missouri	Shoemaker.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Thos. Hughes.	"	24	"	Laborer.	"	"	2
	Wm. Jones (2d term)	C	21	Mississippi	Shoemaker.	"	Grand larceny	2
	Thomas Murphy	W	30	Mass.	Laborer	"	"	2
	James O'Toole.	"	19	Indiana.	Teamster.	"	"	2
	Thomas Griffin.	"	57	Ireland	Tailor	"	Assault to rob	2
	George Anderson.	"	28	Missouri	Waiter	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
	James Alexander, alias Brown	"	28	Connecticut	Shoemaker	"	"	3
10	James Cole	C	29	Tennessee	Laborer	"	"	3
	Martin Cagney (3d term)	W	44	Missouri	"	"	"	4
	Wallace J. Parker	"	25	"	"	"	Grand larceny	5
	Joseph Johnson.	C	18	"	"	"	Robbery 1st degree	5
	Wash Austin	W	28	"	Farmer	McDonald	Grand larceny	3
	Ferdinand Austin.	"	19	"	"	"	"	3
	Wm. Trotter	C	48	Tennessee	"	Butler	"	2
	James Prince	W	26	Arkansas	"	"	"	2
	Stephen Lewis	C	28	Kentucky	Fireman	"	"	2
	Jeff Prince	W	34	Arkansas	Farmer.	"	"	2
14	George Shang (2d term)	C	21	Missouri	Harnessmaker	"	Larceny from dwelling.	2
	Thomas Johnson.	"	18	Arkansas	Farmer.	"	"	2
	Lewis Morgan.	"	21	"	"	"	"	2
	Frank Rowland	W	21	Ohio	Railroad man	"	Breaking jail	2
	Thomas Gibson	C	22	Alabama	Waiter	Atchison	Forgery	2
	Otto Ballhoff	W	22	Germany	Machinist	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Francis.	C	26	Kentucky	Waiter.	"	"	2

30	George Healy, alias Burke.	W	19	Missouri.	Laborer	Wayne.	Assault to rob.	2
	Wm. Hicks.	C	28	Illinois.	"	"	"	2
	Wm. Miller.	W	38	Missouri.	"	"	Assault to rob.	2
	Morgan O'Connor	W	23	"	shoemaker	"	"	2
	Alexander Parks.	C	24	"	Waiter.	"	Assault to kill.	2
	Edward Bell.	C	21	Ohio.	Salesman.	"	Assault to rob.	3
	Thomas Sheehan.	W	24	Missouri.	Tobaccoist.	"	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	Ben Jones.	C	28	New York.	Tel. operator	"	"	3
	James Brown.	C	26	Missouri.	Teamster	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
18	David Mitchell.	W	31	Georgia.	Farmer.	Wayne.	Bigamy.	2
	James King.	"	25	Missouri.	Laborer.	"	Forgery.	2
	Arthur Carson.	"	18	"	Farmer.	"	Grand larceny.	2
	Dan. Bostic.	"	22	"	Waiter.	"	"	2
	E. L. Smith.	C	19	"	Teamster.	"	"	2
20	Charles Leach.	W	46	Tennessee.	Engineer.	"	Arson.	10
	Garrett Ingram.	"	25	Kentucky.	Farmer.	Ozark.	Grand larceny.	2
	Charles Bristol.	"	17	"	"	"	"	2
	Wm. K. Risley.	"	25	Ohio.	"	"	"	2
23	Herschel Bartley.	W	25	Missouri.	"	"	Murder 2d degree.	40
	Chas. L. Lyons.	C	22	Pennsylvania.	"	Callaway.	Assault to kill.	2
	Chas. Johnson (3d term)	W	50	Missouri.	Shoemaker.	"	Bigamy.	2
24	Ed. McCoy.	"	35	Indiana.	Stonecutter.	Morgan.	Larceny from dwelling.	2
	John Mueller.	"	29	Illinois.	Printer.	Scotland.	Not stated.	2
	James Rine.	"	25	"	Teamster.	Osgoe.	Burglary and larceny.	5
25	James Smith.	"	21	Michigan.	Butcher.	Platte.	Grand larceny.	2
26	Ed. Albin.	"	43	Ireland.	Farmer.	Greene.	"	2
	James Murray (2d term)	"	32	Iowa.	Sad.-tree maker.	"	Burglary.	3
	Joe Conway.	"	26	Missouri.	Laborer.	"	" 2d degree.	3
	Henry Jones.	"	22	Illinois.	Farmer.	"	Larceny from person night time.	4
	Robert Dillon.	"	48	Georgia.	"	"	"	4
	Belmont Garbough.	"	21	Missouri.	Laborer.	"	Felonious assault.	5
	Bud Lucy.	C	27	"	"	"	Burglary and felonious assault (2 charges)	5
	Wm. Gorman.	W	29	"	Blacksmith.	"	Burglary and grand larceny (2 charges)	5
	John Patterson (2d term)	"	22	"	Shoemaker.	"	Perjury.	7
	Chas. Orr.	"	27	Kentucky.	Barber.	"	Not stated.	3
27	N. M. Kirk.	"	50	S. Carolina.	Farmer.	Knox.	Assault to ravish.	2
	John Stultz.	"	25	Pennsylvania.	"	Camden.	Grand larceny.	2
	John P. Stoner.	"	17	Missouri.	"	"	Burglary and larceny.	2
	John Dodson.	C	23	Indiana.	"	Ralls.	Rape.	3
30	Wm. Underwood.	W	31	Ohio.	Moulder.	Morgan.	Burglary (2 charges).	5
Sept. 2	Jas. C. Ferguson.	"	42	Missouri.	Farmer.	Washington.	Grand larceny.	6
4	Wm. Fleming.	"	28	"	Barber.	Oregon.	"	2
	J. B. Cox.	"	38	Illinois.	Plumber.	Carroll.	Breaking jail.	2
	George Pool.	"	19	Mass.	Shoemaker.	"	Assault to kill.	2
5	Charles Garrison.	"	36	Missouri.	Farmer.	Christian.	Grand larceny.	2
7	Frank Howard (2d term)	"	26	Unknown.	Farmer.	Holt.	Defiling ward.	2
8	Harry Rice.	"	20	Indiana.	"	Pulaski.	Grand larceny.	2
9	Robt. Shultz.	"	33	Missouri.	"	St. Louis city.	"	2
	S. W. Swartzlander.	C	32	Mississippi.	Cook.	"	Assault to kill.	2
	Wm. Jackson (2d term)	W	31	Missouri.	Waiter.	"	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
	Wm. Miles.	C	30	Tennessee.	Teamster.	"	"	2
	Powell Hubbard.	"	29	"	Hostler.	"	"	2
	Geo. Frison.	"	29	"	"	"	"	2

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1945	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Sept. 9	Wm. Hackett (3d term)	W	28	Missouri	Laborer.	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	Fred. Miller (2d term)	"	21	"	Shoemaker.	"	Burglary and larceny	5
	John Knoke	"	24	"	Clerk.	Moniteau	Burglary.	3
10	Wm. Jones (2d term)	"	35	New York	Cook.	Gasconade.	Grand larceny.	2
	Wm. Sanders	"	25	Illinois	Teamster.	St. Louis	"	3
	Jno. Veltman.	"	27	Germany	Book-keeper.	"	"	3
	Frank Rhoades (3d term)	W	44	Missouri	Shoemaker.	"	Burglary 1st degree.	12
12	Albert W. Sorency (2d term)	W	25	"	Laborer.	St. Clair	Robbery.	5
13	Ollie Vaughan	W	20	"	Cook.	Marion	Larceny from railroad car.	2
	Olive deWitt	W	22	"	Farmer.	Leavis	Grand larceny.	2
14	James Brown (2d term)	W	21	"	Carpenter.	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.	5
17	Wm. Ross, Jr.	C	35	"	Farmer.	Madison	Manslaughter 2d degree.	5
	James Ryan	W	19	Texas	Painter.	Davies.	Grand larceny.	2
	Thos. Ellsworth.	"	25	Illinois.	Printer.	"	"	2
	Solomon Nelson.	"	50	Sweden.	Farmer.	"	"	2
	R. S. Brown	"	32	Virginia	"	"	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
	Robert Jackson.	"	33	Missouri	Laborer.	"	Forgery 2d degree.	5
	D. A. Smith (2d term)	"	28	"	Shoemaker.	"	Highway robbery.	50
	Wm. McFadden.	"	31	New York	"	"	"	50
	Geo. Hawthorn.	"	36	Indiana.	"	Shannon.	Burglary and larceny.	3
	Andrew Forbett.	"	39	Ohio	"	"	"	3
18	Wm. Grim	"	43	Missouri	Printer.	Johnson.	Grand larceny.	2
19	Frank Newsom	"	36	Mississippi	Fireman.	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Not stated.	2
	Lewis Griffith	"	26	Missouri	Railroad man.	C. Girardeau.	Murder 2d degree.	13 ¹
	Alf Kookin	"	16	Nebraska	Farmer.	Lawrence.	Not stated.	2
	M. F. Scott (2d term)	"	43	Illinois	Shoemaker.	"	Grand larceny.	2
20	Alfred Rice.	"	18	Indiana	Laborer.	Gentry.	Forgery.	3
	Frank Corlis.	"	27	Michigan	"	"	Assisting prisoner escape jail.	2
22	Leon Parker.	C	27	Illinois	"	"	"	2
24	F. Beknap.	W	32	Iowa.	Salesman	St. Louis city.	Assault to rob.	2
26	Adolph Wilson.	W	15	"	Laborer	Barlow	Forgery.	2
	Bill Williams, alias Wm. Pepper.	W	80	Kentucky	Farmer.	Platte	Obstructing railroad.	2
27	George Riley.	"	20	Missouri	Teamster.	St. Charles.	Grand larceny.	2
	George Cathey	"	30	"	Farmer.	Henry	"	2
	George Barry	"	22	"	Hostler.	"	"	2
	Oscar Gilpin.	"	20	Ohio	Farmer.	"	"	2
28	Nute Samuels.	C	22	Missouri	Teamster.	Randolph	"	2
	George Hale.	W	24	"	Laborer	"	"	2
	D. J. Haley.	"	25	"	"	"	"	2
	E. C. Roden	"	22	Illinois	"	"	"	2
	F. Loggeman.	"	17	Missouri	"	"	"	2
John Williams.	"	C	16	"	"	"	Larceny from railroad car.	2
David Evans (2d term)	"	"	19	"	"	"	"	2
Ben Watts	"	"	18	"	Farmer.	"	"	2
James Beglow	"	"	18	"	"	"	"	2
D. Regan	"	"	21	"	Laborer	"	"	2
John Searcy	"	"	35	"	"	"	Assault to kill.	2

29	Amrose Allard.....	W	35	Illinois	Blacksmith	Bollinger	Rape.....	5
	Wm. Cralle (2d term)	"	47	Kentucky	Laborer	Marion	Grand larceny	2
	Thos. Gilbert.....	"	28	Missouri	"	"	"	2
	Jas. Gilbert.....	"	28	"	"	"	"	2
	Geo. Gilbert (2d term)	"	30	"	Shoemaker	"	"	2
	Austin Gilbert (2d term)	"	30	"	Harnessmaker	"	"	2
30	Harry Stewart (2d term)	C	24	Iowa	Laborer	"	Burglary and larceny	5
	Frank Foster.....	W	36	Tennessee	Farber	Grundy	Felonious assault	2
	Smith Doyle (3d term)	C	30	Missouri	Teamster	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
	Clarence Jackson.....	"	21	New York	Waiter	"	"	2
	Jesse Rodgers.....	"	30	Tennessee	Cook	"	Burglary	3
	Cal Sweeney.....	W	19	Illinois	Bricklayer	Dunklin	Breaking jail	2
	Almus Whitehead.....	"	21	Kentucky	Farmer	"	Forgery	2
	John Sweeney.....	"	18	Tennessee	"	"	Assault to kill	2
	Albert Skaggs.....	"	24	Kentucky	"	"	Breaking jail	2
	J. W. Crabtree (2d term)	"	21	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Forgery	3
	Robt. Kelsam.....	"	19	Missouri	Farmer	"	Burglary	3
	Thos. Worman.....	"	22	Indiana	"	Clinton	Grand larceny	2
	Fred. Michael.....	"	25	New York	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	5
	Daniel Groves.....	"	19	Missouri	Farmer	"	Rape	5
	Chas. Howard.....	"	25	Tennessee	Railroad man	Webster	Burglary and larceny	6
2	Burton Peck.....	"	20	Missouri	Porter	Jackson	Burglary	3
	Frank Henderson.....	"	49	Illinois	Gasfitter	Greene	"	3
3	Geo. Hayes, alias Fea Ridge	"	25	Arkansas	Laborer	"	Murder 2d degree	99
4	Harry Twigg.....	"	22	Kansas	Farmer	Douglas	Embezzlement	2
	David Edwards.....	"	30	Illinois	"	"	Burglary	3
	John Belcher.....	"	21	Missouri	"	"	"	3
5	Elmer Norris.....	C	22	"	waiter	Livingston	Grand larceny	2
	Walter Parker.....	"	21	"	Porter	"	"	2
	John Griffin.....	W	27	Iowa	Laborer	"	"	2
	Ham Ricketts.....	"	19	Kansas	"	"	Breaking jail	2
	Sam Roberts.....	C	33	Missouri	Teamster	"	Attempted robbery	2
6	Maud Lebo.....	W	37	Indiana	Paper-hanger	"	Criminally knowing female under 14 years	2 1/2
	Omer Reid.....	"	22	Missouri	Electrician	N. D. W. D. Mo.	Breaking into postoffice	7 1/2
	Jasper Marquis.....	"	25	Indiana	Farmer	Cass	Assault to rape	2
	Ed. Shoemaker.....	W	24	Missouri	Railroad man	"	Forgery 2d degree	2
7	Geo. Tomlinson.....	"	47	"	Farmer	Cooper	Receiving stolen goods	2
	Wm. Gentry.....	"	42	"	"	"	"	7
	Wm. Byrd.....	"	22	"	Hostler	Jefferson	Felonious assault	2
	John Tenneson.....	"	26	"	Farmer	Phelps	Rape	6
	Andrew Hill.....	C	30	S. Carolina	Miner	Macon	Assault to kill	2
8	Charles Wiggam.....	W	21	Colorado	Farmer	"	Manslaughter 2d degree	2
	Andrew Fuch.....	"	32	Germany	Laborer	St. Louis city	Assault to ravish	2
	Chas. Harris.....	"	22	Ohio	Shoemaker	"	Assault without malice	2
	Wm. Borden.....	"	20	Missouri	Blacksmith	"	Escaping from officer	2
9	Wm. Faughn.....	"	39	Mississippi	Farmer	New Madrid	Grand larceny	2
	Thos. Campbell.....	C	37	Missouri	Collarmaker	Marion	Murder 2d degree	12
12	Thos. Adams (2d term)	"	24	"	Porter	Jackson	Manslaughter 1st degree	5
13	Chas. Mitchell.....	"	21	"	"	"	Grand larceny	4
	Thos. Robinson (2d term)	"	25	California	Shoemaker	"	"	4
	Wm. Riley.....	W	28	Austria	Sailor	"	Robbery 1st degree	5
	Daniel Rogers.....	"	25	N. Carolina	Farmer	S. D. W. D. Mo.	False affidavit	1 3/4
	P. M. Hogan.....	"	60	Sweden	Laborer	"	Stealing money from postoffice	3
	Claude Webb.....	"	57	Missouri	Miner	"	"	2
		"	37	"	"	"	"	2

Oct. 1

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Oct. 13	Jesse Kinney.....	W	43	Kentucky...	Farmer.....	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Robbing U. S. mail.	2
	Geo. D. Cloninger.....	"	34	Georgia.....	"	"	Distilling liquor.....	1y 1d
	W. V. Simmons.....	"	29	"	"	"	"	1y 1d
	J. C. Laughlin.....	"	24	Missouri.....	"	"	Counterfeiting.....	1y 1d
	Tobe Van Zandt.....	"	28	"	"	"	"	1y 1d
	George Goodnight.....	"	28	Kentucky.....	"	"	"	8
	W. A. Pruitt.....	"	27	Indiana.....	"	"	"	1y 1d
	Jackson McElroy.....	"	27	Missouri.....	"	"	"	1y 1d
	Peter Becker.....	"	34	New York.....	"	"	Breaking into postoffice.	2
	Edgar Thompson.....	"	40	Virginia.....	"	"	"	1½
	J. E. Clark (2d term).....	"	27	New York.....	Tailor.....	"	"	2
	Gus Arndt, alias Geo. Pohlman (2d term).....	"	48	Germany.....	Barber.....	Franklin.....	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
	Thos. Daniels.....	"	32	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Maries.....	Unlawfully killing cattle	2
	Louis Daniels.....	"	21	"	"	"	"	2
14	Gus Nearns.....	"	30	Illinois.....	"	"	Robbery 1st degree.....	5
	Geo. Amburn.....	"	24	Tennessee.....	"	"	Not stated.....	3
	John Usher.....	"	21	Missouri.....	Teamster.....	Dent.....	"	3
	Geo. Kinkle.....	"	26	Illinois.....	Butcher.....	Shelby.....	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Thos. Bird.....	C	32	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	"	Assault to kill.....	2
	Elmer Johnson.....	W	20	"	Miller.....	"	Forgery 2d degree.....	5
	Louis Mishler.....	"	21	"	Painter.....	"	Forgery 3d degree.....	5
	James Whiles.....	"	21	"	Farmer.....	"	Grand larceny.....	2
	L. M. McKinney.....	"	23	Illinois.....	"	Cedar.....	"	2
	James Greene.....	"	31	Missouri.....	"	Pettis.....	Assault to ravish.....	2
21	Wm. Hill (4th term).....	"	62	Illinois.....	"	Oregon.....	Grand larceny (2 charges).....	4
	Robt. Shields.....	"	28	N. Carolina.....	Railroad man.....	"	Burglary.....	3
	B. F. Stewart.....	"	45	Kentucky.....	Farmer.....	Mississippi.....	Assault to kill.....	2½
	Wm. Jones.....	C	17	Texas.....	Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2
	Chas. Clark.....	"	35	Missouri.....	Cook.....	"	"	2
	Jno. F. Jackson.....	"	26	Alabama.....	Barber.....	"	Burglary.....	4
25	Fred. Von Haller.....	W	19	Ohio.....	Undertaker.....	Dekalb.....	Grand larceny.....	2
	Chas. Johnson (2d term).....	"	41	Missouri.....	Sad.-tree maker.....	Buchanan.....	"	2
	Clay Axelholm.....	"	17	Nebraska.....	Farmer.....	"	Robbery.....	3
	James Collins.....	"	26	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	"	Robbery first degree	3
	Wm. Munthuis.....	"	19	Germany.....	"	"	Burglary 2d degree	5
26	John Day.....	"	25	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	C. D. W. D. Mo.	Breaking in postoffice	1y 1d
	Jas. Stanton, alias Dunn.....	"	46	Ireland.....	Railroad man.....	"	"	5
	Wm. Brown (2d term).....	C	23	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	"	Passing counterfeit coin.....	3
	Geo. Gray.....	W	35	Indiana.....	Book-keeper.....	"	Attempted sodomy.....	3
29	Clement Schulte.....	"	46	Germany.....	Salesman.....	"	Embezzlement.....	2
	Southey Gaines.....	C	34	Georgia.....	Teamster.....	"	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2
	Jack Mullapphy (4th term).....	W	42	Missouri.....	Carpenter.....	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
	Alice Smith.....	C	23	Nebraska.....	Laundry.....	"	Murder 2d degree.....	10
	Rose McNeal.....	"	19	Mississippi.....	"	"	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2
	W. P. Davis.....	W	21	Illinois.....	Printer.....	Laclede.....	Burglary.....	3
Nov. 1	Jno. Day (3d term).....	C	33	Missouri.....	Broommaker.....	Pettis.....	Burglary and larceny	3
	Ernst Miller.....	W	27	Germany.....	Farmer.....	Warren.....	Grand larceny.....	2

2	John Brown	35	Wisconsin	Moulder	N. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	2
	R. J. Smith (2d term)	51	Indiana	Shoemaker	"	"	2
	Chas. H. Green	26	Georgia	Laborer	"	"	1
	John Kohlmeyer	31	Missouri	Farmer	Jackson	Assault to rob	2
	Wm. Watts	23	"	Teamster	"	Burglary	3
	Wm. Kelley	27	Ohio	"	"	Robbery 1st degree	5
	Harry Wesley (2d term)	24	Missouri	Farmer	"	"	5
	Will J. Johnson (2d term)	22	"	Shoemaker	"	"	5
	Charles Greenlee (2d term)	54	"	Farmer	"	"	5
3	Paul Imme, alias Chas. Smith	18	Illinois	Farmer	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree and grand larceny	2
	Jasper Sommer	55	Ohio	"	"	Assault to rape	3
5	George W. Waite	64	"	"	"	Larceny from dwelling	10
	Thomas Dixon	23	Kentucky	"	Charlton	Burglary 2d degree	2
	Alonzo Hayes	19	Missouri	Laborer	"	Not stated	2
6	James Perkins	20	Texas	Farmer	Scott	Feloniously breaking jail	5
	Tunip Reynolds	19	Kentucky	Laborer	"	Larceny from dwelling	2
	George Marrs	22	Missouri	Upholster	"	"	2
	Henry Lamphen	31	Pennsylvania	Blacksmith	"	Assault to kill	3
	Chas. Westerwell	37	Missouri	Stonemason	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
7	Alexander Jeffry	30	Arkansas	Farmer	"	"	3
8	Lem Heath	19	Kansas	Laborer	Iron	Burglary and larceny	5
	Sid Sprewell	44	Illinois	Broommaker	Jasper	Grand larceny	2
9	Edgar Mathis	20	Missouri	Farmer	Marles	Feloniously killing cattle	2
11	Henry Johnson	57	"	"	Taney	Grand larceny	2
12	Joseph Evans	23	Indiana	Porter	Lafayette	Murder 2d degree	12
13	Add Lampson	19	Iowa	"	Polk	Burglary	3
	Joseph Mundy (3d term)	23	Missouri	Farmer	Marion	Grand larceny	2
	Sim Fennell	66	Kentucky	Laborer	Clark	Jail breaking	2
	George Jackson	21	Illinois	Engineer	"	Attempt to ravish	3
	Charles Smith	22	Missouri	Farmer	Monroe	Grand larceny	2
	Leroy Harber	40	"	"	"	Felonious assault	3
	Emma Leon	18	Illinois	Cook	"	Burglary and larceny	5
	Jack Dunn	30	Missouri	Housework	"	Forgery 2d degree	5
	Frank Ford	23	Illinois	Laborer	St. Louis city	Manlaughter 4th degree	5
	Wm. Lay	22	Kentucky	Teamster	"	Grand larceny	2
	Otto Pohman	23	Germany	Hostler	"	"	2
	Wm. Wallace	43	Kentucky	Farmer	"	"	2
	Geo. W. Davis	29	Pennsylvania	Teamster	"	"	2
	Wm. Grell	21	Germany	Railroad man	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Chas. Lee Meyers (2d term)	46	Missouri	Porter	"	Assault to kill	2
	Chas. Palmer, alias Mays	27	Texas	Shoemaker	"	Burglary 2d degree	2
	Wm. Seator	32	Missouri	Harnessmaker	"	"	3
	Charles Bolz (2d term)	23	Missouri	Teamster	"	Burglary and larceny	3
14	John Houston	38	Germany	Shoemaker	"	"	5
15	Robert Johnson (3d term)	18	Missouri	Laborer	Howell	Grand larceny	1
17	M. C. Allen	32	Illinois	Harnessmaker	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree (2 charges)	12
	Frank D. Crider (2d term)	24	Missouri	Laborer	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Violating section 5778	2
	Mack Fogg, alias Wm. A. Johnson	33	Maryland	Machinist	"	5478	2
18	Samuel Webb	45	Ohio	Farmer	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	1
	Levi Wilson	37	Alabama	Laborer	"	"	2
	J. J. Masulla	22	Arkansas	Farmer	"	"	2
	Jesse Davis	67	Tennessee	"	"	False affidavit, pension claim	2
		29	Illinois	Hostler	"	Passing altered obligation	2
			Kansas	"	"	Taking letters belonging to another	1

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1885	Name	Col.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Nov. 19	James W. Juice.....	W	20	Missouri	Farmer.	Taney.	Burglary.	3
	Easton Taylor.....	C	19	"	Laborer.	W.D.W.D. Mo.	Passing counterfeit money.	1½
20	Jonas Reynolds.....	W	60	"	Farmer.	Clay	Grand larceny.	2
	Henry Wilson.....	C	19	"	"	"	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	Fred Miller.....	W	17	Ohio	Machinist.	"	"	3
	Jesse Carter.....	"	46	Indiana	Merchant	"	"	3
21	Thos. F. Messick.....	C	26	Kentucky	Hostler.	Montgomery.	Forgery 3d degree and false pretenses.	4
	Isaac Jones.....	C	37	Missouri	"	"	Attempted burglary.	2
	Henry Potter.....	W	21	Missouri	Laborer.	"	Grand larceny.	2
	Whit Collins.....	W	21	Louisiana	"	"	"	3
	Green J. Silva.....	C	18	Missouri	Book-keeper.	Cooper.	Burglary.	3
22	George Luttrell.....	W	48	"	Laborer.	Boone.	Embezzlement.	3
	M. I. Scagrovcs (2d term).	W	40	Arkansas	Farmer.	Ozark.	Burglary.	4
	W. A. Perry.....	"	49	Kansas	Shoemaker	Bary.	Abducting female under 18 years.	2
	Ed. Jones (2d term)	"	23	Indiana Ter.	Shoemaker	"	Grand larceny.	2
	Wm. Wells.....	"	22	Virginia	Farmer.	"	"	2
24	Frank Brown.....	"	56	California	Laborer.	"	Larceny from dwelling.	2
	C. H. Harlan.....	"	50	Ohio	Farmer.	Howard	Attempt rescue prisoner.	2
26	Wm. C. Delacy.....	"	61	N. Carolina	Blacksmith	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Burglary and larceny.	5
	Jno. A. Brandon.....	"	37	Pennsylvania	Engineer.	"	Murder 2d degree	10
27	Wm. Buck.....	"	22	Illinois	Fireman	Ozark.	Violating section 5457.	3
	W. J. Ray.....	"	38	Missouri	Farmer.	"	Perjury.	1
	Elgin Stevens (2d term).	"	43	Canada	Sad. tree maker.	Christian	Murder 2d degree.	2
	John Johnson (2d term)	"	30	Georgia	Fireman.	W.D.W.D. Mo.	Stealing postage stamps.	25
	Sylvester Collins.....	"	30	Missouri	Laborer.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	2
Dec. 1	Sandy Taylor (4th term).	C	17	"	Shoemaker.	"	"	2
	Ell Williams.....	"	35	"	"	"	"	2
20	Wm. Leslie (2d term)	"	20	Tennessee.	"	"	"	2
	Ben. Brumley.....	W	26	Georgia	Carpenter.	"	"	2
	Adolf Fisher.....	"	44	Illinois.	Tailor	"	Forgery 3d degree	2
	Adolf Meyers (2d term)	"	35	Wisconsin.	Salesman	"	"	2
	Martin Carey.....	"	34	Ireland.	Teamster	"	"	2
	Andrew Wand.....	"	36	Missouri	Fireman	"	Attempted burglary second degree	2
	Samuel Kleser.....	"	22	Switzerland	Tel. operator	"	"	2
	Frank D. Thomas.....	"	51	Mississippi	Engineer	"	Fraud	2
2	Joseph Touery (3d term)	C	43	Canada	Hostler	Cole.	Refusing to leave Jeff. City	1½
3	Charles E. Bates (2 term).	W	23	Missouri	Farmer.	Caldwell	Murder 2d degree.	10
5	Charles Wood.....	"	22	New York	Printer	Salline.	Grand larceny.	2
	Aug. Singleton.....	"	19	Kansas.	Farmer.	"	Murder 2d degree.	10
6	Maurice Mitchell.....	"	18	Missouri.	"	Polk	Burglary.	4
	Elmer C. Sattley.....	"	32	Vermont	Bank cashier	Jackson	Grand larceny	4
7	Isaac Jackson (2d term)	C	24	Missouri	Farmer.	Howard	Larceny from dwelling	4
	Randolph Jackson.....	"	27	S. Carolina.	Teamster	"	Grand larceny.	3
8	Robert Lee.....	"	15	Missouri	Hostler.	"	Forgery	3
	Edward Kavanaugh.....	W	29	Illinois.	"	Harrison	Defiling female under 18 years	5

9	Jacob Judy.	Virginia	Farmer.	Franklin	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
10	J. O. Edmondson	Missouri	Coal miner.	Taney	" 3d degree.	3
	A. R. Varner	Iowa	Carpenter.	N. E. D. Mo.	Violating section 543.	2
	A. L. Teters (2d term)	Missouri	Laborer	"	" 547	3
15	John Wesley	Mississippi	Engineer.	St. Louis Co.	Assault to rape.	5
18	Wm. F. Barnes	N. Carolina	Shoemaker.	Callaway	Forgery (2 charges).	4
	Philip Johnson (4th term)	Missouri	Butcher	Bates	Grand larceny.	5
	Ed. Cooper	Illinois	Laborer	"	"	2
	Walt. Woodruff	Missouri	Book-keeper	"	"	2
19	G. M. Taylor	Ohio	Farmer.	Knox	Forgery 2d degree.	2
	Geo. Cassidy	Mississippi	"	Linn	Grand larceny.	5
	W. S. Vincent	Missouri	"	St. Francois.	Obstructing railroad.	2
	Marion Johnson	"	"	"	"	2
	Obediah Johnson	"	"	"	"	4
	Stevan Hampton	"	"	"	"	4
20	Wm. Carver	"	Railroad man.	Morgan	False pretenses and grand larceny.	2
	Ed. Davis	Georgia	Farmer.	Butler	Larceny.	2
	Logan Wood	Tennessee.	Railroad man.	"	Manslaughter 3d degree.	2
21	Ella Norwood	Mississippi	Laborer	"	Burglary and larceny.	3
	Chas. Siebert	Missouri	Housework	Osage	Manslaughter 1st degree.	5
	Albert Stebert	"	Farmer	"	Endangering life of child.	2
	C. F. Hill	"	Clerk	"	Burglary and larceny.	3
	A. J. Coulter	New York	"	Jackson	Embezzlement.	3
22	Walter Schofield	Ohio	Walter.	"	"	2
	Geo. Jackson (3d term)	Missouri	Shoemaker.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	2
	Chas. Clark	Arkansas	Carpenter.	"	"	2
	Wm. Reinter	Ohio	Baker	"	"	2
	Wm. Gray (2d term)	Missouri	Shoemaker.	"	"	2
23	E. Fredericks	Kentucky	Cabinetmaker.	Platte	Burglary 2d degree.	4
	Chas. Kney	Germany	Farmer.	"	Murder 2d degree.	15
	Lewis Wright	Missouri	Laborer	"	Burglary and larceny.	6
	Theo. Bridges	Kansas	Wagonmaker	"	Burglary (2 charges)	7
	Frank Fray	Missouri	Carpenter	Wright	Rape	10
24	Harry Baugh	Kansas	Laborer	Buchanan	Grand larceny (3 charges)	2 1/2
	Chas. Brundridge	Ohio	Teamster	"	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Sam H. Neal	"	Farmer	"	"	2
	Walter VanLoom	"	Barber	"	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
	E. L. Wear	Michigan	"	"	Grand larceny.	2
	Walter McCampbell	Missouri	Laborer	"	"	2
	John I. Morris	New York	Tinner	"	"	2
	Frank Fox	Missouri	Brickmaker	"	"	2
	Thos. Humphrey	Virginia	Blacksmith	"	"	2
	John Williams	New Jersey	Laborer	"	"	2
	Ed. Moore	Missouri	"	"	"	2
	Patrick Crows	Iowa	Butcher	"	"	2
	David Thomas	New York	Teamster.	"	"	3
	Ed. Groom	Missouri	Painter.	"	Forgery 1st degree.	5
	Charles Harris	Michigan	Barber.	"	Robbery "	5
	Charles Simmons	Pennsylvania	Laborer	"	"	5
26	Willie Baton	Missouri	Housework.	Cole	Burglary and larceny	12
	Thos. Tumlun	Missouri	"	Pike	Murder 4th degree	2
	Frank Gorman.	"	Cook	"	"	3
	Wm. A. Bernard	Alabama	Railroad man	"	Burglary	3

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Dec 26	Harry Collins (2d term)	W	24	New Jersey	Walter	Pike	Burglary	3
27	Pat McCarty (2d term)	"	42	Maryland	Machinist	Greene	Assault to kill	2
	J. W. Barker	"	26	Pennsylvania	Vet. surgeon	"	Felonious assault	2
	George Moulton (2d term)	W	22	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Burglary	3
	Andy Jones	C	23	Texas	Printer	"	"	3
	Wm. Jones	"	22	Missouri	Farmer	"	"	3
	John A. Williams	"	47	Texas	"	"	Felonious assault	3
	Fred Wellington	"	18	Arkansas	"	"	Burglary and larceny	5
	Tella Cravens	W	20	Missouri	"	"	Larceny	2
28	Richard Kubanks	"	34	Maryland	"	Newton	Grand larceny	2
	Chas. Pierce (2d term)	"	32	Indiana	Harnessmaker	"	"	2
	G. J. Carr	"	51	S. Carolina	Farmer	"	"	2
31	Albert Williams (2d term)	C	26	Virginia	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	"	2
	George Oliver	W	46	Ohio	Teamster	"	Assault to ravish	3
	Minnie Hall	C	23	Mississippi	Cook	"	Manslaughter 1st degree	5
1896	John Camden	"	27	Missouri	Farmer	Maries	Grand larceny	2
Jan. 1	Frank Hood	"	24	"	"	Lincoln	"	2
9	Wm. Blankenship	"	38	"	"	Vernon	"	2
13	John Nelson	"	34	Illinois	Coal miner	"	Larceny	2
	Thomas Johnson	C	31	Missouri	"	"	Assault to kill	2
	John Skinner	W	22	Pennsylvania	Laborer	"	Forgery	2
	E. A. Prather	"	51	Virginia	Stonemason	"	Assault to rape	3
14	R. A. McCord	"	51	Pennsylvania	Farmer	Grundy	False pretenses	3
	Andy Murray	"	38	"	Carpenter	"	Burglary	3
	George Mitchell	C	17	Missouri	Laborer	Randolph	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Carl Alexander	"	17	"	"	"	Grand larceny	2
	Joshua Kees	W	19	Iowa	Railroad man	"	"	2
	Louis Campbell	"	21	Missouri	Cook	"	Larceny from railroad car	2
	Ed. McQue	"	28	"	Harnessmaker	"	Burglary	3
	Kane O'Kell	"	25	"	Butcher	Cass	Grand larceny	2
	Robert Simpson	"	26	W. Virginia	Tailor	"	Burglary and larceny	3
	Ada Simpson	"	22	Alabama	Housework	"	Grand larceny	3
15	Fred Huffman	"	19	Missouri	Farmer	Adair	Larceny from dwelling	2
16	Albert McCarty	"	22	"	Teamster	Douglas	Grand larceny	2
	Henry White	C	35	"	Blacksmith	Jackson	Burglary	4
	John Beckley (2d term)	"	23	Ohio	Shoemaker	"	Murder 2d degree	25
	Pernoy Berry	"	15	Missouri	Walter	"	"	25
18	James Harrison	"	23	"	"	"	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Anderson (2d term)	"	35	Kentucky	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	"	2
	Henry Singer	W	46	Missouri	Sad. tree maker	"	"	2
	John Ward	C	23	Mississippi	Teamster	"	"	2
	Chas. Freeman	"	22	Missouri	"	"	"	2
	Early Witt	"	28	"	Brushmaker	"	"	2
	George Turner (2d term)	"	19	"	Laborer	"	Burglary 2d degree	2
	Mark Keefe (2d term)	W	43	"	Shoemaker	"	Larceny from dwelling	3
	Charles Reed	C	21	Louisiana	Porter	"	Assault to rob	3
							Burglary 2d degree	5

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Jan. 31	Cary Elliston.	C	22	Missouri	Teamster.	Henry	Burglary and larceny	5
Feb. 1	Wm. Wade		22	Texas	Hostler.	Jackson	Grand larceny.	2
	A. L. Colbert.	W	28	France	Cheminist	"	Manslaughter 2d degree.	2
	Moses Gossett	C	31	Kentucky	Hostler.	"	Assault to kill.	3
	Lawrence Ditley, alias Jno. Morrisey.	W	53	Ireland	Book-keeper	"	False pretenses.	3
	E. W. Bailey	"	39	Illinois	"	"	"	2 1/2
4	Geo. H. Fields.	"	27	Virginia	Electrician	"	"	2 1/2
	Thomas White.	"	38	Kentucky	Laborer	Franklin.	Forgery	2
	Andrew Ritchey.	"	33	Missouri	Laborer	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.	5
7	Sam. Hilsabeck.	"	30	Illinois	Porter	Barton	Assault to rape	5
	Sam. Fields (4th term).	C	53	Ohio	Butcher	Greene	Felonious assault	5
10	Lee Taylor.	W	31	Illinois	Farmer.	Dallas	Grand larceny	2
	Joseph Scott (2d term)	C	21	Missouri	Laborer	Butler	Larceny from dwelling.	2
11	Claude Blue.	W	18	Indiana	"	Audrain	Burglary 2d degree.	3
12	R. W. Carey.	W	49	Mass.	Clerk.	Jackson	Grand larceny	2 1/2
	Thos. Edwards.	"	41	Cuba	Laborer	"	Burglary	3
	Frank M. Walker.	"	26	Missouri	Tel. operator	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
	F. H. Williams.	"	28	Kentucky	Hostler.	"	Burglary	3
	George Morton	"	31	Illinois	Blacksmith	"	Forgery 2d degree.	5
	James Burnes.	C	30	Pennsylvania	Cook.	"	Forgery 2d degree and larceny.	5
	John Lucas	W	23	Missouri	Farmer	Pike	Manslaughter 4th degree	5
13	Thomas Smith.	W	23	New Jersey	Hostler.	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	2
15	Laura O'Rannon.	"	20	Illinois	Housework	Cooper	Grand larceny.	2
	Daniel Thomas.	"	23	Missouri	Farmer.	Atholston	Criminally knowing female	2
	John Stanley.	"	23	Illinois	Butcher	Wayne.	Grand larceny	2
	Jacob Shanks.	"	41	Pennsylvania	Butcher	"	Not stated	3
	George Spain.	"	16	Illinois	Farmer.	"	"	3
	Wm. Rife.	"	30	Illinois	"	"	"	3
	James Hamby	"	38	Missouri	"	"	Incest (2 charges)	5
16	Thos. Nutter.	"	23	Iowa	Engineer.	Jasper	Grand larceny	4
	Rert Seaton.	"	22	"	Farmer.	"	Perjury	2
	Robt. Seaton	"	24	"	"	"	"	2
17	Arthur Ames (2d term)	C	24	Minnesota	Shoemaker	"	Grand larceny	3
	Geo. Williams.	C	19	Missouri	Teamster	St. Louis city.	"	3
	Chas. Franklin (4th term)	"	50	"	Cook	"	"	2
	John Clark	"	19	"	Laborer	"	"	2
	Wm. D. Nealy	"	39	Tennessee	"	"	"	2
	Ross Lockman.	W	26	Illinois	"	"	"	2
	Ed. Wilson (2d term)	C	26	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Assault to rob.	2
	Chas. Williams (3d term)	"	28	"	"	"	"	2
	John Ellis (2d term)	"	31	"	"	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
	Henry Hetzel.	W	38	Kentucky	Laborer	"	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
	Hubert Hemmer (2d term)	C	38	Missouri	"	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
	Gus Terry	C	32	"	"	"	"	3
	Joseph Beecher	W	25	"	Blacksmith	"	"	3
	Frank Dumas	"	21	France	Steam-fitter	"	Assault to rob.	4

19	Wm. Johnson	C	24	Tennessee	Painter	Barton	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.
	Thos. Sweeney	W	18	Illinois	Railroad man	Barton	Attempted burglary
	C. A. Stegall	"	33	Missouri	Painter	"	Grand larceny
	Perry Cullup (2d term)	"	19	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	"
	J. D. Royle	"	30	"	Farmer	Ozark	False pretenses
	Wm. Walker	"	30	"	"	"	Rape
24	Scott Brown	C	28	"	"	Ray	Grand larceny
26	Carl Brandt	W	45	"	Hostler	Franklin	Rape
	Edw. Murphy	C	18	"	Kireman	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree
	James Walton	C	55	Virginia	Cook	"	Assault to ravish
	Adolph Geiger	W	24	Germany	Cook	"	Grand larceny
	Mike McDonald	"	25	Louisiana	Tobaccoist	"	"
	John Martin	"	33	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	"
28	George Newsoms	C	18	Tennessee	Laborer	"	Assault to kill
Apr. 8	Walter Kelgilly	W	18	Missouri	Broommaker	Crawford	Grand larceny
9	F. J. Wood	W	22	Missouri	Carpenter	Scotland	Forgery 3d degree
	Sam Roney	"	22	"	Farmer	Carroll	Assault to rape
	John Waters	"	22	Indiana	Laborer	"	Grand larceny
	George Waters	"	22	"	Stonecutter	"	"
	James Warren	C	18	New York	Laborer	"	Burglary 2d degree
11	Lon Wheeler	C	17	Texas	Hostler	"	"
	Jack McCoy	W	24	Indiana	Laborer	Johnson	Larceny from dwelling
	Edw. Banks	C	22	Missouri	Teamster	"	Burglary and larceny
	Julius Johnson	W	23	Kentucky	"	St. Charles	Forgery
	Edward Vincent	W	23	Tennessee	Laborer	"	Breaking jail
	Fred. Marsh	W	20	Missouri	"	"	Burglary
	Joseph Cole	C	26	Indiana	Farmer	"	Murder
	Elmer Huff	W	26	Indiana	Shoemaker	Randolph	Larceny from dwelling
	Ollie Higbee (2d term)	C	21	Missouri	"	"	Petit larceny (2 offenses)
	Dennis Givens (2d term)	"	24	"	"	"	False pretenses
	George Williams (3d term)	"	28	"	"	"	"
	Chas. Barnes (2d term)	"	27	"	Harnessmaker	"	"
12	Harry Smith	W	20	England	Cook	"	Burglary
	Luella Murry (2d term)	C	18	Missouri	Clerk	"	Forgery
	Benj. Smith	W	21	Kansas	Housework	"	Petit larceny (2 offenses)
	Benj. Hodgens	C	24	Missouri	Farmer	Phelps	Grand larceny
	Matt. Phelps	"	25	"	"	"	"
	P. Chas. Gosney	"	22	Kentucky	"	"	Felonious assault
	Thomas Dixon	C	37	Missouri	Bricklayer	St. Louis city	Grand larceny
	Jos. McGearry (2d term)	W	21	"	Laborer	"	"
	Dan Collins	W	21	New York	Shoemaker	"	"
	Henry Clark	C	26	Louisiana	Laborer	"	"
	John Hennessy (2d term)	W	58	Missouri	Porter	"	"
	Chas. Cook (2d term)	W	34	Ohio	Laborer	"	"
	Wm. Peters	"	17	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	"
	Jas. McNamara	"	19	"	Laborer	"	"
	Wm. Payne	C	19	Tennessee	Druggist	"	"
	Frank Craemer	W	19	Missouri	Teamster	"	"
	Thomas Wally	C	19	"	Laborer	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree
	Charles Miller (3d term)	W	38	New York	Tailor	"	"
	Mike Drager	C	23	"	Horseshoer	"	Assault to rob
	Gib Bailey (2d term)	C	22	Missouri	Teamster	"	"
	Harry Bailey	W	23	"	"	"	"
	John Larkins	C	22	"	Laborer	"	Assault to ravish

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1886	Apr. 12	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
		Edward Wooden.	C	28	Missouri	Teamster.	St. Louis city	Assault to ravish	2
		Wm. Davault.	W	34	Rhode Island	Miner.	"	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
		Mathew Morris (2d term)	W	36	Missouri	Shoemaker.	"	"	2
		Moses Carter.	C	21	Tennessee	Teamster.	"	Assault to kill.	2
		Fred Eldridge (2d term)	W	21	Missouri	Shoemaker.	"	"	2
		Polk Holden.	C	20	"	Teamster.	"	"	2
		Alfred Avery.	"	32	Iowa	Book-keeper.	"	Embezzlement.	2
		Felix J. Shankey.	"	19	New York	Bricklayer.	"	Assault to rob.	3 1/2
		Edward Kelleher.	"	18	Missouri	Blacksmith.	"	"	3 1/2
		Jud Sanders.	"	17	"	Welder.	"	Grand larceny.	3
		Sam Castan.	"	34	Ohio.	Jeweler.	"	"	3
		Patrick Fahey (5th term).	"	42	England	Laborer.	"	Robbery 1st degree.	5
		Harry Collins.	C	23	Missouri	"	"	"	5
		Gus. Champion.	"	17	"	"	"	"	5
		John Burns.	W	40	Ireland.	Moulder.	"	"	5
		Philip Price.	C	35	Kentucky	Laborer.	"	Assault to rape.	5
		Chas. Summers.	W	19	Missouri	"	"	Robbery 1st degree.	10
		Harry Klock.	"	24	"	"	"	Murder 2d degree.	10
		Charles Butler.	C	33	Mississippi.	Teamster.	"	"	10
		James Gardner.	"	28	Missouri	Laborer.	"	"	10
		James Robinson.	"	21	New York	"	"	"	10
		John Harvey.	W	25	"	Porter.	"	"	10
		George Crawford.	C	24	Tennessee.	Housework.	"	"	10
		Wm. Barnett.	C	18	"	Teamster.	"	"	20
		Chas W. Mosar.	W	43	Illinois	Laborer.	"	"	20
		Annie Robinson.	W	42	W. D. C.	Cook.	"	Attempted burglary.	Life
		Annie Roghues.	C	33	Indiana.	"	"	Perjury.	2
		Lena Morris.	C	23	Tennessee.	Fanner.	"	Murder 2d degree.	7
		Correll Richardson.	W	19	Missouri	"	Miller.	Burglary and larceny	20
		John Laughlin.	"	27	"	"	Pulaski.	Burglary	3
		James Purdy.	"	19	"	"	"	Rape.	5
		John Purdy.	"	18	"	"	"	"	5
13		Deil Wiseman.	C	20	"	Laborer.	Cole.	Assault to kill.	5
		Frank Lundill.	W	28	Sweden.	Teamster.	Saline.	Grand larceny	2
		George Collins.	W	43	Indiana.	Blacksmith.	"	Illegal marriage.	2
		Jerry Allen.	C	25	Missouri	Farmer.	"	Assault to kill.	2
		Albert Paxton.	C	22	"	Porter.	"	Manslaughter 2d degree.	2
		Frank Smith (2d term).	W	30	New York	Shoemaker.	"	Burglary and larceny.	5
		George Mason (2d term)	C	41	Tennessee.	Teamster.	Pike	Burglary 2d degree.	3
14		Sadie Everetts.	W	27	"	Housework.	Pettis.	Perjury.	3
		A. L. Goble.	"	28	Ohio	Book-keeper.	"	Grand larceny.	2
		Bud. Watson (2d term)	C	28	Tennessee.	Barber.	"	Forgery 3d degree.	2
		Willard Means (2d term).	C	30	Iowa.	Shoemaker.	"	"	2
		Milton Siles.	W	49	Towa.	Laborer.	"	Manslaughter 2d degree	5
		Frank Quigley (2d term)	"	40	Virginia.	"	Nodaway.	Forgery 4th degree.	2
		James Wilson (3d term)	"	32	Missouri	Shoemaker	Monteau.	Larceny from dwelling.	2
		Levy Gay.	"	40	Indiana	Laborer	Clay.	Incest.	2

Albert Birmingham.....	38	Missouri.	"	"	"	Grand larceny.....	3
Charles Smith.....	26	Kentucky	Barber	"	Lafayette	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
Robert Colbert.....	49	Missouri.	Miner.....	"	"	Feligious assault.....	2
Thad. Gilmore.....	38	Missouri.	Laborer.....	"	"	Assault to ravish.....	3
Basil Blue.....	28	Illinois.	Farmer.....	"	"	Assault to kill.....	5
James Phillips.....	37	Missouri.	Sad.-tree maker.	"	"	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
Thomas Kelly (3d term).....	56	Pennsylvania	Laborer.....	"	"	Burglary 2d degree and grand larceny.....	3
James Hunter.....	46	Indiana	Hostler.....	"	"	Forgery 3d degree.....	2
Wm. Sloan.....	36	Michigan	Laborer.....	"	"	"	2
Dan Roberts.....	28	Ohio.....	"	"	"	Grand larceny.....	2
Ed Miner (2d term).....	54	Pennsylvania	Physician.....	"	"	Burglary 2d degree, aiding prisoner escape	6
O. G. Bland alias Hy Stewart.....	18	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	"	Lewis	Larceny from dwelling and grand larceny	4
Wm. N. O'Dell.....	24	Missouri.	"	"	"	Grand larceny.....	2
Ed. B. Vandolah.....	22	"	Walter.....	"	Linn	Forgery 4th degree.....	2
Barion Knight.....	23	"	Shoemaker	"	"	Seduction.....	2
A. Lawrence.....	19	"	Farmer.....	"	Cedar	Assault to rape.....	3
James Varner.....	22	"	"	"	"	Grand larceny.....	2
L. C. Shaugholtz.....	40	"	"	"	Wright	Forgery and grand larceny.....	7
Hiram Vaughn.....	22	"	"	"	"	"	2
Robt. Johnson.....	24	W. Virginia	Railroad man	"	Nadison.....	Larceny.....	2
Ed. Fisher.....	22	Missouri	Farmer.....	"	Stone	Grand larceny.....	2
John L. Cosby.....	19	"	"	"	"	"	2
Alonzo Greer.....	23	"	"	"	"	"	2
Ell A. Revelle.....	45	Germany	"	"	Bollinger.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3
Wm. Brown.....	30	Missouri.	"	"	"	"	3
Albert Thompson.....	24	Illinois.....	Laborer.....	"	Dunklin	Forgery 3d degree.....	2
Edw. Wells.....	23	"	Farmer.....	"	"	Grand larceny.....	2
Milt Jones.....	24	Indiana.	"	"	"	"	2
Arthur Roberts.....	22	Missouri.	Shoemaker	"	"	"	3
James Hamlin (2d term).....	20	"	Farmer.....	"	Webster	Burglary and larceny.....	4
Claude Barnes.....	27	England	Machinist.....	"	"	Larceny in dwelling.....	2
Wm. Sipp.....	35	Kansas	Shoemaker.....	"	"	Grand larceny.....	2
John Barnes (2d term).....	32	Missouri.	Farmer.....	"	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
James Hensley.....	27	"	"	"	"	Carrying on illicit distillery.....	1
Wm. B. Crabtree.....	24	Kentucky.	"	"	"	"	1
Timothy McDaniel.....	29	Missouri.	"	"	"	"	1
Geo. H. Smith.....	21	Kansas.	"	"	"	"	1
W. H. Dean.....	22	Missouri	"	"	"	"	1
Alexander Colvin.....	48	"	"	"	"	"	1
George W. Moore.....	37	Arkansas	"	"	"	"	1
Thos. N. Lane.....	30	"	"	"	"	"	1
Wm. H. Lane.....	38	Indiana.	"	"	"	"	1
Jesse Mead.....	15	Arkansas	Laborer.....	"	"	Breaking into postoffice.....	2
Wm. Young.....	27	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	"	Stoddard.....	Grand larceny.....	2
Edward Pelicher.....	22	"	"	"	"	"	2
W. A. Matsel.....	28	"	"	"	"	"	3
Edw. Davis.....	22	"	"	"	"	"	3
Isiah McElmurry.....	24	Missouri.	Laborer.....	"	Mississippi.	"	2
Arthur B. Jones.....	28	Indiana.	Clerk.....	"	"	"	2
Albert Meyer.....	24	Missouri.	Laborer.....	"	"	"	2
Wm. Clarke.....	30	"	Shoemaker.....	"	"	"	2
Frank Kelly.....	16	Michigan	Laborer.....	"	"	"	2
Ed. Kelly.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	3

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1886	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Apr 20	Pat Jennings (2d term)	W	18	Missouri	Shoemaker	Mississippi	Grand larceny	2
	Abner Nelson	W	20	"	Farmer	"	Assault to rape	2
	R. C. Shultz	W	33	"	"	"	Manslaughter, 4th degree	2
	Gentry Parr	C	39	Tennessee	"	"	"	2
	Stas Moore	C	23	Missouri	"	"	Murder 2d degree	13
	O. M. Adams							
21	Pecell McGowen	W	18	Missouri	Farmer	Dallas	Felony assault	3
	John Hougher	W	17	"	"	Charlton	Burglary and larceny	3
	John Redmond	C	23	Oregon	Walter	Douglas	Grand larceny	3
	Walter Garner	W	26	Indiana	Book-binder	Buchanan	"	2
	Wm. Noland	W	21	Missouri	Farmer	"	"	2
	Edw. Eyle	C	27	Indiana	"	"	"	2
	Wm. Snyder	W	21	New York	Electrician	"	"	2 1/2
	Al. Able	W	19	Iowa	Baker	"	"	2 1/2
	Joseph McCool	C	36	"	Farmer	"	"	2
	Wm. Kirkland	C	36	Canada	Hostler	"	"	2
	Eugene Brown	C	36	Iowa	Laborer	"	"	3
	Frank Perry	C	30	Michigan	Teamster	"	Burglary and larceny	3
	Chas. Harris	C	43	Maryland	Painter	"	"	5
	James Hicks	W	36	Illinois	"	"	"	7
	Gora Wheeler	C	18	Ohio	Housekeeper	"	"	3
	James Dixon	C	16	Missouri	Farmer	Lincoln	Grand larceny	3
22	Jack Withrow	W	33	"	Plasterer	"	Attempted rape	15
23	Louis Wilson	C	45	"	Laborer	Dade	Murder 2d degree	3
	James Karnes	W	21	"	Farmer	N. D. E. D. Mo.	Violating section 5483	2
24	R. Holcomb	W	30	Kentucky	Carpenter	Christian	Grand larceny	2
	Earl Chase	C	19	Missouri	Laborer	Greene	"	2
	Thos. Allmore	C	22	"	"	"	"	2
	Link King	C	34	Texas	Laborer	"	"	4
	T. S. Murry	C	30	"	Farmer	"	Forgery	5
	Lloyd Tatlow (2d term)	C	21	Missouri	Laborer	"	Burglary and larceny	5
	George Grant	C	21	Ohio	"	"	Robbery	10
	Wm. Walker (2d term)	C	52	"	"	"	Burglary and larceny	18
25	J. L. Craft	C	26	Texas	Shoemaker	"	"	15
26	James Maher	C	21	Mississippi	Laborer	Lawrence	Robbery 1st degree and burglary	5
	Herman Drickhoefer	C	28	Illinois	"	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	2
	George Bell	C	19	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Lee Summers	C	24	Mass.	Laborer	"	"	2
	Thomas O'Donnell	C	52	Ireland	"	"	"	2
	Philip Kelly	C	18	"	"	"	"	2
	Michael Murphy	C	31	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	"	2
	Charles T. Coleman	C	18	Ireland	Laborer	"	"	2
	Edw. Dorke	C	27	Missouri	Book-keeper	"	"	2
	Herman Swingley (2d term)	C	18	Germany	Laborer	"	Attempted false pretenses	2
	James Phillips	C	30	New York	Shoemaker	"	Grand larceny	2
	Charles Williams	C	19	Missouri	Fireman	"	"	2
		C	26	Tennessee	Laborer	"	Assault to kill	2

2	John Johnson (2d term)	W	24	Missouri	Engineer	“	“	Burglary 2d degree	2
3	David Faucett	C	44	N. Carolina	Tailor	“	“	Assault to rob	3
3	George Tobin (3d term)	W	29	Missouri	Laborer	“	“	Assault to rob and burglary 2d degree	3
3	Louis Miller	“	21	“	“	“	“	Assault to rob	6
5	Thomas Kelly	C	19	Pennsylvania	“	“	“	Assault to rob	5
5	Wm. Wells	C	26	Missouri	“	“	“	Robbery 1st degree	5
5	John Bailey	W	22	“	Machinist	“	“	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
5	Joseph Marlin (2d term)	W	22	“	Teamster	“	“	Robbery 1st degree	13
5	Fred Detas	C	31	“	“	“	“	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	15
27	Wm. Holt	“	30	Louisiana	Sad-tree maker	“	“	Robbery 1st degree	15
27	Shepherd Saunders	“	23	Mississippi	Cook	“	Jasper	Grand larceny	2
27	Wm. Sigmunds	W	35	Missouri	Shoemaker	“	Johnson	Larceny from dwelling	2
28	Sidney Davis	C	18	Indiana	Laborer	“	“	Assault to kill	3
28	Clayton Wisely	C	17	Missouri	“	“	“	Larceny from dwelling	5
28	Eltion Wisely	“	23	Indiana	Clerk	“	Warren	Grand larceny	5
28	Harry Davis	W	23	New York	Chairmaker	“	Davless	Manslaughter 3d degree	2
28	Charles Black	“	18	Missouri	Farmer	“	Ripley	Grand larceny	3
28	Robert Wood	“	32	“	“	“	Clark	Not stated	2
28	Joseph Webb	“	26	“	Laborer	“	Mo	Passing counterfeit money	5
28	Michael Perteeet	“	26	“	Shoemaker	“	Morgan	Larceny	2
28	Samuel Crane	C	21	Kentucky	Farmer	“	“	Assault to ravish	2
28	Chas. Fowler	W	27	Missouri	“	“	Monteau	Uttering forged check	2
28	Hubbard Floyd	C	22	“	Laborer	“	Johnson	Assault to ravish	2
28	Ed. Houser	C	22	“	Farmer	“	Kalis	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
28	Andy Hubbard	“	22	“	“	“	Scott	Assault to kill	5
28	Giles H. Webb	W	34	“	Laborer	“	“	Grand larceny	2
28	Fred Markworth	“	22	“	Farmer	“	Buchanan	Murder 2d degree	10
28	Geo. Catherine	C	18	“	“	“	Holt	Robbery 3d degree	20
28	Louis King	W	22	“	Shoemaker	“	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
28	John Pitzer	W	22	“	Laborer	“	“	“	2
28	Jesse Robinson (2d term)	“	29	“	“	“	“	“	2
28	Jan. Matney	“	31	“	“	“	“	“	2
28	Thos. Funshon	“	21	“	“	“	“	“	2
28	Tom Barrett	“	19	“	“	“	“	“	2
28	Jas. Murray	“	20	“	“	“	“	“	2
28	Horace Cole	“	20	“	“	“	“	“	2
28	Wm. Woods	“	18	Illinois	“	“	“	“	2
28	John Schmidt	“	20	Indiana	Butcher	“	“	“	2
28	John LaVelle	“	35	Germany	Laborer	“	“	“	2
28	John Hellinger	“	44	Wisconsin	Painter	“	“	“	2
28	Jas. Lagraudier	“	43	Pennsylvania	Book-keeper	“	“	“	2
28	Edw. Hudson	“	19	Missouri	Laborer	“	“	Assault to kill	2
28	Louis Montgomery	“	24	“	“	“	“	Assault to rob	2
28	Jno. Bartilla	C	21	Tennessee	“	“	“	Assault to ravish	2
28	Chas. Davis	W	33	Ireland	Teamster	“	“	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
28	Edw. Doyle	“	53	Missouri	Physician	“	“	Forger 3d degree	2
28	Noah Boaz	“	26	Germany	Laborer	“	“	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
28	Jno. Rapp	“	45	Missouri	Clerk	“	“	Burglary 2d degree	3
28	Harry Bentzen	“	21	“	Laborer	“	“	“	3
28	Frank Johnson	C	19	Ohio	Rollmaker	“	“	“	3
28	Christ Steff	W	21	“	Laborer	“	“	“	3
28	George Wilson	C	26	“	“	“	“	“	3

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Name.	Sent.
May 10	Shmo Winn.....	C	37	Tennessee	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	Jno Richardson.....	"	17	Missouri	"	"	"	3
	Richard Davis.....	"	34	"	"	"	"	3
	Wm. Thompson.....	"	26	Tennessee	"	"	"	3
	Chas. Brochard (2d term).....	W	63	Pennsylvania	"	"	Forgery 3d degree.	4
11	Frank Durvive.....	C	26	Missouri	"	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
	Reedy Gentry.....	C	16	Tennessee	"	"	Murder 2d degree.	10
	Coleman B. Hill.....	W	36	Missouri	Butcher	Iron.....	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
	Milton Easton.....	C	25	"	Farmer	Jasper.....	Kobbery 1st degree.	5
	Wiley Shears (2d term).....	C	22	"	Shoemaker.	Jackson.....	Felonious assault.	2
	Wm. Edwards.....	W	32	"	Clerk.	"	Grand larceny	2 ²³
	Harry King.....	"	37	Missouri	Tinner	"	"	2 ²³
	I. D. Whitney.....	"	38	New York	Engineer	"	Forgery 3d degree.	2 ²³
	John Alexander.....	C	21	Kansas	Laborer	"	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
	Scott Schamletter.....	W	23	Missouri	Baker.	"	Burglary	3
	James Love.....	"	27	"	Laborer	"	"	3
12	Thomas Miller.....	"	34	Kentucky	Carpenter	"	Grand larceny	4
	J. W. Arnold.....	"	33	Germany	Laborer	"	Forgery 2d degree.	5
	Robert Harris.....	C	39	Kentucky	"	"	Arson 3d degree.	5
	Burt Chamberlain (2d term).....	"	29	Ohio	Shoemaker.	"	Grand larceny.	5
	Geo. Thomas (3d term).....	"	30	W. Virginia	Fireman	"	"	5
	John Seary.....	W	22	Missouri	Laborer.	"	Kobbery 1st degree	6
	Samuel Lewis.....	"	28	"	"	"	"	6
	James Davis.....	C	20	Arkansas	Farmer.	C. Girardeau	Grand larceny	2
	Chas. Spurgeon.....	W	19	Missouri	Laborer	W. D. W. D. Mo	Passing counterfeit money.	1
	Edw. Peters (2d term).....	"	27	Illinois	Farmer.	Taney.	Grand larceny	2
13	John Mueller (3d term).....	"	46	Germany	Shoemaker.	St. Louis	Burglary and larceny	3
	Harry Gains (2d term).....	"	27	Missouri	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	4
	Robert Lee.....	"	17	Maryland	Tailor.	"	Burglary 2d degree.	5
	Robert Foster.....	C	17	Missouri	Laborer	"	Larceny, 1st degree.	13
	Zach. Baiden (2d term).....	"	20	"	Harnessmaker.	"	Kobbery " "	Life
14	James Barnett.....	W	23	Arkansas	Laborer	W. D. W. D. Mo	Passing counterfeit money	1
	Mary Shulee.....	"	30	Ireland.	Housework.	"	Impersonating pensioner	1
	Jerry Bryant.....	"	35	Missouri	Butcher	Lafayette	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.	5
	Clayton Jennings.....	"	26	"	Farmer.	Laclede	Manslaughter 2d degree	2
	Will Straught (3d term).....	"	21	Nebraska	Laborer	Howell.	Burglary and larceny	3
21	Henry Brewer.....	"	24	Iowa	Cpioisturer.	Harry	"	2
	John Cole.....	"	34	"	Sad-tree maker.	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Violating section 5478	5
	Chas. McMullen.....	"	39	Mississippi.	Shoemaker.	"	"	5
	Josiah Mann.....	"	39	Tennessee	Laborer	"	"	5
	Erwin Summons.....	"	47	Tennessee	Farmer.	"	"	3
	Sam'l Hamilton.....	"	66	S. Carolina	"	"	5414 and 5481	ly 1d
	Thos. Keith.....	"	43	Indiana.	"	"	5242 and 5281	ly 1d
	Isaac Ward.....	"	60	Ohio.	"	"	5242 and 5281	2
	Frank M. O' Bell.....	"	44	Mississippi.	Clerk.	"	5467	2 ²³
	Henry Sea.....	C	23	Canada	"	Jackson	Embezzlement.	3
	Wm. Brown.....	"	53	Maryland.	Laborer	"	Burglary	3
		"	21	Missouri	"	"	"	3

Sam'l Parker.....	24	Kansas	Cooper.....	"	Grand larceny.....	3
A. Brown.....	18	Missouri	Laborer.....	"	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	3
Henry Clay.....	48	Illinois.....	Fireman.....	"	Incest.....	4
Geo. A. Smith.....	28	Tennessee.....	Housework.....	"	Burglary 2d degree and grand larceny.....	5
Mamie Dunlap.....	22	New York.....	Laborer.....	Marion.....	Receiving stolen property.....	2
John Howard.....	38	Illinois.....	Waiter.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary.....	3
Henry Sinclair.....	18	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	"	Grand larceny.....	2
Joseph Beardon.....	22	New York.....	Sh.-iron worker.....	"	"	2
Henry Briggs.....	21	Missouri.....	Teamster.....	"	"	2
George Johnson.....	19	"	Sh.-iron worker.....	"	"	2
Edw. Maher.....	31	"	Salesman.....	"	"	2
James Lee.....	41	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	"	False pretenses.....	2
John Council.....	24	"	Machinist.....	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
Chas. E. Austin.....	41	Germany.....	Cook.....	"	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
Patrick Carroll.....	18	Missouri.....	Sad.-tree maker.....	"	Incest.....	3
Joshua Brown.....	24	Ohio.....	Moulder.....	"	Assault to kill.....	5
Jas. G. Richardson.....	42	Kentucky.....	Hostler.....	"	"	5
Mathew Shafer.....	49	Mass.....	Tel. operator.....	Harrison.....	Receiving stolen property.....	5
Chas. Lucas.....	21	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	Callaway.....	Burg. 2d deg. and attempted burg. 2d deg.	5
Dan Julian.....	31	Illinois.....	Fanner.....	Butler.....	Manslaughter 1st degree.....	5
Gus Norris.....	29	Missouri.....	"	"	Burglary and larceny.....	5
Thos. McMann.....	45	Arkansas.....	"	"	Felonius assault.....	5
Geo. Hudson.....	25	Ohio.....	"	"	Incest.....	2
David Campbell.....	24	Illinois.....	"	"	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
Wm. Darnell.....	46	Illinois.....	"	"	Grand larceny.....	2
Frank Busby.....	20	Ohio.....	Carpenter.....	"	"	2
Jno. Gouny.....	19	Tennessee.....	Laborer.....	Cass.....	Burglary and larceny.....	2
Elijah McClain.....	17	Michigan.....	"	Texas.....	Larceny.....	2
S. A. Zimmermann.....	26	Iowa.....	"	Henry.....	False pretenses.....	3
Jesse Foreman.....	24	Tennessee.....	"	"	Breaking jail.....	3
Wm. Maloney.....	34	Ohio.....	Painter.....	Monroe.....	Burglary.....	2
Jno. E. Randolph.....	18	Missouri.....	Harnessmaker.....	Wright.....	Grand larceny.....	2
Jno. Burris.....	23	Germany.....	"	Jefferson.....	Felonious assault.....	2
Elmer Wilson.....	33	Missouri.....	"	"	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
J. B. Johnson.....	32	Louisiana.....	Laborer.....	"	Burglary and larceny.....	3
Ben Crawford.....	19	Alabama.....	Railroad man.....	Polk.....	Felonious assault.....	2
Alex. Fletcher.....	32	Iowa.....	Fanner.....	Atchison.....	Burglary.....	2
Henry Koppleman.....	29	Texas.....	"	"	and larceny.....	7
Geo. Mcspaddin.....	37	Missouri.....	"	Laclede.....	Train robbery.....	15
Jno. McGuire.....	23	Michigan.....	"	Clark.....	Killing a horse (2 charges).....	5
Wm. Mathews.....	33	New York.....	"	Ray.....	Assault to kill.....	2
Philip Cown.....	22	Minnesota.....	"	Montgomery.....	Grand larceny.....	1
Chas. Frodge.....	18	Missouri.....	Shoemaker.....	W.D.E.D. Mo.....	Violating section 5469.....	1½
Richard M. Bruce.....	26	Ohio.....	Engineer.....	"	"	3
Conway Gorman.....	28	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	"	"	5
W. A. Jackson.....	32	Missouri.....	Book-keeper.....	"	"	5
Nathaniel Petties.....	39	Ohio.....				
Richard Dwyer.....	24	Missouri.....				
Thos. Wyckoff.....	20	Missouri.....				
Jno. O. Smith.....	67	Ohio.....				
Jas. Osburn.....	47	Missouri.....				
Benj. White.....	24	"				
Crockett Ragsdale.....	21	"				

June 1

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1886	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
June 4	J. Harry Gray	W	37	Missouri	Clerk.	W. D. E. D. Mo.	Violating section 5209	5
5	Chas. S. Kerr	"	36	Iowa	Laborer	Douglas	Embezzlement	2
11	Alexander Smith	"	32	Missouri	Painter	Pettis	Grand larceny	2
	Charles Hinton	"	22	"	Farmer	"	Burglary	3
	Ray Hinton	"	24	"	"	"	"	3
	Walter Allen	"	21	"	Quarryman	"	"	3
	Charles Hickman	C	24	Illinois	Stonecutter	"	"	3
14	Geo. Johnson	W	23	New York	Laborer	St. Louis city	False pretenses	3
	Joe Sullivan	"	17	Ireland	Shoemaker	"	Grand larceny	2
	Joe Miller	"	18	Germany	Baker	"	"	2
	Joe Bernard	"	18	Missouri	Laborer	"	"	2
	Robt. Jackson	C	21	Tennessee	Moulder	"	"	2
	Fred. Von Dollen	W	22	Germany	Laborer	"	"	2
	Andrew Hamilton	W	49	Missouri	"	"	"	2
	Geo. Jobin	"	22	"	"	"	"	2
	Geo. Duval	C	25	"	Shoemaker	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Joe. Jackson	"	18	Illinois	Laborer	"	"	2
	Nathan Sears	"	29	Missouri	"	"	"	2
	Daniel Casey	"	47	Mass	Florist	"	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
	Dennis Shannon	W	27	Ireland	Laborer	"	Assault to ravish	3
	Wm. Thomas	"	25	Ohio	Hostler	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	3
	Alphonse Jones	C	18	Tennessee	Laborer	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
	Wm. Tolbert	"	31	Kentucky	"	"	"	3
	James Jacks	"	20	Missouri	"	"	"	3
	Alex. Royal	"	25	Louisiana	"	"	"	3
	Harry Mitchell	"	25	Missouri	Shoemaker	Newton.	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
	Klijah Barker	"	27	Virginia	Farmer	"	Murder 2d degree	15
	Guy Rankin	W	19	Iowa	"	Howell	Grand larceny	2
	John Stogsdill	"	26	Missouri	"	"	Arson 3d degree	5
	Ben Jones	"	23	Colorado	Walter	"	Burglary	3
	L. H. Inley	"	19	Nebraska	"	"	"	3
	Jno. Robinson	"	29	Illinois	Farmer	"	"	3
	I. F. Hill	"	22	Missouri	"	"	Grand larceny (2 charges)	3
15	Joseph Morrison	"	17	Illinois	"	Taney	Forgery	4
17	Frank Stone	"	24	Illinois	"	Pike	Attempted burglary	4
	Chas. Evans	"	23	Kentucky	Laborer	"	Burglary and larceny	2
19	Robt. J. Hill	"	19	Missouri	"	"	"	5
23	Walter Scholl	"	18	Missouri	Farmer	Morgan	Defiling ward	5
24	Frank Harris	"	18	Missouri	Engineer	Audrain	Forgery	2
	Thos. Lewis	"	24	"	Laborer	Jackson	Murder	2
	Robt. J. Hill	"	24	"	"	"	"	50
25	Foster Pollard	C	27	"	"	"	"	3
26	Jno. H. Burrows	"	22	Indiana	"	Pike	Forgery	3
	Chas. Smith	W	26	Kentucky	"	Crawford	Burglary and larceny	3
27	T. T. McKim	"	30	Ohio	Engineer	"	"	5
	Roe Dobbs	"	19	Missouri	Farmer	Reynolds	"	5
	Marion Randolph	"	30	"	"	"	"	3

23	M. C. Russell.....	47	"	Housework.....	"	"	Murder 2d degree..	10
	Preston Carter.....	C	"	Laborer.....	Boone.....	"	Perjury.....	2
	Dave Carter.....	"	"	Hod carrier.....	"	"	"	2
	Curtis Williams.....	"	"	"	"	"	Assault to kill.....	3
	Harry Lenard.....	W	Ohio	Laborer.....	"	"	Burglary.....	3
	Chas. Evans (2d term)...	C	Missouri.....	"	"	"	"	3
	Ison Chambers (3d term)...	W	Ohio	Cook.....	"	"	"	3
30	Frank Carter.....	W	Ohio	Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	"	Grand larceny.....	3
	Jno. Burnett.....	"	Kentucky	"	St. Louis.....	"	Assault to rob.....	3
	Robert Owens.....	C	Tennessee	Tailor.....	"	"	Burglary 2d degree..	3
	Ernest Miller.....	W	Germany.....	Laborer.....	Carroll.....	"	Robbery.....	5
	Wm. Owens.....	C	Kentucky	Farmer.....	Jackson.....	"	Not stated.....	2
	Sam'l F. Shelton.....	W	Missouri.....	Jeweler.....	"	"	Embezzlement.....	2
	Herman Konrad.....	C	Wisconsin.....	Laborer.....	"	"	Burglary.....	3
	John Reeves.....	W	Illinois.....	Salesman.....	"	"	" 2d degree and grand larceny	5
	C. A. Wilson.....	"	Missouri.....	Clerk.....	Nodaway.....	"	Murder 2d degree	10
	Geo. Fremlin.....	"	England.....	"	Vernon.....	"	Forgery 4th degree	3
3	Jas. A Chase (3d term)	"	Ohio	Farmer.....	"	"	Grand larceny.....	2
7	Chas. Turner.....	"	Iowa.....	"	"	"	"	2
	Tony Wallace.....	"	Illinois.....	"	"	"	Seduction.....	2
	Frederick Steele.....	"	Missouri.....	Shoemaker.....	"	"	Stealing from person night time	2
	Thomas Stewart.....	"	Ireland.....	"	"	"	Receiving stolen property	2
	Jno. Dyle (2d term).....	"	Kentucky.....	Farmer.....	"	"	Burglary.....	3
	Frank Lester.....	"	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	"	"	"	3
	West Woods.....	"	Pennsylvania.....	"	"	"	"	3
	Frank Miller.....	"	Illinois.....	"	"	"	Burglary 2d degree..	3
	J. H. McCollough.....	"	Missouri.....	"	"	"	"	3
	Fred Davis.....	"	"	"	st. Louis city.....	"	"	2
	Jos. Mathews.....	"	"	"	"	"	Grand larceny.....	2
	Jno. McHale.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
	Joel Dixon.....	"	New York.....	Steam-fitter.....	"	"	"	2
	Jno. Smith.....	"	Germany.....	Laborer.....	"	"	"	2
	Wm. A. Vogel (2d term)	"	Tennessee.....	Book-keeper.....	"	"	"	2
	Thos. Morgan.....	"	Kentucky.....	Nurse.....	"	"	"	2
	Val. Hendel.....	"	New York.....	Stonemason.....	"	"	"	2
	Geo. Wiler.....	C	Tennessee.....	Teamster.....	"	"	"	2
	Frank White.....	W	Ohio.....	Walter.....	"	"	"	2
	Frank Mack.....	"	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	"	"	"	2
	Chas. Jackson.....	"	New York.....	"	"	"	"	2
	F. M. Redmond.....	"	Illinois.....	"	"	"	Fraud.....	2
	Jos. Doyle.....	"	Missouri.....	"	"	"	Assault to kill.....	2
	Dan'l Martin.....	"	Canada.....	Butcher.....	"	"	Assault to ravish.....	2
	Louis Russell.....	C	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	"	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree..	2
	Chas. Taylor.....	"	Arkansas.....	"	"	"	Burglary 2d degree..	3
	Geo. Monroe.....	"	Canada.....	Shoemaker.....	"	"	"	3
	Thos. Malloy.....	W	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	"	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree..	3
	Philip Williams.....	C	Kentucky.....	"	"	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny..	7
	Harry Beatty.....	"	Florida.....	"	"	"	Robbery 1st degree.....	10
	Geo. Reed.....	W	Maine.....	Painter.....	"	"	Murder 2d degree.....	4
8	Wm. Fryor.....	"	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	Webster.....	"	Forgery 3d degree (2 charges)	2
10	Edward Williams.....	"	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	Harrison.....	"	Grand larceny.....	4
	Geo. Rice.....	"	Missouri.....	"	"	"	Burglary and larceny (2 charges)	5
13	Jno. Harl.....	"	Indiana.....	"	Sullivan.....	"	Forgery.....	2
	Wm. Thompson.....	"	Nevada.....	Laborer.....	"	"	Grand larceny.....	2

July

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
July 16	Chas. Pierson	W	36	Minnesota	Laborer	Randolph	Grand larceny.	2
	Ben Evans	C	28	Mississippi	"	"	"	2
17	Arthur Hubbard	W	24	Missouri	"	Buchanan	"	2
	Howard Murray	"	25	Iowa	Shoemaker.	"	Burglary	2
	Jas. Callahan (3d term).	"	38	New York	"	"	2d degree	3
	Geo. Shullice	"	36	Ohio	Laborer	"	"	3
	Wm. Foster	"	19	Kansas	"	"	"	3
	Wesley Stewart (3d term)	C	32	Missouri	Shoemaker.	"	and larceny	5
18	Jno. Stoner	W	50	Georgia	Farmer.	Pemiscot	Robbery 1st degree.	10
24	W. E. Payne	"	36	Tennessee	Laborer.	Douglas	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
25	Henry Hayden	C	24	Missouri	"	Howard	Felonious assault	3
30	Louis Hirsch	W	36	Germany	"	St. Louis city	Grand larceny.	2
	Geo. Reiser	"	34	"	"	"	"	2
	Thos. Taylor	"	26	New York	Waiter	"	"	2
	James Moore (2d term)	"	28	Arkansas	Shoemaker.	"	"	2
	John Wilson (3d term)	"	27	Missouri	"	"	"	2
	Edward Clay (2d term)	C	47	"	"	"	"	2
	James Kennett	W	22	"	Bollermaker.	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Louis A. Walton	"	41	Mississippi	Laborer	"	Assault to rob.	2
	Daniel Cormonty (2d term)	W	28	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
	James Callahan	"	20	Vermont	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	3
	George Kelly	"	20	New York	Shoemaker.	"	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	Robert Clark	C	17	Missouri	Laborer.	"	Assault to rob.	3
	Wm. Jones	"	17	"	"	"	Assault to kill	3
	John Smith	"	21	"	Engineer.	"	"	3
Aug. 3	John Smith	"	23	Alabama	Shoemaker.	Saline	Attempted rape.	15
	Wm. Ellis	W	35	England	Harnessmaker.	"	Receiving stolen goods.	2
	D. J. Robertson	"	52	Mississippi	"	"	Grand larceny	2
	Thomas Crews	C	22	Missouri	Teamster	"	Robbery	2
	Frank Mitchell	W	44	Iowa	Harnessmaker	"	Assault to rob.	2
5	Sylvester Ussery	"	23	Missouri	Farmer	Taney	Attempted burglary.	2
10	Joe Jones (2d term)	C	20	"	Laborer	"	Grand larceny.	2
12	Samuel Hedge	W	31	"	Farmer.	Saline	Burglary and larceny	2
14	T. M. Steinmetz	"	33	Pennsylvania	Carpenter	Bollinger	Embezzlement	2
15	S. A. Ellis (2d term)	"	27	Missouri	Shoemaker	Laclede	Criminally knowing female under 18 years	3
16	James Lloyd	"	22	"	Laborer	Wayne	Robbery 1st degree.	5
	Martin Farley	"	28	"	Fireman	"	Murder 2d degree.	10
17	Sol Davis (2d term)	"	26	"	Shoemaker.	Cole	Grand larceny	2
19	Len Clark	"	21	"	Farmer.	Montgomery	Assault to kill.	2
20	Price Overbeck	W	23	"	Butcher	Platte	Grand larceny	4
21	Wm. Daube	C	21	"	Shoemaker.	Osage	"	2
	Jno. M. Jelt	W	19	Kentucky	Laborer	"	"	2
	James Brossier	"	19	Missouri	Engineer.	St. Louis city	"	2
22	Mattie Hicks	"	46	Scotland	"	"	"	2
	Jos. Bowoski	C	19	Tennessee	"	"	"	2
	Stephen Mohrlanski	W	23	Germany	Broommaker	"	Fraud	2
	John Conner	"	28	Illinois	Laborer	"	Assault to kill	2
		"	32	"	"	"	Assault to rob.	2
		"	"	"	"	"	Grand larceny	2

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1896	Name	Col.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Sept. 25	Wm. Please.	W	30	Kansas	Laborer.	N. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	3
	Paul Krueger	"	27	Germany	"	Gentry	"	2
	Calvin Whitney	"	42	Illinois	Farmer.	Randolph	Forgery	2
	Wm. Boyd	C	17	Tennessee	Fireman	"	Grand larceny	2
	Fred Harvey	"	18	Missouri	Teamster	"	"	2
	Geo. Getz	W	24	"	Laborer	"	"	2
	Geo. Gentry	"	40	"	"	Jefferson	Assault to kill.	2
	Jno. Robitsch.	"	19	"	"	"	Burglary and larceny	2
	Wm. Beeler	"	29	"	Farmer	Henry	Forgery	3
	Deck Ragburn.	"	26	Illinois	Walter	"	Grand larceny	2
Oct. 3	Joe Ong	"	23	Missouri	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	2
	James Marr.	"	28	Texas	"	Phelps	Assault to rob.	2
	Frank Minor	"	21	Ohio	Farmer	"	Grand larceny	2
	Louis Berman	"	36	Missouri	"	"	"	2
	Lafayette Cox	"	72	Tennessee	"	"	Forgery	2
	C. M. Beasley	"	51	Kentucky	"	Jackson	Bigamy	2
	Melvine James	"	21	Iowa	"	"	Grand larceny	2
	George Sommers (2d term)	"	59	Kentucky	Shoemaker	"	"	2
	F. E. Wilton.	"	41	New York	Nurse.	"	Forgery 3d degree.	2
	John W. McMillon.	"	23	Iowa	Farmer	"	Burglary	2
5	James Malloy (3d term)	"	36	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Grand larceny	3
	John Ruby (2d term)	"	34	"	"	"	"	4
	S. A. Douglas.	C	25	"	Laborer	"	Robbery 1st degree.	5
	Charles Wade.	"	31	Louisiana	"	"	"	6
	Charles Curtis	W	33	New Jersey	Machinist	"	Kidnapping child	7
	Jordan Miller	"	42	Arkansas	Harnessmaker	"	Burglary 2d degree and grand larceny	7
	Alex Peterson	"	21	Missouri	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	2
	Charles Wilson.	"	21	Germany	Walter.	"	"	2
	J. C. Peterson.	"	43	Kentucky	Druggist	Barton	Burglary and larceny	2
	Clyde Wallace.	"	20	Missouri	Railroad man.	Macon	Grand larceny	2
6	John Hall.	W	22	"	"	"	Escaping from officer.	2
	Al. E. Wallace.	C	25	Iowa	Laborer.	"	Grand larceny (2 charges)	3
	Clyde Newell.	"	20	"	Paper-hanger	"	"	3
	Blaine Newell.	"	17	Missouri	Coal-miner	"	"	3
	John Pollock.	"	19	"	Farmer	Douglas	Robbery 3d degree	2
	Chas. Thorp	"	18	"	"	"	"	2
	George Goforth (2d term)	"	30	"	Shoemaker	"	Grand larceny	2
	John Freeman.	"	19	"	Printer	Christian.	"	2
	Frank Alsop.	"	20	Kentucky	Farmer	"	"	2
	Henry Billings.	"	23	Missouri	Engineer	Bollinger	Murder 2d degree.	10
7	Harry Watson.	"	37	New Jersey	Laborer	Dunklin	Grand larceny	2
	Henry Henshaw.	"	58	Tennessee	Farmer	"	Assault to kill.	2
	Hugh Justice.	"	25	Indiana	Teamster	"	Breaking jail and escaping from officer.	2
	Asa Arnold	"	40	Tennessee	Farmer	"	Murder 2d degree.	13
	Wiley Roberts	"	36	Virginia	Carpenter	Cass	Larceny of check.	2
	Thomas Burns	"	19	Indiana	Farmer.	"	Grand larceny of bicycle.	2

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Name.	Sent.
Oct. 25	Wm. Adams (2d term)	C	23	Georgia	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	Isaac Russell (2d term)	C	26	Missouri	Teamster	"	Rape.	5
	Mike Pelman.	W	39	Germany	Laborer	"	Murder 2d degree.	15
	Wm. Miller	C	18	Missouri	"	"	"	12
	J. W. Robertson	W	23	Tennessee	"	"	"	15
30	Geo. Trantman	W	22	Missouri	Clerk	"	"	Life.
	Chas. Hughes	C	35	England	Painter	Scott	Grand larceny	2
	Kid Johnson	C	21	Mississippi	Farmer	"	Larceny from dwelling	2
Nov. 2	O. C. Burton	W	27	Missouri	Laborer	Charlton	Burglary 2d degree.	3
4	Franz Kolum	W	55	Germany	"	Iron	Grand larceny	2
6	Paul Patton	C	43	Missouri	"	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Assault to kill	5
9	Jno. W. Keller	C	44	Ohio	"	"	Violating section 5478.	5
	Juo. Zimmerman	C	42	Germany	"	S. Genevieve.	Grand larceny	2
10	Anton Bollinger	C	21	Missouri	"	"	"	2
	Monroe Martin	C	23	Illinois	Carpenter	"	Murder 2d degree	25
11	Log Roon	C	24	Illinois	Laborer	"	Robbery	5
16	Frank Gallagher	W	23	Indiana	Railroad man	Marion	Burglary and larceny	5
	Wm. Hartman	C	16	Missouri	Farmer	Monroe	Breaking in postoffice	1
	F. H. Moore	W	19	Tennessee	Laborer	W. D. W. D. No.	Robbing mail	3
	Edward Gregg	W	25	California	Stenographer	Hickory	Forgery 3d degree	2
	Rudolph Mancke	C	21	Missouri	Farmer	Maries	Feligious assault.	10
18	Tom Mason	C	41	Germany	Carpenter	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
	Nick Pierson	C	23	Missouri	Teamster	"	"	2
	Charles Smith (2d term)	C	23	Mass.	Laborer	"	"	2
	John Taylor	C	18	Tennessee	"	"	"	2½
	W. B. Wilson (2d term)	C	24	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	"	3
	Wm. Cheney	C	18	Indian Ter	Laborer	"	"	3
	Joseph Miner	C	17	Kansas	Porter	"	"	3
	John Williams (6th term)	C	33	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	J. A. Langston (2d term)	C	27	Mississippi	"	"	"	3
	Albert Peterson	W	18	Missouri	Laborer	"	"	3
	Stephen Russell (2d term)	W	25	Indian Ter	Shoemaker	"	Assault to rob.	3
	John B. Woods	C	22	Illinois	Laborer	"	Assault to kill	4½
	Charles Leffridge	C	24	Kansas	"	"	Grand larceny	5
20	Robert Blue	C	27	Missouri	"	Clay	"	2
	Robert L. Mooney	W	19	Illinois	"	"	"	2
	Bird Nash	W	20	Illinois	Railroad man	"	Burglary 2d degree.	3
21	Edward Holmes	C	23	New York	Teamster	"	"	3
	James J. Kelly	C	32	Illinois	Clerk	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
	Peter Nagel	C	26	Missouri	Teamster	"	Grand larceny	2
	Quincy A. Baich	C	43	Ohio	Granitoldmaker	"	Robbery 1st degree	5
	Fred Reynolds (2d term)	C	30	Indiana	Stoncutmaker	Montgomery	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Oscar Smith	C	21	Ohio	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	2
	John Davis	C	22	Illinois	Engineer	"	"	2
	John Lee	C	35	Ohio	Book keeper	Livingston	"	2
22	Maud Lewis	C	29	Missouri	Printer	St. Louis city	Murder 2d degree	15

23	Bill Laycock.....	“	25	Farmer.....	Phelps.....	“	10	Violating section 5475.....
	Charles Mosal.....	Germany.....		Book-keeper.....	E. D. E. D. Mo.....	“	3	Breaking jail.....
	Benjamin Kirby.....	Missouri.....		Machinist.....	Saline.....	“	3	“
	Charles Black.....	Indiana.....		Farmer.....	“	“	2	“
	Wm. Abbott.....	“		“	“	“	2	“
	Oliver Merdith.....	Missouri.....		Farmer.....	“	“	2	“
	Wm. Henderson.....	“		“	“	“	3	“
	Thos. Jones.....	“		“	“	“	4	“
	Jno. Jones.....	Georgia.....		Laborer.....	“	“	5	“
	Jno. Ford.....	Missouri.....		“	“	“	2	“
	W. C. Hodges (3d term).....	“		Mattressmaker.....	Pettis.....	“	2	“
	Emmanuel Givens (4th term).....	Missouri.....		Shoemaker.....	“	“	2	“
	Frank Allen (4th term).....	“		Stonecutter.....	“	“	2	“
	Chas. Johnson (2d term).....	“		Fireman.....	Dade.....	“	5	“
25	Jno. McLeod.....	Ohio.....		Shoemaker.....	“	“	4	“
	“	Missouri.....		“	Dallas.....	“	7	“
	“	Iowa.....		Farmer.....	Dekalb.....	“	3	“
	“	Missouri.....		Laborer.....	Montgomery.....	“	2	“
	“	“		Farmer.....	“	“	2	“
26	Henry Williams.....	Indiana.....		“	“	“	2	“
	Ida Reynolds.....	“		Housekeeper.....	Stoddard.....	“	2	“
	“	Illinois.....		Laborer.....	“	“	2	“
30	Lace Allen.....	Missouri.....		“	“	“	3	“
	Geo. Young.....	“		Farmer.....	Reynolds.....	“	3	“
	Geo. Glinor.....	“		Laborer.....	St. Francois.....	“	3	“
	T. B. East.....	Texas.....		“	“	“	3	“
	Sylvester Anderson.....	Missouri.....		Carpenter.....	“	“	2	“
	J. A. William.....	Tennessee.....		“	“	“	2	“
	Jno. Ryan.....	England.....		Laborer.....	“	“	2	“
	Wess Smith.....	“		“	“	“	2	“
	Jesse Green.....	Missouri.....		“	“	“	2	“
	Geo. Carr.....	Pennsylvania.....		Barber.....	“	“	2	“
	Jas. Cook.....	Kentucky.....		Laborer.....	“	“	3	“
	“	Mississippi.....		Hostler.....	“	“	3	“
	Idella Murphy.....	Missouri.....		Housekeeper.....	“	“	3	“
	Florence Hymer.....	“		“	Howell.....	“	2	“
	M. F. Smith.....	Texas.....		Laborer.....	“	“	2	“
	Wm. A. McCuomb.....	Missouri.....		Farmer.....	“	“	2	“
	David Garrison.....	Tennessee.....		“	“	“	2	“
	Robt. Greydon.....	Virginia.....		School teacher.....	Oregon.....	“	2	“
2	J. W. VanWye.....	Ohio.....		Druggist.....	Buchanan.....	“	2	“
4	Charley Goforth.....	Missouri.....		Farmer.....	Shannon.....	“	2	“
	Horace Groves.....	“		Laborer.....	Howard.....	“	2	“
5	Thos. Santen.....	“		Butcher.....	Shelby.....	“	3	“
7	Wm. C. DeLacey.....	Pennsylvania.....		Engineer.....	Warren.....	“	7	“
8	Jas. Fisher.....	Tennessee.....		Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	“	10	“
	J. R. Stone.....	Missouri.....		Farmer.....	Benton.....	“	2	“
	Rob't Wambles.....	Kentucky.....		“	Bates.....	“	2	“
	Wm. Speers.....	“		“	“	“	3	“
	Rob't Orr.....	Indiana.....		“	Barry.....	“	5	“
10	Jno. Brown.....	Missouri.....		Blacksmith.....	“	“	2	“
	Chas. H. Smith.....	Kansas.....		Laborer.....	“	“	2	“
	James Davis.....	Missouri.....		“	Jasper.....	“	2	“
	Henry Campbell.....	“		Gardner.....	“	“	2	“
	Albert Stretz.....	“		Farmer.....	Howell.....	“	2	“
12	Jas. Rideout.....	Kentucky.....		Laborer.....	“	“	2	“
	Ed. Mapes.....	Wisconsin.....		“	Platte.....	“	2	“
15	Rob't Foster.....	Kentucky.....		“	“	“	4	“

Dec. 1

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1886	Name.	Col.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Dec. 15	Fred Hathaway.	W	20	Nebraska	Laborer	Platte.	Robbery	6
	Joe Cheneveth.	W	23	Iowa	Tailor.	"	Grand larceny and burglary and larceny.	8
	Jno. Laird	"	24	Illinois.	Baker.	"	"	10
17	Wm. Seymour.	"	51	England	Laborer	Harrison.	Grand larceny.	10
	Jacob R. Lewis.	"	39	Missouri.	Druggist.	"	Forgery	2
	Frank Case.	"	20	"	"	"	Burglary.	2
	Philip Bahler.	"	24	Iowa.	Butcher.	Montgomery.	"	3
	Sydney Smith.	"	22	New York	Laborer.	"	"	3
20	Harry Bell.	"	19	England	Shoemaker.	"	"	2
	Albert White.	"	29	Ohio	Faunter.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny	2
	Henry Bayley (2d term)	"	22	Missouri.	Laborer	"	"	2
	Chas. Sanford	C	24	"	"	"	"	2
	Jno. Ryan.	W	38	"	Bricklayer.	"	"	2
	Emmet Carter.	C	20	"	Laborer	"	"	2
	Chas. Cook	W	50	"	Cook	"	"	2
	Sam'l Smith	C	35	"	Teamster.	"	"	2
	Geo. Taylor.	C	18	"	Walter.	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Jas. Ryan.	W	31	Illinois	Laborer.	"	"	2
	Chas. Wilson (2d term)	C	21	Louisiana	Shoemaker	"	"	2
	C. B. Hayes.	W	27	Pennsylvania	Plumber	"	"	2
	Jno. Keebe (4th term)	"	36	Missouri	"	"	"	2
	Jno. Connors (2d term)	"	30	D. C.	Shoemaker	"	"	2
	Casper Weedman.	"	44	Switzerland	"	"	"	2
	Louis Mason	C	29	Missouri	Stonemason.	"	Fraud	2
	Jno. Hurly	W	28	"	Teamster.	"	Assault to kill.	2
	Henry Heenan.	"	20	"	Steam-fitter.	"	"	2
	Geo. Glosmeyer.	"	22	Illinois	Laborer	"	Assault to rob.	2
	Chas. Dixon.	C	19	"	Book-keeper.	"	Burglary 2d degree.	3
23	Marcus Westron	W	26	Minnesota.	Laborer	"	Forgery 3d degree.	3
	Jack Williams (3d term)	C	40	Missouri	Sad.-three maker.	"	Grand larceny	5
	Wm. Hobb	"	19	"	Laborer	Madison	"	5
	Lake Alexander	"	32	"	Farmer.	Linn	Murder 2d degree.	3
	David Bowman (2d term)	"	23	"	Shoemaker.	st. Louis	Assault to kill	20
	Jno. Money	W	33	"	Surgeon	"	Grand larceny (5 charges)	10
	Tom Williams.	C	18	"	Laborer	Buchanan	"	2
	Jos. Brandt.	W	38	Turkey	Knigheer.	"	"	2
	Henry Wenzel.	W	26	Germany.	Laborer	"	Attempted robbery.	2
	Wm. Alexander.	C	25	New York	Walter	"	Forgery 3d degree	2
	J. W. Hamilton.	W	30	Missouri.	Laborer	"	Larceny from dwelling.	2
	Wm. Love	"	22	"	Painter.	"	Burglary and larceny	2
	E. W. Watkins	"	22	Minnesota.	Laborer	"	Forgery 3d degree	3
	A. J. Slaughter	C	46	Kentucky	"	"	"	3
	Wm. Kellor	W	26	Missouri	"	"	Murder 2d degree.	12
24	Tools Dale	C	22	"	"	"	Larceny from dwelling.	2
25	Wm. Lewis	C	22	Texas	"	Davless	Assault to kill.	2
	Emery Henry	W	25	Missouri	"	Macon	Felonious assault.	2
	Sam'l Newberry	W	51	Illinois.	Farmer.	"	Abduction.	2

26	R. C. Bradfield.....	Washington	Laborer.....	“	“	Attempted burglary.....	4
	Richard Reynolds.....	England	Waiter.....	“	“	Burglary and larceny.....	5
	Rauzie Gilbert.....	Kentucky	“	“	“	“	5
	Geo. Livezey.....	Virginia	Carpenter.....	Newton	“	Grand larceny.....	2
27	Mike Sweeney.....	Pennsylvania	Farmer.....	“	“	“	2
	Dan Jessup.....	Illinois	Laborer.....	“	“	Embezzlement.....	2
	Frank Kiggs.....	Missouri	Blacksmith.....	Jasper.....	“	Grand larceny.....	2
	Chas. Wilson.....	“	Miner.....	“	“	“	2
	Clate Watson.....	“	Horseshoer.....	“	“	“	2
	D. H. Higgins.....	Indiana	Carpenter.....	“	“	“	2
	Logan Howard.....	Missouri	Miner.....	“	“	“	2
	E. M. Cowling.....	Kentucky	Book-keeper.....	Jackson	“	Embezzlement.....	2
	A. M. Tyler.....	Indiana	Salesman.....	“	“	False pretenses.....	2
28	Jno. Sears.....	N. Carolina	Farmer.....	Pike	“	Assault to kill.....	2
	Jos. Irwin.....	Missouri	“	“	“	“	2
	Bud Williams.....	“	Laborer.....	“	“	Burglary.....	2
	Dorwood Bell.....	“	Farmer.....	“	“	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
	W. M. Robinson (2d term).....	“	Laborer.....	“	“	Grand larceny.....	3
	Frank Williams.....	“	Farmer.....	“	“	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.....	6
29	J. H. Gillum.....	“	“	“	“	“	5
	Henry Herget.....	Russia	Laborer.....	Greene.....	“	Grand larceny.....	2
	C. B. Hammond.....	Kentucky	Book-keeper.....	“	“	“	2
	Chas. Dowell.....	Missouri	Farmer.....	“	“	“	2
	Fred Newton.....	“	Laborer.....	“	“	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
	Dean Ross (2d term).....	Indiana	Shoemaker.....	“	“	“	3
	B. F. Hensor.....	Missouri	Laborer.....	“	“	Grand larceny.....	3
	Jno. McDermott (2d term).....	“	Bricklayer.....	“	“	Burglary.....	3
	Wm. Cobb.....	“	Laborer.....	“	“	“	3
	Mike Kelly.....	California	“	“	“	Grand larceny and larceny from dwelling.....	4
	F. H. Gray.....	Missouri	Farmer.....	“	“	Grand larceny (2 charges).....	4
	W. L. Gray.....	“	Laborer.....	“	“	“	4
	Ed. Hardin (2d term).....	Kansas	Butcher.....	“	“	Forgery (2 charges).....	4
	Chas. Pitts (2d term).....	Missouri	“	“	“	Grand larceny (2 charges).....	4
30	Thos. Murphy.....	England	Walter.....	“	“	Burglary and larceny.....	5
	Frank Davis.....	Missouri	Laborer.....	Cooper.....	“	Grand larceny.....	2
	Henry Zackweston.....	Austria	Plasterer.....	“	“	“	2
	Joseph Brown.....	Michigan	Laborer.....	“	“	Larceny.....	2
	Chas. Morgan.....	Austria	Painter.....	“	“	Attempted burglary.....	2
	Leroy Edwards.....	Missouri	Hostler.....	“	“	Grand larceny (2 charges).....	4
	Jos. Gordon.....	“	“	St. Louis city	“	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2
	Wm. Cramer (3d term).....	Germany	Shoemaker.....	“	“	Attempted grand larceny.....	2
	Phil. Burroughs.....	Missouri	Hostler.....	“	“	Grand larceny.....	2
	Jno. Brennan (2d term).....	“	Shoemaker.....	“	“	“	2
	Martin Woods.....	New Jersey	Laborer.....	“	“	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
	Jno. Connors.....	Missouri	Printer.....	“	“	“	2
	Geo. Kelly.....	“	Stonecutter.....	“	“	“	2
	Warren Holliday.....	“	Hod-carrier.....	“	“	Assault to ravish.....	2
	Jos. Thomas (2d term).....	“	Shoemaker.....	“	“	Assault to kill.....	2
	Thos. Sloan.....	“	Tailor.....	“	“	Assault to rob.....	2
	Edw. Smith (2d term).....	Ohio	“	“	“	“	3
	Sam'l Reder.....	Germany	Shoemaker.....	“	“	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
	Geo. Pearce (2d term).....	Missouri	Laborer.....	“	“	“	3
	Thos. Broderick (3d term).....	“	Shoemaker.....	“	“	“	3
	Thos. Harris.....	Illinois	Laborer.....	“	“	Grand larceny.....	3

LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Dec. 30	Louis Slater.....	W	31	Missouri.....	Packer.....	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.....	5
	Herold Payne (3d term).....	"	24	New Jersey.....	Shoemaker.....	"	Grand larceny (3 charges).....	6
	Wm. Carter.....	C	26	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	"	Murder 2d degree.....	15
31	Rud Ransdall.....	"	19	".....	Farmer.....	Lincoln.....	Burglary.....	3
	Dan Wright.....	"	20	".....	Laborer.....	"	Murder 2d degree.....	70

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER THREE-FOURTHS LAW FROM JAN. 1, 1895, TO DEC. 31, 1896.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Jan. 1	R. L. Alexander	C	18	Arkansas	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Rape	5
2	Wm. Smith, alias Taught.	W	48	Missouri	Teamster	Jasper	Grand larceny	2
3	A. J. Wagoner	"	19	Indiana	Merchant	W.D.W.D.Mo.	Having stolen property	1½
4	John Martin	"	33	Missouri	Painter	Jackson	Burglary	3
5	John McCormack (2d term)	"	26	Illinois	Cooper	Livingston	"	7
6	James Jones	C	23	Pennsylvania	Cook	Saline	Burglary 2d degree.	3
7	Thos. Looney	W	21	Missouri	Butcher	Jackson	"	3
8	Isaac Brandenberger	C	22	Missouri	Farmer	Montgomery	Seduction	3
9	David Pittman	C	21	Louisiana	Cook	Saline	Forgery 2d degree	5
10	Geo. Carter	"	23	Louisiana	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny	2
11	Marlon Choat	W	23	Missouri	Farmer	Dallas	Burglary	4
12	Frank Rose	"	22	Missouri	Tobaccoist	Montgomery	Embezzlement	3
13	Fred Eldridge	"	19	Germany	Shoemaker	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny	2
14	Wm. Baker	"	25	Germany	Cook	Jasper	"	2
15	Wm. Hennessy	"	19	Mass	Teamster	St. Louis city.	Manslaughter 2d degree.	2
16	Chas. Iarkin, alias Mike Lovell.	"	25	Illinois	Shoemaker	"	Attempted robbery 1st degree	5
17	H. C. Opeiland	C	32	New Mexico	Carpenter	Marion	Assault to kill	2½
18	Joseph Samuels	W	26	New York	Laborer	Jasper	Burglary 2d degree	3½
19	Geo. Hayes (2d term)	"	30	Hungary	Shoemaker	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree	3
20	Geo. W. Sawyer	"	26	Arkansas	Broker	"	Grand larceny by bailee.	2
21	Chas. Rider	C	33	Missouri	Laborer	Jasper	Grand larceny	2
22	Hardy Johnson.	"	16	"	Farmer	St. Louis city.	"	2
23	Daniel Streeter	"	22	Illinois	Cook	Andrew	Forgery 3d degree	2
24	Henry L. Baruff	W	47	Switzerland	Laborer	Jackson	Burglary	2
25	Frank Stark	"	35	Germany	Salesman	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
26	John Schmidt	C	22	Louisiana	Carpenter	"	Embezzlement	2
27	Joseph Thomas	W	39	Pennsylvania	Laborer	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
28	Wm. Adams	"	32	Louisiana	Salesman	"	Grand larceny	2
29	Thos. Morris	"	53	Kentucky	Engineer	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
30	P. P. Ashley	"	19	Pennsylvania	Laborer	Andrain	Grand larceny	2
31	Edward Stewart	"	23	Missouri	Broommaker	Dunklin	Burglary	3
32	Wm. Nash	"	40	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Grand larceny	2
33	John Mulanphy	"	28	Kentucky	Printer	St. Louis city.	False pretenses.	2
34	Ella Prince	C	27	"	Carpenter	Cole	Grand larceny	2
35	Wm. Halligan	W	21	"	Dress-maker	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree	2
36	Wm. Martin Reeves	C	21	Kentucky	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	2
37	Chas. Maurer	W	22	Germany	Porter	"	"	2
38	James Logan	C	60	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Jackson	Fraud	2
39	Lincoln Edwards	C	23	Louisiana	Porter	"	Felonious wounding	3
40	Horace Mitchell	W	21	California	Clerk	Andrain	Burglary	3
41	John B. Curry	"	30	Tennessee	Jeweler	Jasper	Grand larceny	2
42	Wm. Ferguson	C	33	"	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Assault to rob.	2

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1895	Name	Col.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Jan. 24	Henry Fields.	C	33	Georgia.	Teamster	St. Louis city.	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
25	Henry Rhodes.	W	22	Indiana.	Farmer.	Barry.	Grand larceny.	7
26	Richard Hunt.	C	26	Tennessee.	Preacher.	St. Louis.	"	4
	W. E. Thompson	W	28	Pennsylvania	Railroad man	Taney.	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	Mary Thomas	C	21	Missouri	Housework.	St. Louis city	Grand larceny.	3
	Geo. Field.	"	24	Louisiana.	Laborer.	"	"	2
	John Thomas.	"	23	"	"	"	"	2
	M. G. Barrett.	W	30	Arkansas	Farmer.	Greene.	"	2
	Fred Castelli.	"	18	Missouri	Cooper.	"	False pretenses.	2
	Joseph Borden.	"	54	Tennessee	Stone-mason.	W. D. W. D. Mo	Perjury.	1
	L. C. Mott.	"	50	Ohio	Carpenter.	"	False affidavit.	1
28	Eph. Alexander	W	24	Mississippi	Teamster.	St. Louis city	Assault to rob.	2
	Wm. Clinton	C	19	Missouri	Farmer.	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Violation of postal laws.	1½
	A. J. Cullion	"	22	Missouri	Teamster	"	"	1½
	C. W. Cook	"	51	Ireland.	Cook.	W. D. W. D. Mo	"	1
	Thos. Bradshaw.	"	22	Kentucky	Porter.	"	Perjury.	1
29	Richard Stephenson	C	50	Kentucky	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Assault to kill.	ly
	Marrie Tabb.	"	20	Missouri	Housework.	Jackson	Burglary.	5
	Ida Holt.	"	18	"	"	"	"	3
	Rosa Washington	"	15	"	"	"	"	3
	Chas. Mayer.	W	19	Illinois.	Laborer	Cass	"	3
	Harry Griffin	"	22	"	"	"	"	3
30	John M. Taylor	C	24	Mississippi.	Stonecutter	W. D. W. D. Mo.	False affidavit.	1
31	Fenton Cox.	W	23	Missouri	Book-keeper.	Jasper.	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	R. G. Williams (2d term).	"	24	Kansas	Sad. tree maker.	"	"	3
	Buck Dodson (2d term).	"	26	Tennessee	Painter.	Greene.	"	3
	Samuel Denny	"	26	Missouri	Farmer.	"	Grand larceny.	2
	John McDermott	"	24	"	Laborer.	"	"	2
	Samuel Carson	C	52	"	Teamster	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Assaulting letter carrier	ly
Feb. 1	Milton Dillard (2d term)	"	35	"	Laborer	Jackson.	Burglary.	4
	Frank Snider	W	23	Ohio	Laborer	Jasper	Grand larceny.	2
4	Lloyd Tatlow	"	18	Missouri	Office boy	Greene	Burglary and larceny	2
	C. E. W. Moon	"	64	Maryland.	Clerk.	"	"	2
5	Jack Roper	"	22	Missouri	Farmer.	Dent.	"	5
	Stephen Nelson	"	35	Illinois	Shoemaker.	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
7	Edward Evans (2d term)	"	33	Australia.	Harnessmaker.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny	2
	Chas. Wiggins.	"	29	New York	Farmer.	Greene	Burglary and larceny	2
8	Wm. Curtis.	"	32	Wisconsin	Shoemaker.	Lawrence	Aiding prisoner to escape from jail	2
	Wm. Helfner.	"	38	Tennessee	Farmer	Wayne	Assault to kill	2
9	Thos. Presley.	"	38	Missouri	Quarryman.	Greene	Grand larceny.	2
	James Mitchell.	"	20	"	Farmer.	"	"	2
11	Ed Fowler	C	17	"	Hostler.	Morgan.	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Tim Nolan, alias Kennedy	C	17	"	Tobaccoconist.	St. Louis city.	Attempt to rape 1st degree	2½
12	Henry Howard	W	27	"	Laborer	Greene	Larceny from dwelling.	2
14	Henry Schunlock.	C	16	"	"	"	Grand larceny.	2
	R. J. Coltan	W	21	Ohio	Painter.	Laclede.	"	2
	John Noble	"	29	Australia.	Fireman	Jackson	Burglary.	5
15		"	23	Wisconsin.	"	"	"	5

16	Hattie Johnson.	C	22	Kansas.	Housework.	"	Grand larceny.	3
17	A. T. Kerr.	W	47	Ireland.	Book-keeper.	"	"	2 1/2
19	Thos. J. Wilson.	"	24	Missouri.	Fireman.	Madison.	Violating section 2.	3
20	Robert Sasse.	"	18	New York.	Laborer.	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Assault to kill.	1
20	Geo. Givens.	C	22	Missouri.	Farmer.	Roone.	Robbery 2 degree.	3
21	Tnos. Hickman.	W	33	Pennsylvania.	Blacksmith.	Franklin.	Grand larceny.	3
22	Jno. E. Clark.	"	17	Ohio.	Laborer.	Platte.	Burglary.	2
23	George Williams.	"	38	Missouri.	Painter.	Jackson.	Grand larceny.	2
26	J. L. Mounce.	"	37	Illinois.	Farmer.	Crawford.	Uttering forged check.	3
26	Geo. D. Gaddis.	"	37	Illinois.	Teamster.	Jackson.	Attempted robbery 1st degree.	5
27	Philip Strapman.	C	19	Missouri.	Laborer.	Callaway.	Burglary and grand larceny.	5
27	John Boyham.	W	33	Ohio.	Carpenter.	St. Louis city.	Burglary.	2
28	John Thomas.	"	33	Tennessee.	Farmer.	Buchanan.	Forgery 2d degree.	3
28	Henry Brooks (2d term).	C	38	Missouri.	Harnessmaker.	Osage.	Felonious assault.	3
29	W. E. Brock.	W	24	Mississippi.	Farmer.	Oregon.	Assault to rape.	2
29	Jeff Hughes.	C	29	Tennessee.	Hostler.	Jackson.	Manslaughter 2d degree.	5
1 Mch. 1	John LaMonte.	W	46	Germany.	Shoemaker.	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree.	3
2	Peter Carson (3d term).	"	30	Missouri.	Tailor.	Laclede.	Grand larceny.	2
3	Charles Little.	"	35	"	Laborer.	Grundy.	Felonious assault.	2
3	Henry Palmer.	"	35	"	Shoemaker.	St. Charles.	Grand larceny.	2
4	Chas. A. Boyer.	C	37	Pennsylvania.	Farmer.	Adair.	Burglary and larceny.	5
5	Wm. Cooper.	W	37	Illinois.	Laborer.	Franklin.	Grand larceny.	5
4	Washington Smith.	C	27	Missouri.	Teamster.	Marion.	Assault to kill.	4
5	Nellie Newbolt.	W	22	Illinois.	Clerk.	Buchanan.	Forgery 2d degree.	3
6	John Knox (2d term).	C	25	Missouri.	Porter.	Christian.	Assault to ravish.	4
6	Jesse Pollard.	"	17	Mississippi.	Housework.	Marion.	Larceny at night.	5
7	John Price.	"	23	Pennsylvania.	Shoemaker.	Jackson.	Grand larceny.	3
8	Oscar Massey.	W	19	Missouri.	Brushmaker.	Marion.	Assault to kill.	3
8	Chas. W. Tinsley.	W	24	Iowa.	Farmer.	Randolph.	Grand larceny.	2
11	Thos. Kincaide.	W	33	England.	Laborer.	Holt.	"	2
12	Charles Clark.	C	30	Missouri.	Teamster.	Pike.	Larceny (2 charges).	2
13	Geo. R. Emerson.	W	30	Canada.	Farmer.	Boone.	Manslaughter 4th degree.	4
13	Robt. Zahner.	W	23	Illinois.	Fireman.	Laclede.	Felonious assault.	2
14	John Banks.	C	41	England.	Book-keeper.	Jackson.	Grand larceny.	3
15	Mike Sullivan (2d term).	W	17	Missouri.	Farmer.	Perry.	Burglary.	2
15	Philip Johnson (3d term).	C	31	"	Laborer.	Pike.	Burglary, larceny and assault to kill.	10
16	Henry Shirly.	W	31	"	Railroad man.	Buchanan.	Larceny from railroad car.	3
16	Arthur Cook.	W	26	Illinois.	Shoemaker.	Jackson.	Grand larceny.	2
16	Wm. Rideout.	C	19	Tennessee.	Farmer.	Stodard.	Assault to ravish.	2
16	Luke Saunders.	"	26	"	Laborer.	St. Louis city.	Receiving stolen property.	2
18	Alex. Coleman.	W	37	Michigan.	Farmer.	Jackson.	Assault to rape.	2
19	Robert Miles.	W	22	Missouri.	Laborer.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny (2 charges).	-5
19	Burt Cordin.	C	28	Illinois.	Blacksmith.	Jackson.	Attempted robbery.	4
18	Eugene Scott.	"	27	Mississippi.	Cook.	St. Louis city.	Attempted blackmail.	2
19	Edw. Murphy.	"	30	Iowa.	Painter.	Gentry.	Burglary (2 charges).	2
20	Wm. Oakley.	"	30	Missouri.	Shoemaker.	Jackson.	Attempted robbery 1st degree.	8
20	Frank Mitchell.	"	42	Illinois.	Moulder.	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.	3
20	Geo. Richardson.	"	42	Indiana.	Farmer.	Knox.	Burglary and felonious assault.	7
20	Lacy Ray.	"	24	Kentucky.	"	Jasper.	Assault to ravish.	5
20	Clayton Rich.	C	43	Missouri.	Housework.	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Faise affidavit pension claim.	2 1/2
20		W	24	Missouri.	Farmer.	Christian.	Larceny.	2

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Name.	Sent.
1895	Joseph Johnson	W	39	Kentucky	Teamster	E. D. E. D. Mo	Violating section 531.	15
20	Fred Krauer	"	19	Austria	Laborer	Macon	Burglary and larceny	5
21	Joseph Arnold	"	25	Germany	"	Henry	Grand larceny	2
	Martha Sandridge	C	45	Virginia	Washwoman	"	Concealing birth of child	2
22	Joseph Griffin	"	25	Missouri	Blacksmith	Randolph	Assault to kill	2
	Robert McKee	W	58	New Jersey	Laborer	"	False pretenses	2
	Wm. Struings	C	24	Missouri	Walter	Franklin	Grand larceny	2
23	John Lenz	W	13	Germany	Harnessmaker	Jackson	"	2
	Jesse McKee	"	23	Missouri	Coal-miner	Lafayette	Burglary and larceny	5
	Jos. W. Davis	"	39	Illinois	"	"	"	5
25	Wm. Taylor	"	19	Missouri	Farmer	Barton	Forgery	5
	Hy. Thomas	C	23	"	Shoemaker	Wayne	Burglary and larceny	12
26	John A. Milinkle	W	34	Germany	Shoemaker	Buchanan	"	5
	Geo. B. Bartler	"	19	Missouri	Shoemaker	Macon	Burglary 2d degree (2 charges)	5
29	D. M. Branstine	"	29	Illinois	Housework	Marion	Robbery	2
	Lorenzo Bean	"	29	Kansas	Tailor	Douglas	Not started	2
30	Mollie Bundy	C	30	Missouri	Housework	Marion	Concealing birth of child	2
	Edw. McHugh (2d term)	W	25	"	Harnessmaker	Randolph	Grand larceny	2
	Pierce, alias Will Brown (2d term)	C	30	"	Shoemaker	Jackson	Assault to kill	2
	Joseph Reed (2d term)	"	17	"	"	Henry	Grand larceny	2
April 2	Joseph Jones	"	18	"	Hostler	Saline	"	2
	Gas Seabert	W	22	Germany	Baker	"	"	2
	Harry Walby	"	21	Illinois	Teamster	"	Larceny	2
	James Mount	"	40	Missouri	Laborer	"	Assault to kill	2
	Pavy Crockett	"	27	Tennessee	Railroad man	Jackson	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Virgil Williams	"	27	Missouri	Printer	Grundy	Burglary 2d degree	3
	Chas. Chapman	"	23	"	Farmer	"	"	3
3	Thos. Haden	"	31	Iowa	"	Holt	Burglary	3
4	Alfred Rivers	C	20	Missouri	"	Mississippi	Grand larceny	2
5	Andrew Robbins	W	19	Louisiana	Clerk	Madison	Burglary and larceny	2
	Leo Falk	W	24	Missouri	Cook	"	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Menecke	C	33	Scottland	Peddler	"	Burglary	2
	Thos. Phillips	W	55	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Grand larceny	2
6	Jas. Bloomfield (2d term)	"	40	Missouri	Laborer	Dent	Burglary from dwelling	2
	Ed Hamby	"	23	"	"	"	Assault to rape	2
9	John Dusenberry	"	16	"	Coal-miner	Lin	"	2
	Wm. Chesin (2d term)	"	24	"	Shoemaker	Randolph	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
10	Noah Cox	"	19	"	Laborer	Barton	Grand larceny	2
	Wm B Lee	"	25	Tennessee	Farmer	Charlton	Manlaughter 4th degree	2
	Louis Orrington	C	33	Virginia	Coal miner	Jackson	Confidence game	2
11	John Swan	"	24	Illinois	Laborer	"	Assault to kill	2
	Jessie Hunn	"	36	Missouri	Housework	Marion	Robbery	6
12	John Hunn (3d term)	"	22	"	Farmer	Saline	Assault to kill	2
	Chas. Collins	W	16	Illinois	Horseshoer	Clark	Larceny from dwelling	2
13	James Kelly	C	33	Kentucky	Bricklayer	Jackson	Burglary (2 charges)	2
	Jack Connor	"	27	Missouri	"	Pettus	Burglary	4
	Geo. W. Thomas (2d term)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
1895	Wm. Huffman.	W	23	Iowa	Butcher.	Ozark.	Grand larceny.	2
10	John Hawker.	C	41	Missouri	Laborer	Marion.	Burglary and larceny	2
11	Frank McKay	W	41	"	Farmer	Jasper.	Grand larceny.	2
12	John Raglin.	C	41	"	Office boy	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Embezzling P. O. money.	2
13	C. P. Cunningham	W	22	Canada	Hostler.	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary second degree	2
14	Jack More.	W	25	Missouri	Teamster.	Buchanan.	Grand larceny.	2
15	John Williams (2d term)	C	26	Tennessee	Farmer.	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
16	Charles Lewis.	C	26	Arkansas	Shoemaker.	W. D. W. D. Mo.	False affidavit pension claim.	2
17	Jake Lord.	W	34	Kentucky	Hostler.	Douglas	Grand larceny.	2
18	James Clark.	W	30	Missouri	Farmer.	St. Louis city.	"	2
19	B. M. Mahoney.	C	27	"	Laborer	Texas.	"	2
20	Pleas Kelson.	C	30	"	Blacksmith	Jackson	Assault to kill.	2
21	Wm. Richards (2d term)	W	20	"	Laborer	Jackson	Burglary and larceny	2
22	Geo. Williams.	C	32	Kentucky	Porter	St. Francis.	Attempted arson 1st degree.	5
23	James Hermann.	W	32	Missouri	Farmer.	St. Louis city.	Attempted arson 1st degree.	3
24	Baptiste Hermann.	W	26	"	Farmer.	Linn	Murder 4th degree.	2
25	Virgil Williams.	C	19	"	Teamster.	Jackson	Assault to kill.	2
26	Wm. McCaffery	W	23	Ohio	Engineer.	Jackson	Larceny from dwelling.	1
27	Thos. Trafford.	C	19	Canada	Teamster	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree	3
28	Oliver Agee (2d term)	C	25	Missouri	Shoemaker	St. Andrew.	Grand larceny.	2
29	Alexander Coleman.	W	27	"	teamster	Clark	Assault to kill.	2
30	Wm. Grubbs.	W	18	Illinois	"	Pettis.	Breaking jail.	2
31	John A. Watson.	C	25	Tennessee	Butcher	Clay.	False pretenses	2
32	Earl Hoover.	W	20	Illinois	Tailor.	"	Grand larceny	2
33	Dan Freese.	C	22	Michigan	Bricklayer.	"	Robbery 3d degree	2
34	Jas. P. Ryan.	C	27	New York	Machinist.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	2
35	Joseph Kennedy (2d term)	C	35	Canada	Shoemaker	"	"	2
36	Henry Arville.	C	21	Missouri	"	"	"	2
37	Henry Smith.	C	18	New York	Walter.	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
38	John Buzzard.	W	21	Missouri	Farmer.	Schuyler.	Burglary and larceny	2
39	Walter Axton.	C	17	N. Carolina	Office boy	Buchanan.	Grand larceny.	2
40	John Hearn.	C	19	Mississippi	Printer.	St. Louis city	Assault to rob.	2
41	Wm. Lively.	C	21	Illinois	Shoemaker.	"	"	2
42	George Bennett	C	31	Texas.	Farmer.	Vernon.	Larceny from dwelling.	2
43	John Brown	C	33	Ohio	Laborer	Cass.	Grand larceny.	2
44	Edward Duffen.	C	19	Illinois	Teamster.	"	Assault to kill.	2
45	Arnold Wileman.	C	16	Germany	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	2
46	Isaac Coleman.	W	20	Mississippi	Hostler.	"	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
47	Cosilus Royer	C	29	Iowa	Laborer	Sullivan	Grand larceny.	2
48	Wm. Arman	C	24	Missouri	"	Washington	Begamy	2
49	Geo. Seers	C	23	Indiana	Painter.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny	2
50	Frank L. Webb	C	33	Missouri	Book-keeper.	Merrier	Forgery	2
51	Jas. M. Clisbee.	C	30	Illinois	Kalsominer.	Hickory	False pretenses	2
52	Wm. Waston.	C	50	Virginia	Steward	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny	2
53	James Turner	C	16	N. Carolina	Farmer.	Butler	Larceny from dwelling.	2
54	Robert Crowfield	C	33	Missouri	Machinist	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2

25	Wm Brown	C 16	"	Farmer	Grundy	Attempted rape.	4
26	Wm Harris	W 23	Mississippi	Laborer	Marion	Grand larceny	4
27	Jessie Bowman	C 23	Missouri	Housework	St. Louis city	Manslaughter 3d degree	3
28	John Harrigan	W 23	Missouri	Teamster	Pettis	Assault to rob	2
29	Martha Kaler	C 17	"	Housework	"	Grand larceny	2
30	Taylor Umbles	W 17	Louisiana	Laborer	Greene	Larceny	2
31	Harry C. Wood	W 40	Illinois	Cook	Butler	Robbery	2
32	James Rodgers	W 22	Alabama	Walter	Greene	"	5
33	Wm. Francis	C 30	Alabama	Hosier	Greene	Assault to kill	2
34	Chas. Johnson (2d term)	W 24	Missouri	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
35	Frank Hefferman	W 24	Missouri	Teamster	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
36	Wm. Bruns (2d term)	C 16	South Carolina	Shoemaker	Howard	Larceny	3
37	Sadie Moore	W 25	Missouri	Housework	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
38	Frank McCarty	W 42	Colorado	Laborer	Jackson	Burglary	2
39	Anthony Hamilton	C 26	New York	Fireman	"	Emb-zzlement as balce	2
40	Wm. Wood	W 19	Mississippi	Teamster	Howell	Bigamy	2
41	Joseph Neal	W 16	Kentucky	Cook	St. Louis city	Attempt to rob 1st degree	2
42	Max G-rrett	C 27	Missouri	Shoemaker	Howard	Grand larceny	2
43	Lewis Davis	C 18	"	Farmer	St. Louis city	Larceny	3
44	Michael Tayne	W 21	Germany	Teamster	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	3
45	George Kolvis (3d term)	C 54	Missouri	Shoemaker	Johnson	Burglary	3
46	Wm. Moon	W 24	Missouri	Hosier	Nodaway	Larceny from dwelling	2
47	James Grenelch	C 39	Ohio	Farmer	Linn	Forzery	2
48	Henry McCollma	W 18	Missouri	Laborer	Stone	Burglary	3
49	Robt. Henson	C 17	"	Farmer	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
50	John Henson	W 17	"	"	"	"	3
51	B. F. Johnson (2d term)	C 40	"	Shoemaker	Newton	Grand larceny	2
52	James M Wilcox	W 49	Alabama	Laborer	Linn	Embezzlement	2
53	George Powers	C 22	Indiana	"	Greene	Grand larceny	2
54	Arthur Ames	W 21	Minnesota	Miner	Jasper	" (2 charges)	4
55	Thos Hardman	C 19	Wisconsin	"	"	"	4
56	Lucius Buckner	W 18	Missouri	Cook	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
57	Wesley Washington	C 39	"	Laborer	"	Burglary 2d degree and grand larceny	7
58	John Wright (3d term)	W 30	Ireland	Farmer	Boone	Pett larceny (2 offenses)	4
59	James Mitchell (2d term)	C 22	Illinois	Moulder	Nontgomery	Grand larceny	3
60	Stephen McGee	C 19	Missouri	Shoemaker	Pulaski	"	3
61	Chas. Williams (2d term)	C 24	Louisiana	Laborer	Greene	Larceny	2
62	Henry Osborne	C 28	Missouri	"	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
63	Isaac Maker	W 24	Missouri	Sad. tree maker	Davless	Felonious assault	2
64	Mason Still	W 70	Vermont	Teamster	S D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	2
65	Jas. M. Greenwood	C 34	Kentucky	Farmer	Macon	Fraud	2
66	Henry Jones	W 28	Tennessee	Miner	E D E. D. Mo	Violating sections 5457 and 5440.	2
67	Robert Salman	C 30	Tennessee	Clerk	"	Counterfeiting	1 1/2
68	Wm. Alexander	W 50	Kentucky	"	W D W. D. Mo	"	3
69	Wm. Taylor	C 23	Tennessee	Walter	Buchanan	Burglary 2d degree	2
70	James Jones	W 32	Maine	Cook	Greene	Jail breaking	2
71	Chas. W. Gunn	C 28	Colorado	Railroad man	Jackson	Larceny from dwelling	2
72	Mike Smith	W 35	Missouri	Clerk	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
73	Frank Kelley	C 20	Ohio	Hosier	Buchanan	"	2
74	Geo. Reynolds	W 20	Missouri	"	"	"	2
75	Geo. Sharp	C 25	Tennessee	Farmer	Mississippi	Larceny from dwelling	2
76	"	W 26	Missouri	"	Macon	Assault to kill	2
77	"	C 37	"	Railroad man	"	Grand larceny	2

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
June 21	Geo. M. Winkle	W	33	Missouri	Farmer	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	2
	Nathan Fossett	C	21	Alabama	Laborer	Callaway	Larceny	2
	John Donnelly	W	36	Tennessee	"	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree.	10
	Elroy Jones	C	28	Missouri	"	St. Louis city.	Robbery "	10
	John Burton	W	24	Missouri	Farmer	"	Larceny	2
	A. S. Stanfield	W	41	Ireland	Clerk	"	Grand larceny	2
	Thos. Hanovan	"	41	"	"	"	Receiving stolen property	2
	Henry Gilez	"	28	Missouri	Sad. tree maker	Buchanan	Attempted robbery	2
	George Summers	"	43	Germany	Farmer	Newton	Grand larceny	2
	Clarence Wyckoff	"	33	Wisconsin	Farmer	Caldwell	Manslaughter 3d degree	2
24	Henry Oberman	"	18	Missouri	Shoemaker	St. Louis city.	Attempted robbery 1st degree	3
	Anton Weiss	"	35	Germany	Engineer	"	Grand larceny	3
	John Hession	"	43	Ireland	Carpenter	"	Grand larceny	3
	John Crawford	"	26	Colorado	Butcher	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
	Thos Smith	"	28	New York	Shoemaker	N. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	1
	Rud Sampey	"	19	Missouri	Farmer	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree	1
	J. T. Jackson	"	23	Kansas	Painter	Greene	Larceny	2
	Wm. Bolen	"	17	Missouri	Railroad man	Vernon	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Wm. Burks	"	28	Connecticut	Tailor	Jackson	Larceny	2
	Alex. Williams	C	21	Tennessee	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Assault to kill	2
27	Zach Boulder	"	17	Missouri	Porter	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
	C. L. Ryan	W	22	Indiana	Painter	Jackson	Burglary	3
	Dan Noland	"	20	Ohio	Bartender	"	"	3
	Wm. Giles (3d term)	C	28	Missouri	Collarmaker	Greene	"	3
	Robt. Harvey	W	28	"	Bartender	Buchanan	Manslaughter 3d degree	3
	Joseph Cutlindy	"	27	Michigan	Blacksmith	"	Grand larceny	3
	Henry Williams	C	29	Tennessee	Fireman	Jackson	Burglary	2
	Frank Peterson	W	26	Germany	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny	2
	H. C. Howell	W	38	Ohio	Engineer	"	Embezzlement	2
	Charles Putnam	"	54	New York	Stonemurter	Jackson	Grand larceny	5
5	Mat Morrisey	"	33	Missouri	Laborer	C. Girardeau	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Charles W. Buck	"	43	Pennsylvania	Druggist	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Jones	"	31	New Jersey	Cook	"	Grand larceny	2
	Harold Payne (2d term)	"	21	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	George Williams	"	22	"	"	"	Assault to rob	2
	Thomas Warren (2d term)	"	38	Illinois	Porter	Montgomery	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Henderson	C	24	Iowa	Laborer	St. Francois	Stealing	2
	Wm. H. Faulk	W	37	Ohio	Shoemaker	Holt	Grand larceny	2
	Pat. J. Nacy (2d term)	"	31	Ohio	Farmer	Saltine	Forgery 2d degree	2
	James McKenzie	"	40	Missouri	Cook	Holt	Robbery 2d degree	5
8	William Palmer	C	25	Tennessee	Cook	St. Louis city.	Assault to kill	5
	Nelly Brown	"	18	Missouri	Housework	"	Grand larceny	2
	Lou Huggins	W	42	"	"	"	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Ell Herman	"	25	Pennsylvania	Hostler	Vernon	Grand larceny	2
	William Sater	"	28	Maryland	Farmer	Clinton	Grand larceny	2
	Frank Fryson	C	25	Tennessee	Porter	Livingston	"	2
	Samuel N. Boone	W	23	Arkansas	"	Jackson	"	2
						S. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	1
July 2	Geo. M. Winkle	W	33	Missouri	Farmer	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	2
	Nathan Fossett	C	21	Alabama	Laborer	Callaway	Larceny	2
	John Donnelly	W	36	Tennessee	"	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree.	10
	Elroy Jones	C	28	Missouri	"	St. Louis city.	Robbery "	10
	John Burton	W	24	Missouri	Farmer	"	Larceny	2
	A. S. Stanfield	W	41	Ireland	Clerk	"	Grand larceny	2
	Thos. Hanovan	"	41	"	"	"	Receiving stolen property	2
	Henry Gilez	"	28	Missouri	Sad. tree maker	Buchanan	Attempted robbery	2
	George Summers	"	43	Germany	Farmer	Newton	Grand larceny	2
	Clarence Wyckoff	"	33	Wisconsin	Farmer	Caldwell	Manslaughter 3d degree	2

10	Mathew Webster.....	C	19	Missouri.....	Hostler	Marion	Assault to kill.....	2
	Herman Foster.....		16	"	Farmer	"	Grand larceny.....	2
	Thomas Woods.....		42	"	Porter	Jackson	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
	George Lively.....	W	21	Illinois.....	Farmer	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting.....	1
	George L. Parsons.....	"	25	Missouri.....	Farmer	"	Violating postal laws.....	1
	Martin L. Ward.....	"	21	"	Farmer	"	"	1
11	David Evans.....	C	17	"	"	Charlton.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
	Wm. A. Cockrum.....	W	23	Arkansas.....	Laborer	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Violating pension laws.....	1
12	James Fuquay.....	"	30	Illinois.....	Farmer	Dunklin	Murder.....	1
	John W. Mathias.....	"	20	Missouri.....	"	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting.....	1
13	James Beverling.....	C	20	"	"	Jackson	Burglary 2d degree.....	6
	William Howell (2d term)	"	38	"	"	Audran	Burglary and larceny.....	3
	Wesley Stewart (2d term)	"	20	"	"	Buchanan	Larceny from person.....	3
	Charles Loveless.....	W	30	Ohio.....	Butcher	Jackson	False pretenses.....	2
	Walter Ford.....		38	New York.....	Laborer	"	Grand larceny.....	2
	William Huxton.....	"	26	Ireland.....	"	"	"	2
16	Chas. Gallaher.....	"	34	Wisconsin.....	Shoemaker	Audran	Burglary and larceny.....	5
	O. E. Wells.....	"	33	Pennsylvania.....	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.....	2
17	Wm. Ward.....	"	30	Pennsylvania.....	Carpenter	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.....	5
	Edward Andrews.....	"	40	Maryland.....	Laborer	"	Grand larceny.....	2
18	Wm. B. Alexander.....	"	23	Georgia.....	Tailor	Pettis	"	3
	Albert Ashby.....	"	20	England.....	Candy-maker	"	"	3
	J. D. Frier.....	"	20	Missouri.....	Tel. operator	Scott	Assault to kill.....	2
19	Robert Young.....	C	18	"	Baker	Linn	Attempted burglary.....	2
	John Clarke.....	W	16	"	Teamster	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
20	Frank Walls.....	"	23	New Jersey.....	Laborer	Jefferson	Obstructing railroad.....	3
	James Dempsey.....	"	23	Mississippi.....	Waiter	Livingston	Burglary and larceny.....	2
	George Cummings.....	"	25	England.....	"	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.....	2
	Huober Hemmer.....	"	37	Missouri.....	"	"	"	2
22	Harrison Taylor.....	C	38	Virginia.....	Hostler	"	False pretenses.....	2
23	Robert Shields.....	"	37	Louisiana.....	Farmer	Scott	Assault to ravish.....	5
	Emil Balmer.....	W	19	Missouri.....	Butcher	St. Louis city	Assault to kill.....	2
	James Mack.....	"	28	"	Fireman	"	Grand larceny.....	2
24	Edward Johnson.....	C	26	Pennsylvania.....	"	"	Burglary and larceny.....	5
	Wm. Jones.....	W	28	Michigan.....	Box-maker	Jackson	"	5
	George Conley.....	"	36	Iowa.....	Farmer	Archison	Grand larceny.....	5
	Henry C. Wilson.....	C	42	Missouri.....	Laborer	S. D. W. D. Mo.	False affidavit.....	1
25	John Mueller (2d term)	W	41	Germany.....	Brick-maker	Franklin	Grand larceny.....	3
	Richard Brannon (2d term)	"	29	Missouri.....	Farmer	Polk	Burglary.....	6
	William J. Evers.....	"	27	Ohio.....	Teamster	"	Grand larceny.....	3
	Lee Estridge.....	"	27	Missouri.....	Farmer	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Violating section 5457.....	1
	John Barr.....	"	19	Indiana.....	"	"	"	1
26	T. J. Reynolds (2d term)	"	29	"	Carpenter	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting.....	3
27	Wm. Idette.....	C	21	Missouri.....	Cook.....	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree.....	5
	Celia Hale.....	"	35	"	Housework	"	Assault to kill.....	4
	Joseph McGany.....	W	17	"	Inner	"	Assault to rob.....	3
29	Clarence Bowman.....	W	35	Kentucky.....	Laborer	St. Louis	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
	W. D. Wilcox.....	C	18	Louisiana.....	Farmer	Marion	Rape.....	5
	Wm. Jackson.....	C	18	Missouri.....	Laborer	Jackson	Burglary 2d degree.....	5
	L. Shepherd.....	W	32	Germany.....	"	Henry	Grand larceny.....	2
	James Rambeau.....	C	21	Missouri.....	Druggist.....	St. Louis city.	"	2
	Adam Dixon.....	"	21	"	Teamster.....	"	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2
30	Henry H. Walker.....	W	50	Michigan.....	Carpenter	St. Clair	Forgery 2d degree.....	5

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
July 30	Robert Aldridge	W	22	Missouri	Roofer	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	2
	Jas. M. Thresher	"	23	Georgia	Hostler	Jackson	"	2
31	Robt. W. Lison	"	30	Indiana	Moulder	Lafayette	"	5
	James Ripe	"	26	Virginia	Laborer	St. Louis city	"	2
Aug. 1	L. W. Tull	W	40	Missouri	Farmer	Jackson	Forgery 3d degree.	2
	Ed. Blair	"	19	Kentucky	Stonemason	Vernon	Larceny	2
	Frank Anderson	"	38	Iowa	Clerk	St. Louis city	Embazzlement	2
	George Stiner	"	18	Missouri	Carriage-maker	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	3
3	Walter Sherwood	"	22	"	Painter	C. Girardeau	Burglary	3
	F. D. Cridler (2d term)	"	31	"	Farmer	St. Charles	Grand larceny	3
5	Wm. Murphy	"	52	N. Carolina	Farmer	Howell	Felonious assault	3
	Layson Wood	"	25	Missouri	Bar tender	St. Louis city	Manlaughter 3d degree.	2
	Geo. W. Jacobs	C	31	Kentucky	Farmer	Cooper	Felonious assault	2
	Thos. Jackson	C	21	Missouri	Teamster	Randolph	Petit larceny (2 offenses)	2
	Eva Craig	"	23	Alabama	Laborer	"	"	2
	J. E. Diaco	W	17	Olio	Washwoman	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
6	Jno. Bechtold	W	28	Illinois	Farmer	St. Charles	Forgery	5
8	Erns. Rees	"	19	Illinois	Coal-miner	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Wm. Thatcher	C	36	Missouri	Farmer	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree	10
10	Chas. Rusby	"	26	England	Sailor	Henry	Burglary	3
	Harry Turner	W	26	Missouri	Cooper	Marion	Larceny	3
	Mat Graves	"	26	Illinois	"	"	"	3
	Edna Moore	C	26	Maryland	Housework	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
12	Frencly Williams	"	47	"	Cook	"	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Geo. Russell	"	23	Missouri	Teamster	Pettis	Robbery 1st degree	5
13	Wm. Patton	"	21	Missouri	Barber	St. Louis city	Assault to rob	2
	Della Oxley	W	21	Minnesota	Walter	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
14	John Newman	"	41	Indiana	Housework	Jasper	Burglary and larceny	5
	W. F. Leonard	"	22	Germany	Shoemaker	Jackson	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
15	Wm. Metcalf	"	34	Kentucky	Clerk	Laclede	Grand larceny	2
	Chas. Jacobs	C	18	Missouri	Laborer	Vernon	Assault to kill	3
	Will Mitchell	W	23	Kansas	Farmer	Jackson	Burglary	3
16	James Franklin	W	24	Missouri	Laborer	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Breaking into postoffice	1
	Wm. Emery (2d term)	"	17	"	Shoemaker	Jackson	Burglary 2d degree	10
	Grant Hamilton	C	45	Canada	Farmer	St. Louis	Burglary	3
	Ralph O. Dwyer	W	33	Kentucky	Painter	Jackson	Larceny in dwelling	2 1/2
17	Chas. G. Martin	C	27	Missouri	Porter	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Taking package from mail	5
	Russell Graves	W	35	Kansas	Laborer	Boone	Burglary and larceny	3
19	Albert Todd	C	22	New York	Hostler	Vernon	Burglary	3
	Peter Harris	W	35	Wisconsin	Railroad man	Jackson	"	3
	Joseph Ryan	"	32	Missouri	Pumber	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
34	John O. Keefe	"	49	Texas	Shoemaker	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	James Alexander	"	49	Virginia	Laborer	"	"	2
	Charles Sullivan	"	49	Missouri	"	"	"	2
20	John Powers	"	28	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Grand larceny	3

21	James Mitchell.	C	45	Tennessee.	Farmer.	W.D.W.D. Mo.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
	Wm. Brown	"	21	Florida.	Teamster.	"	Grand larceny	2
	John Werner	W	29	Germany	Bar tender	"	"	2
	W. H. Brown.	"	29	Ireland	Waiter.	"	"	2
	W. H. Stanway	"	41	England	Farmer.	W.D.W.D. Mo.	Passing counterfeit money.	1
	Joe Evans.	"	20	Tennessee	"	"	Stealing postage stamps.	1
	Elmer Howell	"	23	N. Carolina	"	"	"	1
22	Irving Shepherd	"	19	Missouri	Carpenter.	Jackson	Burglary.	3
	James Terrell.	"	25	"	Hostler.	Crawford	Grand larceny	3
	Chas. Kirtley	C	17	"	Hostler.	Boone.	"	2
	Chas. Johnson.	"	25	Mass.	Hostler.	St. Louis city	"	2
23	Bert Crosby.	W	28	Iowa	Book-keeper.	Lawrence	Embezzlement.	2
	John Burnett.	"	26	Michigan	Marblecutter.	Crawford	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. M. Butler.	"	20	Missouri	Farmer.	W.D.W.D. Mo	Counterfeiting	1
	Chas. Wright.	"	23	Indiana.	Laborer.	"	Fraud	1
	Ada Russell.	"	47	Illinois.	Painter.	"	Passing counterfeit money	1
24	Dan Julian.	"	25	Missouri.	Housework	"	"	1
	Joseph Fisher.	"	22	"	Waiter.	St. Louis city.	Robbery 1st degree	1
	Jackson Guthrie	"	29	Tennessee	Laborer.	St. Francois.	Burglary.	3
	George Fisher.	C	22	Kentucky	Porter.	St. Louis city.	2d degree	3
26	Richard Gamble	W	23	Illinois	Laborer.	"	Grand larceny	3
	James A. Morgan	C	23	Mississippi	Burlier	Jackson	Burglary.	3
29	Harry Martin.	W	43	Indiana	Salesman.	St. Louis city.	Burglary, fences	2
30	Thomson Martin (2d term)	"	26	Ireland	Cook.	"	Grand larceny	2
	W. Sullivan (2d term)	"	34	Arkansas	Shoemaker.	"	"	2
	Henry Townley	C	23	Missouri.	"	"	Assault to rob.	2
	Edward Ross	W	21	Tennessee	Laborer.	"	"	2
	Thomas Squire.	W	21	Missouri	Waiter.	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Geo. Stendeveln.	C	24	Mississippi.	Teamster.	"	Assault to rob.	2
	John T. Moore	W	32	Missouri.	Wireworker.	"	Burglary 2d degree	2
31	Adam Moore	C	35	Kentucky	Laborer.	Jackson	Ravishing child.	3
	T. F. Rogers.	"	23	Missouri	Farmer.	Pike.	Larceny from dwelling	7
	Rich Quiller.	W	25	Tennessee	"	Christian.	Larceny	2
Sept. 2	Wm. A. Brown.	"	22	Missouri.	"	"	Grand larceny	2
	Charles Shepherd.	"	27	Ohio.	Railroad man.	St. Louis city.	Manlaughter 4th degree	2
	George Allen.	C	28	Missouri.	Hostler.	Pike	Pett larceny (2 offenses)	2
	Ike Griffin	W	35	Kentucky	Farmer	"	"	2
	Warren Raymond	W	23	Missouri.	Laborer	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
4	Ed. Williams.	"	44	"	Shoemaker	Bates	"	2
	Chas. Smith	C	26	Kentucky	Moulder	Pike	Robbery 1st degree.	10
	Ed. Summers.	W	24	Illinois	Machine agent.	"	"	10
5	James Overstreet	"	29	Missouri.	Farmer.	Lawrence	Forgery	2
6	Levi Sizeman.	"	26	"	Laborer.	St. Louis	Larceny from dwelling	2
	George Lux	"	20	"	"	Stone.	Grand larceny	2
	Wm Hutchinson.	"	22	Illinois.	"	Perry.	Attempt to procure perjury	5
	Sam'l Melburn.	C	28	Colorado.	Porter	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree	3
J	J. M. Shannon	W	23	Missouri.	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	2
7	Ed. Pasley	C	27	Ireland	Farmer.	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree.	10
	Nathan Rudd.	"	20	Missouri	"	Randolph	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Rudd	"	26	"	Laborer	Pike	"	2
	Arthur Douglas.	"	28	"	Nurse	"	"	2
	Mollie Hatfield.	"	20	Illinois.	Housework	"	Infanticide.	2
9	James Kirk (3d term)	W	24	"	"	"	Burglary and larceny	2
		"	28	New York	Sad. tree maker.	Greene.	"	6

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1885	Name	Col.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Sept. 9	James Howard	C	36	Missouri	Teamster...	St. Louis city.	Manslaughter 2d degree...	5
	Peter O'Mara.	W	39	Iowa	Cook	Vernon	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	James Croak.		40	Missouri	Engineer	N.D.W D. Mo.	Conspiracy.	2
	Edward Schmeider.	"	18	Iowa	Palmer.	Wright	Grand larceny	2
	George Schneider.	"	21	"	Teamster.	"	"	2
	Wm. Thelan.	"	18	Missouri	Cooper.	"	"	2
	Vernie James.	"	18	"	Laborer	"	Attempt to rob.	2
	James Welch.	"	17	Arkansas	Railroad man.	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
11	Martha Hunter.	C	20	Missouri	Housework.	Pike.	Grand larceny	2
12	Clark Lawson.	W	34	Tennessee	Farmer.	Christian	"	2
	Mark Driskill.	"	30	Kentucky	Gambler.	Texas	Manslaughter 3d degree.	2
	Chas. Clairborne.	"	44	"	Laborer	Clay.	Grand larceny.	2
	Anton Schoen.	"	26	Germany	Electrician	St. Louis city.	"	2
	George Hagerty	"	51	Tennessee	Sad-tree maker	Shannon.	Burglary 2d degree.	2
13	James Moore.	"	25	Missouri	Farmer	Pike.	Forgery.	2
	Wm. Campbell.	C	25	"	Porter	"	Burglary and larceny	3
	George Jellman.	W	18	Wisconsin.	Shoemaker.	Buchanan.	Burglary	3
	John Hendel son.	C	17	Missouri	Porter	"	Grand larceny.	2
	Andrew Hartborn.	"	17	"	Railroad man.	"	"	2
14	John Brady.	W	30	"	Farmer.	Moniteau.	Forgery 2d degree.	5
	George Easter.	"	22	"	"	"	Not stated.	2
	John Easter.	"	26	"	Coal-miner.	Lafayette	Grand larceny.	2
	Wm. Wilson	C	30	"	Farmer.	"	"	2
	Bud Goodwin.	"	23	"	"	"	"	2
	John T. Brown.	W	17	"	"	Wright	"	2
	Barney Cooley.	"	24	"	"	Shannon	"	2
	John Martin (2d term)	"	42	Virginia	Sad-tree maker	"	"	2
16	John Brennan.	"	46	Pennsylvania	Stonecutter	St. Louis city	Assault to rob.	2
	Charles Duncan.	"	52	Illinois	Laundry	Buchanan	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Hadden.	"	24	Missouri	Farmer.	Henry	"	2
	Thomas Sanders.	"	22	Georgia.	Railroad man.	"	"	3
	Wm. Mack	C	24	Iowa	Cook	St. Louis	"	3
18	Arthur Turnpenny.	W	19	New York	Bell boy	St. Louis city	"	2
	James Burns	"	18	Illinois.	Walter.	"	"	2
19	John Miller	C	46	Missouri	Carpenter.	Audrain	Burglary and larceny	6
	Samuel Sanborn	W	30	New York	Laborer	Vernon	Assault to rape.	5
	George McLaughlin.	"	55	"	Peddler.	Cole	Attempt to pass forged check.	5
	James Levan.	"	20	"	Shoemaker.	Barlow	Burglary	3
19	George Hedgepeth.	C	26	Kansas	"	Jackson	Larceny from dwelling.	2
	Frank Cleary.	W	32	Ireland.	"	Stoddard	Forgery 4th degree.	2
	Thomas McManus	"	32	New York	Laborer	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Ray Abbott.	"	18	Nebraska	"	Calwell	Forgery	2
	J. B. Mayhoad.	"	22	Missouri	Hostler.	Rails.	Larceny from dwelling.	2
20	R. L. Wilson (2d term)	"	20	"	Laborer	Vernon	Burglary 2d degree.	3
	John Hogan (2d term).	"	42	Illinois	Coal-miner	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
	John A. Tillman.	"	27	"	Shoemaker	"	"	2
	W. C. Hayes.	"	18	Kentucky	Farmer.	Webster	"	2

21	John M. Sisoo	Missouri	“	Railroad man	Oregon	Felonious assault.	2
“	Hugh Higgins	Ireland	“	Laborer	St. Louis city	Assault to rape	2
“	Jack Myers	New York	“	“	Phelps	Pettit larceny (2 offenses)	2
“	John Anderson	Missouri	“	“	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
“	Theodore Walden	“	C	Farmer	Charlton	Forgery 2d degree	2
“	James Marshall	“	W	“	Grundy	“	5
23	Wm. R. Smith	Ohio	“	Porter	Saline	Grand larceny	4
24	Frank Smith	Missouri	C	“	St. Louis city	“	2
25	John Smith	Ohio	W	Moulder	Vernon	Burglary 2d degree	2
“	James Lucas	S. Carolina	“	Coal-miner	Buchanan	Grand larceny	3
27	Kolia Kent	Missouri	C	Laborer	“	“	2
“	Horace Massey	Iowa	W	Shoemaker	“	“	2½
“	Frank Meyer	Virginia	C	Farmer	Saline	“	2
“	M. L. Dean	Germany	“	“	“	“	2
“	E. M. Raney	Missouri	“	Engineer	Buchanan	Forgery 3d degree	2
“	Frank Oatman	Illinois	“	Laborer	Greene	Grand larceny	2
“	Jack Fullington	Missouri	C	Farmer	Douglas	Forgery	2
28	James W. Johnson	“	W	“	Webster	Forgery 3d degree	2
“	George Hatfield	“	“	“	Douglas	Felonious assault	2
“	Millard Hill	“	“	“	“	Grand larceny	2
30	Henry James (3d term)	Iowa	C	Cook	Howard	Pettit larceny (2 offenses)	2
“	J. H. Sanders	Virginia	“	Shoemaker	Lafayette	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	2
“	W. T. Johnson	Kansas	“	Porter	St. Louis city	“	2
1	Hiram Lee	Indiana	W	Teamster	Jackson	Grand larceny	5
2	W. A. Oatman	Missouri	“	Hostler	Mississippi	Robbery	10
3	Frank Smith	“	“	Painter	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Stealing a mule	2
“	Frank Fuller	New York	“	Teamster	“	Impersonating officer	2
“	Wm. Cauty	Missouri	“	Physician	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
“	John Busby	Arkansas	“	Shoemaker	Mississippi	“	2
4	James Fox	“	“	Farmer	Ozark	Burglary 2d degree	5
“	Jos. Youngblood	New Jersey	“	“	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Rape	5
“	J. J. Rhodimer	Missouri	“	Blacksmith	Marion	Counterfeiting	2
“	Jno. B. Lydick	N. Carolina	“	Laborer	Marles	Grand larceny	2
5	Fred Douglas	Ohio	C	Painter	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	2
“	John Howard	D. C.	“	Porter	“	“	6
“	Nathan Whitlow	Illinois	C	“	Johnson	“	5
7	John Smith	Missouri	W	Laborer	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Breaking into postoffice	5
“	Jack Crawford	Texas	“	Printer	Clark	“	2½
“	James Ward	Illinois	“	Railroad man	“	Grand larceny	2
“	Wm. Taylor	Missouri	“	Laborer	Saline	“	2
8	Chas. Adams (2d term)	Indiana	“	Barber	Marion	Murder 2d degree	10
“	Robt. McClain	Missouri	“	Farmer	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
9	Manuel Johnson	Missouri	C	Porter	Randolph	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
10	John Ahearn	Iowa	W	Barber	Greene	Burglary	3
“	Ed. Bragg	Arkansas	“	Lather	Barry	Larceny	2
“	C. W. Brown	Kansas	“	Farmer	“	Grand larceny	2
“	Geo. Black	Missouri	“	“	“	“	2
“	W. S. Lowe	W. Virginia	“	Miner	Buchanan	Assault to kill	2
11	Wm. McIntosh	Arkansas	“	Blacksmith	Greene	Grand larceny	2
“	Geo. W. Taylor	Missouri	C	Waiter	Franklin	Burglary and larceny (3 charges)	2
12	Wm. Randall	Tennessee	W	Farmer	Clay	Grand larceny (2 charges)	15
“	Chas. Amos	“	“	“	“	“	7
“	James Kimbough	“	“	“	“	“	“

Oct.

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Oct 12	Wm. Gagle	W	19	Michigan	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	3
	O. F. Sprink	..	25	Iowa	Cook	Pettis	..	2
	Jas. Alexander	C	20	Missouri	Teamster	Perry	False pretenses	2
	Wm. Murdock	W	18	Illinois	Farmer	Itipley	Larceny	2
	Dennis McCabe	W	23	Missouri	Laborer	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Chas. Foster	..	36	Michigan	Painter	Atchison	Grand larceny	3
	Wm. Mitchell	..	34	Ohio	Farmer	Scott	Forgery	2
	Patrick Dougherty	..	33	Missouri	Teamster	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 1st degree	2
	Henry Thompson	C	24	Mississippi	Laborer	Jasper	Attempted robbery 1st degree	2½
	Jno B. Bailey (21 term)	W	24	Missouri	Shoemaker	Warren	Grand larceny	2
	Mitchell Stephens	C	25	Missouri	Farmer	..	Assault to kill	2
	Ed. Franklin	..	40	..	..	Lafayette	Rape	5
	Joseph Raddt	W	45	..	..	..	Incest	2
	Schuyler Hayden	C	21	..	Laborer	Scott	Grand larceny	2
	Shelton Burnett	C	21	..	Farmer	Monroe	Assault to kill	2
	J. E. Murphy	..	25	..	Railroad man	..	Having stolen stamps	2
	Geo. Williams	W	28	Canada	Laborer	W.D.W. Mo	Burglary 2d degree	2
	Frank Fendenthal	C	40	New York	Waiter	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	3
	John Hughes	W	19	Iowa	Cigarmaker	Jackson	Petit larceny (2 offenses)	2
	Wm. Stanton	..	21	Pennsylvania	Coachman	..	Grand larceny	2
Nov. 1	Frank Brooks	C	23	Georgia	Teamster	Jackson	Attempted burglary 2d degree	4
	Joseph Toney	..	24	..	Laborer	..	Grand larceny	2
	Michael Kane	..	43	Canada	Cigarmaker	Scotland	Assault to rob	2
	Edw. Brennan	W	28	New York	Teamster	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
	James Scott	..	20	D. C.	Laborer	Greene	Petit larceny (2d offenses)	2
	Walter Robinett	..	23	..	Steam fitter	..	Burglary and grand larceny	5
	Thos. Cavanaugh	..	28	New York	Shoemaker	Jackson	Burglary 2d degree	2
	Ed. Eads	..	19	Ohio	Laborer	St. Louis city	Attempted robbery 1st degree	3
	Jno. E. Peary	..	22	Kentucky	Farmer	Johnson	Grand larceny	2
	Chas. Williams	..	21	Missouri	Shoemaker	..	..	2
	W. D. Shrliner	..	23	..	Laborer	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree	10
	H. L. Easterday	..	28	Ohio	Preacher	..	Robbery 1st degree	5
	Ben Newbergall	..	22	..	Farmer	Morgan	Forgery 2d degree	1
	Frank Chausen	..	27	Illinois	Painter	Howell	Forgery 2d degree	2
	Jesse Williams	..	18	Missouri	Jeweler	Clay	Burglary 2d degree	4
	Henry Miner	C	38	Georgia	Silversmith	Monroe	Robbery	2
	Wm. Moore	W	19	Pennsylvania	Laborer	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
	Jim Wilson	C	24	Missouri	..	Lawrence	Burglary	7
	Daniel Blount	..	22	..	Teamster	..	Burglary 1st degree	7
Nov. 8	Thos. Lawton	W	41	..	Farmer	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	4
	Joe Louis	..	27	Ohio	Shoemaker	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
	Chas. Cornell	..	30	Illinois	Teamster	Madison	Burglary and larceny	5
	Robert Ontag	W	20	Missouri	Porter	Nation	Burglary from dwelling	2
	Ed. Powell	C	30	Tennessee	Railroad man	Livingston	Burglary and larceny	2
	Ed. Lewis	C	21	Missouri	Laborer	St. Louis city	Burglary (2 charges)	6
Nov. 14	Burt Purkett	W	21	Tennessee	..	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
	..	..	18	Kansas	Farmer	Monroe	Assault to kill	2
	..	..	..	..	..	Newton	Grand larceny	3

Ed Sims	19	Indiana	Laborer	Marion	Assault to kill	2
W. Barnes	38	Iowa	Carpenter	Marion	Assault to kill	2
Mike Feeney	35	Illinois	Shoemaker	Marion	Grand larceny	2
Sam Saunders	34	Kentucky	Laborer	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
W. Katoom	33	France	Painter	Marion	Larceny from dwelling	2
Dan Quinlan (2d term)	29	Connecticut	Harnessmaker	Marion	Assault to kill	2
Sam French (2d term)	24	Tennessee	Sad-tree maker	St. Louis city	Attempt to rob	2
Frank Castle	44	Austria	Tailor	St. Louis city	Receiving stolen property	2
J. W. Crawford	43	Kentucky	Physician	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Countertailing	4
Frank Wilson	36	Missouri	Farmer	Christian	Grand larceny	4
George Armond	38	Illinois	Painter	St. Francois	Bigamy	4
Milton Stanford	20	Georgia	Waiter	Clinton	Grand larceny	2
James Davis	19	Texas	Cook	"	"	2
A. T. Straught	45	Ohio	Carpenter	"	Forgery 3d degree	2
Joseph Curtis	31	Illinois	Cook	Jackson	Assault to rape	5
Henry Clay	31	Missouri	Shoemaker	Marion	Larceny from dwelling	2
John Dougherty (2d term)	20	Ireland	Laborer	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	2
Jacob Smith	37	Illinois	Farmer	Grundy	"	4
Charles Howard	22	Missouri	Musician	St. Louis city	Assault to rob	3
Georgia Grant	23	Kansas	Housework	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
Dan Coleman (3rd term)	20	Pennsylvania	Collarmaker	St. Louis city	"	2
Wm. Gordon	39	Illinois	Carpenter	"	"	2
Chas. Stenker	38	Germany	Barber	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Criminally knowing female under 18 years	2
Giuseppe Stromento	18	Italy	"	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
Francisco Romano	23	"	Tailor	"	Violating section 5457	1
Jno. B. Nicola	19	"	Barber	"	"	1
Jno. Walker	64	Texas	Barber	Lawrence	"	1
L. Burgher	18	Pennsylvania	Railroad man	Henry	Burglary	3
Harry Claridy	24	Missouri	Laborer	Jackson	False pretenses	3
Charles Donthett	22	Ohio	"	St. Francois	Larceny from dwelling	2
Wm. Morris	22	New York	Barber	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
Frank Smith	50	Ohio	Engineer	Camden	Grand larceny	4
Riley Payne	21	Missouri	Teacher	Cass	Assault to kill	2
Lon Musick	22	Kentucky	Butcher	Marion	Larceny from person night time	3
Edward Steele	23	Missouri	Machinist	Knox	Robbery	2
Timothy Killela	16	Ireland	Laborer	Wright	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	10
Henry Welch (2d term)	22	Missouri	Harnessmaker	Ray	Grand larceny	5
Samuel Menefee	25	"	Farmer	"	"	5
Harry Hankton	26	"	"	"	"	2
John Orut	21	"	Coal-miner	"	"	2
James Hunter	17	"	Laborer	Franklin	Infanticide	2
Henry Reynolds (2d term)	56	Holland	Peddler	Wright	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
Joseph Fields	22	Kansas	Laborer	Jasper	Assault to rape	3
James Wilson	32	Missouri	"	Cole	Burglary and larceny	5
C. G. Fowler	32	Louisiana	Teamster	"	Forgery	2 3/4
David Shelby	29	W. Virginia	Laborer	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
Wm. Maloney	21	Germany	Farmer	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree	10
Billie Smith	35	Missouri	Butcher	Lawrence	Burglary	3
Henry Holmes (6th term)	18	Kentucky	Shoemaker	Jackson	Burglary 2d degree	5
Wm. Stockett	33	Missouri	Actor	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	8
Geo. W. Boone	27	Iowa	Farmer	Scotland	Burglary 2d degree	3
Mamie Thompson	37	France	Seamstress	Punam	Burglary	2
Pete McCarty	38	Maryland	Iron-moulder	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
				Jackson	Burglary 2d degree, receiving stolen prop.	6

Dec. 2

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1895	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Dec. 10	Harry Dawson	C	17	Missouri	Laborer	Grundy	Burglary	3
	Wm. Elderwood	W	34	Ohio	Railroad man	St. Louis city	Assault to rob	2
	Wm. New	W	16	Missouri	Baker	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Harry Altenfeldt	"	20	Germany	"	"	"	2
11	Harry Vaughan	"	18	Ohio	Waiter	St. Louis	Burglary 2d degree	6
	Dan Carmody	"	35	Missouri	Laborer	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. M. Lay	"	43	"	Farmer	N. D. W. D. Mo.	Fraud	1
12	Wm. Logan	"	22	Illinois	Laborer	Montgomery	Burglary	1
	James Evans	"	24	New York	Salesman	"	"	4
	R. W. Caylin	"	24	Tennessee	Laborer	Mississippi	Assault to kill	3
	Charles Lee	"	21	California	Barber	Jackson	Burglary	4
	Willard Means	"	27	Iowa	Engineer	"	"	3
13	Ben Wilkerson	C	26	Missouri	Teamster	Boone	Assault to ravish	2
	Ollie Johnson	"	17	Tennessee	Laborer	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
	Andrew Nickens	"	36	Missouri	Porter	Cooper	Assault to kill	2
14	Ralph Justice	W	19	Texas	Bricklayer	"	Grand larceny	2
	Harry Latschalle	"	23	Illinois	Hostler	St. Louis city	"	2
	Chas. Caleniere	"	35	New York	Engineer	St. Louis city	Assault to rob	2
16	John Foley	"	21	Ohio	Laborer	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	6
17	John Smith	C	33	Illinois	Waiter	"	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Kramer (2d term)	W	30	Germany	Shoemaker	Boone	"	2
	Louis Wright	C	23	Missouri	Waiter	"	"	2
18	W. B. Needham	W	44	Illinois	Teacher	Harrison	Burglary and larceny	5
	Harry Brian	W	49	Pennsylvania	Farmer	St. Louis city	Forgery 2d degree	5
19	Reubin Lewis	C	22	Colorado	Laborer	Randolph	Larceny from dwelling	3
	Jennie Leggett	"	35	Missouri	Housework	St. Louis city	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
	Wm. Walsh	W	23	Mass	Laborer	Cass	Larceny from railroad car	2
20	David Riley	"	27	Missouri	Shoemaker	Madison	Burglary and larceny	5
	Daniel King	"	53	New York	Engineer	Henry	Burglary	3
	Anthony Grant (4th term)	C	45	Kentucky	Hostler	Jackson	Grand larceny	3
	Ed Hall	W	43	Illinois	Laborer	"	Burglary	3
	Thomas Ryan	W	23	Missouri	Teamster	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	3
21	James Kennedy	"	22	Iowa	"	"	"	3
	Charles Griffin (2d term)	C	22	Missouri	Farmer	St. Louis	Embezzlement and larceny	4
23	John Walls	W	23	"	Tanner	Crawford	False pretenses	4
24	Frank Harris	W	19	"	Shoemaker	Jackson	Grand larceny	5
25	Thomas Holden	"	22	Mass	Bar-keeper	St. Louis city	"	3
	Dennis Collins	C	26	Virginia	Cooper	"	Burglary 2d degree	2
	Wm. O' Dell	W	18	Missouri	Waiter	"	Grand larceny	2
	Chas. Stuart	"	28	"	Teamster	Clay	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Fred Carter	"	32	Illinois	Farmer	Boone	Grand larceny	2
26	Wm. Overby	"	20	Missouri	Laborer	"	Assault to kill	3
	Charles Henry	"	40	Tennessee	Railroad man	Macon	Burglary	3
	Samuel Moore	"	23	Iowa	"	"	"	3
	C. H. Strelt	C	18	Missouri	Farmer	"	Forgery 3d degree	3
	Wm. Johnson	W	22	Missouri	Coal-miner	Buchanan	Grand larceny	2
		"				Bates	"	2

27	Allen Hareway.....	C	34	Alabama.....	Porter.....	St. Louis city	Receiving stolen property.....	2
	Carnie Spencer.....	W	18	Missouri.....	Sporting.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2
	James Lundan.....	"	29	".....	Roller-maker.....	".....	".....	2
	Charles Smith.....	"	24	Ohio.....	Lather.....	St. Louis.....	".....	2
28	Thos. Broderick.....	"	30	Missouri.....	Teamster.....	St. Louis city.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10
	James Riley.....	"	30	England.....	Railroad man.....	Jasper.....	Attempted sodomy.....	2
	John Biye.....	"	21	Germany.....	Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2
31	Henry Smith.....	"	21	Minnesota.....	Teamster.....	Franklin.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
	1896							
	Jan. 1							
	E. A. Flora.....	"	26	Illinois.....	Laborer.....	Livingston.....	Forgery.....	5
	James Johnson.....	"	19	Colorado.....	Railroad man.....	Jackson.....	Burglary.....	3
	Fritz Brenecker.....	"	20	Germany.....	Waiter.....	".....	".....	3
	Wm. Case.....	"	21	Missouri.....	Miner.....	Jasper.....	False pretenses.....	2
2	Columbus Gray.....	"	32	Indiana.....	Farmer.....	Dunklin.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10
	Charles Cooper.....	C	18	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
	J. H. Smith.....	"	24	Missouri.....	Hostler.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	3
	Michael Brizskele.....	W	24	Russia.....	Teamster.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	2
4	Walter Magee.....	"	19	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Saline.....	Forgery 2d degree.....	5
	W. Kennedy.....	C	28	Louisiana.....	Hostler.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2
7	Anna Mafoe.....	W	28	Pennsylvania.....	Laundress.....	Franklin.....	Mayhem.....	5
	George Burke.....	"	25	Indiana.....	Farmer.....	Washington.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5
8	James Manning.....	"	23	Kentucky.....	Bartender.....	Iron.....	".....	5
	James Irving.....	"	26	Georgia.....	Barber.....	".....	".....	5
9	Wm. Mitchell (2d term).....	"	46	Missouri.....	Shoemaker.....	Jackson.....	Burglary.....	3
	James Hughes.....	C	17	".....	Laborer.....	".....	".....	3
	Adam Sills.....	W	29	Iowa.....	Farmer.....	".....	".....	3
10	Ben Washington.....	"	23	Missouri.....	".....	Saline.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	5
	Wm. Phillips (2d term).....	"	53	".....	Shoemaker.....	Shelby.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
11	Lee Fultz (2d term).....	W	21	".....	Farmer.....	Dallas.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	2
	F. Guyott.....	"	43	".....	".....	Perry.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
	Granville Hayes.....	C	28	Alabama.....	".....	Chariton.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
	Geo. F. Medcalf.....	W	25	Illinois.....	".....	Dunklin.....	Assault to kill.....	2
	James Oglesby.....	"	24	Tennessee.....	".....	".....	Forgery.....	2
	Jacob Vogt (3d term).....	"	41	Missouri.....	Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3
	John Skinner.....	C	19	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	".....	Assault to kill.....	2
	Chas. Froy.....	"	24	".....	Barber.....	".....	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
	Wm. Barrell.....	W	30	Wisconsin.....	Printer.....	".....	Assault to rob.....	2
	Thomas Hunter.....	"	45	Scotland.....	Laborer.....	".....	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
	Jacob Bauman.....	"	18	Missouri.....	Teamster.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	2
	W. F. Askens.....	"	31	Pennsylvania.....	Farmer.....	Vernon.....	".....	2
13	Valdi Stone.....	"	16	Missouri.....	Housework.....	Dade.....	Forgery.....	6
15	Mary Schulte.....	"	19	".....	Laundry.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2
16	Chas. Sumner.....	"	19	Illinois.....	Farmer.....	Jasper.....	".....	2
	John Godfrey.....	"	18	New York.....	Blacksmith.....	Shelby.....	".....	2
17	Eugene McGill.....	"	17	Missouri.....	Harnessmaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
	John Malcolm.....	"	20	Ohio.....	Baker.....	Henry.....	Larceny (2 charges).....	2
18	Thos. H. Tracy (2d term).....	"	56	Maryland.....	Waiter.....	Jasper.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	4
	Alonzo Burns.....	C	17	Illinois.....	Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
	Slegal Engard.....	"	28	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3
23	C. Grossman.....	W	16	Texas.....	Porter.....	Jasper.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
	Gus Pitts.....	"	18	Georgia.....	Laborer.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	3
	John Hendrix.....	"	23	Missouri.....	Shoemaker.....	".....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
	Walter Gatt (2d term).....	W	20	".....	".....	".....	".....	2

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Name.	Sent.
Jan. 23	Albert E. Cox	C	23	Missouri	Porter	Greene	Assault to kill	2
24	J. W. Payton	W	31	Kentucky	Railroad man	"	Grand larceny	2
25	George Williams (2d term)	C	23	Missouri	Collarmaker	Randolph	Larceny from dwelling	2
26	Allie Hughes	C	16	"	Laborer	"	Pettit larceny (2 offenses)	2
27	Geo. C. Harvey	W	17	"	Shoemaker	Butler	Grand larceny	2
28	J. C. Daniels	W	25	Arkansas	Painter	St. Louis city	Forgery 3d degree	2
29	Frank Clark	C	21	Illinois	Hostler	Jasper	Burglary 2d degree	3
30	Wm. Murphy	C	23	Virginia	Teamster	Greene	Grand larceny	3
31	Sherman Guttridge	W	18	Missouri	Laborer	Charlton	Robbery 1st degree	10
	Mark Lee	W	28	Canada	Hostler	Jackson	"	5
	George Payton	"	24	Missouri	Farmer	Johnson	Arson	5
	W. A. Snyder	"	24	Illinois	Teamster	Greene	Assault to rape	2
	W. J. Ball	"	36	New York	Tel. operator	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
30	John Mulcahey	"	24	California	Harnessmaker	Lafayette	Burglary 2d degree	3
31	Joseph Royston	C	17	Missouri	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
	Sam McKinney	W	24	"	Laborer	Douglas	"	2
	William York	"	18	"	"	"	"	2
	Nathan Sumner	"	35	"	Physician	Butler	False pretenses	2
	Dick Berry (2d term)	C	38	"	Teamster	Greene	Assault to rape	2
Feb. 1	Harry Willis	W	19	Illinois	Book-binder	Lewis	Burglary	3
	Charles Saunders	C	46	"	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Pettit larceny (2 offenses)	3
	Reuben Tallier	C	29	Kentucky	Sad-tree maker	"	"	2
	Henry Beddis	W	24	Missouri	Teamster	"	Grand larceny	3
	Ed. Hardin	"	22	Kansas	Butcher	Jasper	Burglary 2d degree	3
4	I. J. Wallace	"	53	Tennessee	Farmer	W. D. W. D. Mo	Conspiracy	1
	I. A. McCombs	"	50	Ohio	Book-keeper	"	"	1
5	Ida Hall	C	18	Missouri	Housework	St. Louis city	Manslaughter 2d degree	3
	Henry Palmer	"	21	Tennessee	Porter	Jackson	Burglary	3
	Charles Adams	W	32	Kentucky	Baker	Butler	Grand larceny	3
6	Otto L. Paulett	"	32	Germany	Machinist	St. Louis city	Assault to ravish	2
	G. G. Clark	"	26	Missouri	Farmer	Morgan	Forgery 3d degree	5
7	I. G. Hopper (3d term)	"	31	"	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Robbery 1st degree	2
	Frank Ewing	"	42	Indiana	Railroad man	Buchanan	Larceny from dwelling	15
8	David Ousley	"	29	Missouri	Farmer	Morgan	Defiling ward	2
	James Kelley	"	28	Mississippi	Teamster	St. Louis city	Attempted robbery	4
	Chas. Borling	C	16	Missouri	Farmer	Howard	Grand larceny	5
	W. A. Davis	W	27	Wisconsin	Laborer	McDonald	Felonious assault	2
10	Mike Staflback	"	39	Ohio	"	Lawrence	Larceny	2
	Charles Barton	"	21	Kansas	Teamster	W. D. W. D. Mo	Having stolen stamps	1
11	Chris Yocum	"	33	Missouri	Farmer	Jasper	Assault to rape	8 1/2
12	Mike Steiner	"	33	Ohio	"	Osage	Rape	5
	Charles DeLong	"	23	Missouri	"	Lewis	Burglary	3
	J. W. Richardson	"	67	Pennsylvania	"	Greene	Abduction	3
	John Shaffer	"	18	Missouri	Laborer	W. D. W. D. Mo	Perjury	3
	Charles Evans	C	25	"	Farmer	Adair	Pettit larceny (2 offenses)	2
	Frank Noble	W	25	"	"	"	Forgery	2
13	Munroe Garrett	"	21	"	Laborer	Texas	Grand larceny	3

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Mch. 14	George Ashley.	W	44	Illinois.	Farmer.	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	3
	Wm. Hellerbran.		36	Missouri.	Labr.	Jefferson.	Burglary and larceny	3
	Joseph Melton.		21	"	"	Stoddard.	Grand larceny	3
16	Marion Raven.	C	25	"	Housework.	Marion.	Manslaughter 2d degree.	5
	Frank Fulton.	W	27	"	Teacher.	Davess.	Forgery.	2
17	Emil Field.	W	24	Illinois.	Blacksmith.	Jefferson.	Incest.	2
	Lizzie Christian.	"	21	Missouri.	Housework.	Jasper.	Grand larceny.	2
18	John Woods.	"	17	"	Farmer.	Greene.	Grand larceny and larceny	3
	Wm. Berry.	"	20	Kansas.	Laborer.	Jasper.	Burglary.	3
	S. H. Miller.	"	28	Maryland.	Vet surgeon.	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting.	3
	Charles Starks.	C	39	Missouri.	Laborer.	Jackson.	Grand larceny.	2
	Henry Chamberlain.	"	41	"	Porter.	"	"	2
	Bert Chamberlain.	"	27	"	Freeman.	"	"	2
19	Grant Mathias.	W	23	Illinois.	Farmer.	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting.	3
	George Thompson.	"	26	New York.	Tailor.	Jackson.	Larceny from dwelling.	3
	George Bryant.	C	17	Missouri.	Teamster.	Marion.	Assault to kill.	3
20	Otha Girdner.	W	18	"	Farmer.	Mercer.	Grand larceny.	2
	Oscar Grant.	C	23	"	Hostler.	"	Assault to kill.	2
	F. M. Moss.	W	24	"	Farmer.	Jasper.	Assault to kill.	2
	Chas. Stephens.	"	18	"	"	New Madrid.	Forgery 3d degree.	2
	Wm. Allen (2d term).	"	18	"	"	Jackson.	Grand larceny.	2
21	Edward Moore.	C	26	Tennessee.	Harnessmaker.	"	Assault to kill.	2
	Wm. Hardrick.	W	42	Colorado.	Farmer.	"	Assault to kill.	2
	John E. Roberts.	W	42	Alabama.	Miner.	Jasper.	Assault to rape.	3
	Grant Wrenn.	C	19	Missouri.	Laborer.	Henry.	Grand larceny.	3
	Joseph Smith.	C	21	"	"	"	"	2
	John Hodges.	W	25	"	Sad.-tree maker.	"	"	2
	Wm. Henry.	"	19	Kentucky.	Farmer.	"	"	2
	Garland Bates.	"	32	"	Walter.	"	"	2
23	John Hogan.	C	35	"	Shoemaker.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary	2
	John Wiseback.	W	28	Missouri.	Farmer.	Macon.	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Charles Lee.	"	21	"	"	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	2
	Thomas Hendricks.	"	18	"	"	Douglas.	Not stated.	2
24	John Story.	"	25	"	"	Phelps.	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
	Wm. Bismark.	"	35	Germany.	Musician.	Macon.	Grand larceny.	2
25	Fred Gullet.	"	22	Michigan.	Farmer.	Jackson.	Larceny from dwelling.	2
	Lee Brewer.	"	20	Illinois.	"	Genry.	Forgery.	2
	A. Wellinkamp.	"	78	Germany.	Laborer.	Meier.	Grand larceny.	2
	Ed Shields.	"	18	Indiana.	"	Franklin.	Larceny from dwelling.	2
	Henry Palmer.	"	58	Mass.	Brick-layer.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
	J. W. Cook.	C	32	Missouri.	Farmer.	Randolph.	Grand larceny.	2
	Thomas Bradshaw.	W	21	"	Stenographer.	"	false pretenses.	2
26	Wm. Perkins.	C	23	"	Farmer.	St. Louis.	Burglary.	3
27	Alie Love.	"	23	"	Barber.	Rails.	Burglary and larceny	3
	John O'Brien.	W	31	"	Laborer.	Macon.	Assault to rob.	5
	Charles Bailey.	C	21	"	Railroad man.	Jackson.	Perjurious assault.	3
				"	Porter.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	3

28	James Sweasey	W	26	Farmer	Wayne	Murder 2d degree.	10
	Munroe Carrington	W	41	Laborer	Buchanan	Grand larceny	4
	Wm. Smith	W	17		Montgomery	Burglary	3
	Walter Wilson	C	19		St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	3
	Wm. Gill	W	23	Butcher	Jasper	Grand larceny	2
	James Kidwell	W	20	Blacksmith	Macon		2
	John Connors	W	30	Waiter	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Richard Whitaker	W	24	Farmer	Madison	Assault to kill	2
	Hubbard Scott	W	25		Mississippi	Grand larceny	2
	Jett Davis	C	24		Jackson		6
Apr. 1	W. H. Barr	W	30	Railroad man	Saline		2
	J. W. Martindale	C	35	Farmer			2
	Geo. Cleveland	C	29	Shoemaker			2
	Charles Davis	W	27	Farmer			2
	John Williams	W	22	Cook			2
	James Henderson	W	26	Farmer		Assault to kill	2
2	Edw. Johnson	C	20	Teamster	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Benj. Cowley	W	21	Laborer	Shelby	Keeping gambling house	2
	Joseph Nickle	C	22	Teamster	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
3	George Brooks	W	36	Cook		Grand larceny	3
	George Cooper	W	30	Hostler	Cedar		3
4	Hays Montgomery	W	20	Teamster	St. Louis city		2
7	Thos. Owens	C	20	Laundry	Mississippi	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
	Lou Belle Ward	W	23	Salesman	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
	Chas. Koss	W	20	Railroad man	Barry	Grand larceny	2
	M. H. Jamison	W	39	Teamster	Jackson	Larceny	2
	Otto Studman	W	47	Shoemaker	Phelps	Grand larceny	2
8	Alva Craft (2d term)	W	23	Farmer	Linn	Felonious assault	2
	Thos. Lees	W	40	Carpenter		Forgery	2
	Brack Nall	W	25	Farmer	Stoddard	Grand larceny	2
	Richard Brown	W	29	Railroad man	St. Louis city	Obstructing railroad	2
	Aaron Dickerson (2d term)	C	21	Shoemaker		Assault to kill	2
	Harry Williams	W	29	Hostler	St. Louis city	Assault to rape	2
9	Pete Ruppel	W	42	Farmer	Linn	Assault to kill	2
	J. W. Todd	W	30	Engineer	Jackson	Forgery 3d degree	2
	Warren Catter	W	30	Hostler	Linn	Grand larceny	2
10	Andrew Lock	C	24	Laborer	Buchanan		2
	Charles Johnson	C	36	Housework	St. Louis city	Assault to rob	2
11	Mary F. Gray	W	50	Physician	Madison	Arson	1
	A. B. Johnson	W	58	Shoemaker	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Perjury pension claim	3
	Wm. Burns	W	32	Laborer	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	3
	R. Edwards	C	19	Teamster	Jackson	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Grant Basil	C	24	Shoemaker	Saline	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Wallace Payne	W	22	Farmer	Barry	Larceny (2 offenses)	2
	Wm. Shockley	W	22		Linn	Larceny	2
	Lee Lusby	W	20	Teamster	Lincoln	Burglary 2d degree	2
	Sam Edwards	C	24	Farmer	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
14	W. H. Simms	W	19	Farmer	Perry	Assault to kill	4
	Charles Parr	W	24	Cigarmaker	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
15	Charles Holt	W	23	Clerk	Scott		2
16	John Harper	W	21	Laborer	Ray		2
17	John O'Connor	W	26	Blacksmith	Jackson	Burglary	3
	Willie Williams	C	36	Glazer	Marion	Grand larceny	3
	Frank Burton	W	33		C. D. W. D. Mo.	Breaking into postoffice	3

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Apr. 17	Felix Bradley	C	25	Georgia	Laborer	Buchanan	Burglary 2d degree	5
18	Herman Sanders	W	18	Missouri	Blacksmith	Henry	Burglary	3
	Vell Ozier	"	26	"	Laborer	Franklin	"	3
	Wesley Perdue	"	40	Indiana	Farmer	Scott	Attempted burglary	2
21	Press Brown	W	30	Missouri	Shoemaker	Andrain	Grand larceny	2
	Currie Lewis	C	21	"	Housework	St. Louis city	"	2
22	Eud Massey	C	17	"	Farmer	Scott	"	2
	George Scott	"	29	"	Housework	St. Louis city	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
	Calvin Jackson	"	24	"	Cook	"	Grand larceny	2
23	Newton Ellis	"	24	Louisiana	Teamster	"	"	2
	L. Mattineer	W	22	Germany	Carpenter	Buchanan	"	2
	W. A. Kennedy	"	62	Ireland	Laborer	Cooper	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Frank Cogan	"	50	Kentucky	Farmer	Scott	Arson 4th degree	2
	Wm. Green	"	24	Illinois	"	"	Grand larceny	2
	A. Underwood	"	22	"	Blacksmith	"	"	2
24	Mike McNamara	"	21	Missouri	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	"	2
	Beverly Johnson	C	22	"	Porter	"	Assault to rob	2
25	Joseph Towney	"	43	Canada	Hostler	Cole	Refusing to leave Jeff. City	1/2
	Frank Ganoway	"	26	Kentucky	Barber	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	3
	Larry Haywood	"	26	Maryland	Shoemaker	"	"	3
	Jacob Kunze	W	46	Switzerland	Miller	"	Assault to kill	2
	Thos. Williams	C	25	Missouri	Porter	St. Louis	Larceny	2
28	Wm. Long (2d term)	"	23	"	Shoemaker	Dade	Breaking jail	2
29	Benj. F. Adams	"	23	"	Coal miner	Lafayette	Burglary 2d degree and grand larceny	6
	W. W. Mohr	W	51	"	Clerk	"	Forgery 3d degree	6
30	Eph Bransteller	"	35	"	Farmer	Adair	Manslaughter 4th degree	3
	Wm. Carter	C	28	"	Porter	Jackson	Burglary	2
	Wm. Williams	W	23	Kentucky	Farmer	Barry	Grand larceny	2
	Lee Twiner	"	25	Mississippi	"	Lafayette	Larceny from dwelling	2
	J. R. Durden	"	17	Indiana	"	"	Grand larceny	2
	Milton Hendricks	"	23	Missouri	"	Polk	"	2
	Henry Quinlan	"	23	Mass.	Teamster	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary	2
	Thomas Hayes	"	23	Pennsylvania	Laundry	"	Assault to rob	2
May 1	Frank Scott	"	37	Illinois	Painter	"	"	2
	James Burnes	"	25	Tennessee	Shoemaker	Atchison	Burglary in dwelling	2
2	Arthur Johnson	"	34	Missouri	Teamster	New Madrid	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Dries	"	16	Ohio	Waiter	Livingston	Felonious assault and jail breaking	2
	James Flemming	C	22	Alabama	Book keeper	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	4
4	H. T. Farmer	W	42	Missouri	Cleaner	Jackson	"	2
	Thos. Jones	"	38	Louisiana	Farmer	Henry	Forgery	4
5	Lee Roberts	"	18	Kentucky	Barber	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
7	James Lucas	"	28	"	Laborer	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	James Lowrey	W	26	Ireland	Porter	Jackson	Burglary	3
	C. H. Clark	"	34	Illinois	Laborer	Barton	"	3
	Chas. Francis	"	19	Ohio	Cook	C. D. W. Mo.	Breaking into postoffice	2
	Henry Greenwood	C	21	Alabama	Boxmaker	Monroe	Grand larceny	2
		"			Teamster	"	"	2

8	Wm. Maroney.....	W	23	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	St. Louis city.	Assault to rob.	2
	Ed. Balling.....	"	28	Illinois.....	Teamster.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	4
	Frank Kennedy.....	"	38	Iowa.....	Tel. operator.....	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
	Harley Johns.....	"	19	Illinois.....	Clerk.....	Macon.....	Obstructing railroad.....	2
	S. O. Reynolds.....	"	30	Michigan.....	Tailor.....	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
	Frank Edwards.....	"	23	Mississippi.....	Waiter.....	"	"	2
9	George Peale.....	C	44	Ireland.....	Tailor.....	"	"	2
	Mike McGrath.....	"	20	Illinois.....	Laborer.....	"	"	2
11	Harry Graham.....	"	30	Missouri.....	Collarmaker.....	Greene.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3
	Geo. W. Bennett.....	"	25	"	Sad-tree maker.....	Montgomery.....	Grand larceny.....	3
	James Duckworth (2d term).....	C	22	"	Farmer.....	Boone.....	Larceny.....	2
	Warren Fields.....	"	22	"	Laborer.....	St. Louis city	Killing horses.....	2
12	David Bowman.....	W	29	New York.....	Teamster.....	Clark.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2
	Jno. M. Jackson.....	"	24	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
	Al. Bellmaster.....	C	22	Arkansas.....	Cook.....	"	Grand larceny.....	2
	A. B. Straus.....	W	32	Austria.....	Clerk.....	Montgomery.....	"	2
	Henry Scott.....	C	20	Illinois.....	Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city	"	2
	J. E. Burgess.....	W	19	Iowa.....	Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
	D. Kavanaugh.....	"	26	Missouri.....	Painter.....	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.....	2
13	Peter Lohman.....	"	21	Iowa.....	Laborer.....	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting.....	2
	Frank Doy.....	"	47	Michigan.....	Farmer.....	Texas.....	Forgery.....	2
	A. Harland.....	"	17	Iowa.....	Laborer.....	Grundy.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
14	Eugene Harper.....	C	26	Kentucky.....	Farmer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2
	Vernal Williams.....	"	18	Louisiana.....	Painter.....	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree.....	3
15	Sam Starks.....	"	24	Missouri.....	Laborer.....	Marion.....	Burglary.....	3
	Frank Foster.....	W	30	Ohio.....	"	Audrahn.....	"	3
	James Nacey.....	"	36	Illinois.....	"	Clark.....	Grand larceny.....	3
16	Edw. White.....	C	19	Missouri.....	Farmer.....	Pike.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2
	G. W. Bates.....	W	21	"	Waiter.....	"	Burglary and larceny.....	5
	Edw. Jester.....	C	20	"	Laborer.....	"	"	5
	Alex Smith.....	C	20	"	Brickmaker.....	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2
	John Ryan, alias Flood.....	C	36	"	Teamster.....	Clay.....	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2
	James Hines.....	C	23	"	Shoemaker.....	Texas.....	Felonious assault to kill.....	2
	S. D. Cox.....	W	40	Germany.....	Cabinetmaker.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	3
18	Henry Holman.....	"	37	Missouri.....	Waiter.....	Henry.....	Burglary.....	3
	Quince Sanders.....	C	21	Tennessee.....	Tobacconist.....	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.....	2
	Joseph Douglas.....	"	27	Georgia.....	Shoemaker.....	Cooper.....	"	2
	John Williams.....	"	34	Virginia.....	Laundry.....	Buchanan.....	"	2
	Jerry Woodson.....	W	19	Minnesota.....	Housework.....	St. Louis city.	"	2
	Minnie Klein.....	"	26	Ohio.....	Gardner.....	Pettis.....	Larceny (2d offense).....	2
19	Bert McCabe.....	"	28	Missouri.....	Harnessmaker.....	Texas.....	Grand larceny.....	2
	George Louney (2d term).....	"	26	"	Teamster.....	St. Louis city.	Attempted robbery 1st degree.....	4
	John Irwin.....	"	18	"	Farmer.....	Boone.....	Not stated.....	3
	John L. Jones.....	C	30	Kentucky.....	Waiter.....	Buchanan.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 1/2
21	Joseph Harper.....	W	23	Germany.....	Laborer.....	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.....	2
	Joseph Schmidt.....	"	20	Missouri.....	Tailor.....	"	"	2
	Emil Klosterman (2d term).....	C	19	Indiana.....	Porter.....	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Breaking into postoffice.....	2
	John Johnson.....	W	23	Spain.....	Acrobat.....	St. Louis city.	Passing counterfeit money.....	2
	Frank Deems.....	"	25	Louisiana.....	Varnisher.....	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Larceny.....	2
22	Frank Lee.....	"	24	"	Laborer.....	"	Passing counterfeit money.....	2
	E. C. Collins.....	"	26	Ohio.....	"	"	"	2
	Harry Ray.....	"	26	"	"	"	"	2

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
May 23	Lum Ross.	C	36	Missouri	Laborer	Jackson	Assault to kill	8
	Howard Webster.	"	37	"	Farmer	Clark	Assault to ravish	2
	Jenkin Diggs	"	28	Ohio	Laborer	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
	Houston Lay	W	54	Mississippi	Farmer	Archison	Concubinage	4
	W. M. Conlin	"	38	Missouri	Moulder	Nodaway	Grand larceny	2
	A. A. Thurmond	"	46	Wisconsin	Laborer	"	"	2
	Daniel Broadwater (4th term)	"	57	Illinois	Harnessmaker	Greene	"	2
	Thos. Kennett	"	22	Missouri	Porter	St. Louis city	"	2
	D. Moulton	C	20	Arkansas	Teamster	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	James Link	W	53	Illinois	Farmer	Vernon	Larceny from dwelling	2
28	Dean Russ	"	18	Indiana	Waiter	Greene	Petit larceny (2 offenses)	2
	Wm. Williams	"	29	Illinois	Railroad man	Vernon	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Wm. Dobbins	C	17	Kentucky	Shoemaker	Dade	Burglary and larceny	2
	Chas. Allen	W	49	Ohio	Farmer	Buchanan	Grand larceny	2
	John A. Denny (2d term)	"	28	Arkansas	Shoemaker	Greene	"	2
	John Jones	"	18	Illinois	Farmer	Howard	"	2
	Thomas West	"	22	Missouri	Clerk	Greene	"	2
	Mary Adams	C	20	"	Housework	"	Attempted robbery	2
	George Coleman	"	18	"	Porter	Pike	Petit larceny (2 offenses)	3
	James Quinn	W	31	Ireland	Railroad man	Jackson	Burglary	3
June 1	Wm. Johnson	C	30	Alabama	Farmer	Jackson	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Jack O'Brien	W	31	Mass.	Cook	Pike	Larceny	3
	James Lynch	"	51	Illinois	Clerk	Jackson	Burglary 2d degree	3
	George Robertson	"	24	Vermont	Laborer	"	Burglary 2d degree and grand larceny	3
	Walter Hamilton	"	61	Missouri	Waiter	"	"	3
	Henry J. Fink	"	48	Germany	Carpenter	Buchanan	Larceny	2
	Charles Powers	"	26	Illinois	Clerk	St. Louis city	Fraud	2
	Frank Williams	"	20	New York	"	Shelby	Embezzlement	2
	F. C. Norvelle	"	23	Minnesota	Machinist	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Joseph Johnson (2d term)	C	29	Missouri	Shoemaker	St. Charles	Grand larceny	2
5	Edward Harris	W	32	N. Carolina	Salesman	Buchanan	Assault to kill	7
	Henry Schneick	"	19	Germany	Locksmith	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	2
	J. B. Cooper	C	24	Missouri	Waiter	"	"	2
	Wm. Gardner	W	22	"	Farmer	Johnson	Robbery 2d degree	10
	George Meadows	"	20	"	"	Christian	Burglary	3
	James Dukes	"	21	Texas	"	"	"	3
	Dave Woods	C	29	Virginia	"	Stoddard	"	3
	Joseph Gleggs	W	25	England	Cabinetmaker	St. Charles	Assault to kill	2
	Jno. McDaniel	W	19	Missouri	Farmer	Bates	Grand larceny	2
	Herbert Pope	C	23	"	Waiter	"	Jail breaking	2
8	Jas. Fosley (2d term)	W	23	"	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
	Frank Stewart	"	23	"	"	Randolph	Burglary	3
	Arthur Bailey	W	20	"	Tel. operator	"	"	3
	Sam'l Martin	"	28	Mississippi	Teamster	St. Louis city	"	3
	Frank Wilson	"	44	Ohio	Laborer	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Chas. Baker	"	19	Texas	Butcher	"	"	2
	Jno. Starks	C	24	Illinois	Hostler	"	"	2

W	50	J. P. Landes	Banker	Benton	Not stated.	2
	47	Jas. Maloney	Fanner	Johnson	Grand larceny	2
	48	Joseph George	Waiter	"	"	2
C	17	Wm. Shannon	Fanner	"	"	2
W	20	Chas. Carpenter	Fanner	"	Forgery 4th degree	2
	21	D. Stover	"	"	Embezzlement	2
	22	Chas. L. Simpson	Jeweler	"	Grand larceny	2
C	24	Sam Jones	Fanner	New Madrid	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
	25	Claud Twedell	Painter	Davless	Uttering and passing forged instrument	2
	26	Alonzo H. Sneed	Shoemaker	Randolph	Grand larceny	2
W	21	Luke Brown	Fanner	Greene	Burglary 2d degree	2
C	25	Geo. Williams	Barber	St. Louis city	Forgery 2d degree	10
	26	Henry Williams	Laborer	Cole	Grand larceny	3
	27	Wm. Weaver	"	Lewis	Burglary 2d degree	2
	28	Jesse Brown	"	Buchanan	"	2
W	39	Jas. Williams	Baker	Platte	"	2
	24	Wm. Wilson (2d term)	Shoemaker	"	"	2
	27	Wm. W. Bollemely	Laborer	Pike	"	2
	35	Edward C. Green	Clerk	"	"	2
	18	Jno. O. Bishop	Painter	Jackson	Robbery 1st degree	5
	20	Kimball Madison	Paper-hanger	Randolph	Burglary	3
	25	Augustus Smith	Fanner	Cole	Assault to rape	2
	29	Geo. F. Whitlock	Clerk	Greene	Forgery 3d degree	2
	23	Squire Divers	"	Boone	Assault to rape (2 charges)	8
C	24	N. J. Taylor	Fanner	Lafayette	Attempted sodomy	3
	21	Frank Mitchell	"	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
	34	Ol Brown	Laborer	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	35	Jas. Collins	Laborer	Greene	Burglary and larceny from dwelling	2
	32	Benj. Adams	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
W	29	Edw. Toussant	Miner	Henry	Burglary	3
	32	Alex. Pippin	Laborer	Vernon	Assault to kill	2
C	22	Wm. Harris	Teamster	Buchanan	Robbery 2d degree	3
	24	Jno. Wolf	Laborer	Jackson	Burglary	3
	43	Wm. Grimm	Printer	W.D.W.D. Mo.	Passing counterfeit money	1 1/2
	23	Joseph Langly (2d term)	Shoemaker	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Not stated	1y 1d
C	25	Thos. Mays	Steamboater	Macon	Burglary and larceny	5
W	20	Frank Philbrook	Huckster	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	3
	37	Eugene Shelly	Broommaker	Gentry	Burglary	3
	62	Thos. Quinlan	"	Grundy	Grand larceny	2
	28	Bernard Harrigan	Laborer	Pike	Not stated	2
C	23	Sam'l Lawrence	"	St. Louis	Burglary	3
W	28	Edward Harrigan	Steam-fitter	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
	21	Marshall Foster	Shoemaker	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
C	28	Sam'l Baker	Railroad man	Shannon	Burglary 2d degree and grand larceny	7
	17	Clyde Jones	Laborer	Webster	Burglary	3
	35	Wm. Cane	Railroad man	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	3
C	27	Jno. Reed	Laborer	Johnson	"	2
	23	Wm. Leadbetter	"	Bollinger	Burglary	3
W	25	Wm. Lucas (2d term)	"	St. Louis city	Burglary and larceny	10
	19	Jas. Norris	Shoemaker	New Madrid	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
W	27	Robert Basket (2d term)	"	Marion	Burglary and grand larceny	5
	30	John Murphy (3d term)	Teamster	Saline	Burglary and larceny	5
C	16	Whit Logan	"	"	Burglary	3

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1846	Name.	Col.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Name.	Sent.
June 27	Geo. Ellis	W	23	Missouri	Farmer	Douglas	Grand larceny	3
	Augustus Truitt	C	24	Canada	Teamster	Howard	Burglary	3
	James Walsh	W	34	Indiana	Rancher	Schuyler	Burglary and larceny	3
	John Alford	"	31	Illinois	Farmer	Dale	Grand larceny	3
	Norman Jones	"	21	Illinois	Laborer	Webster	Burglary	3
July 2	Henry Zimmerman	C	50	Germany	Harnessmaker	Jackson	Grand larceny	2
	James Crosby	C	18	Iowa	Laborer	Greene	Grand larceny	2
	Granville Gibson	W	37	Missouri	Shoemaker	Jackson	Forgery 3d degree	2
	Edward King	W	37	Ohio	Railroad man	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	3
	Jesse Lewis	C	41	Arkansas	Clerk	Barry	Burglary	3
July 3	Ed. Maynard	C	42	Missouri	Blacksmith	Henry	Burglary and larceny	3
	G. W. Dodge	W	44	New York	Barber	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	3
	Fred. Bonnell	C	33	Colorado	Cook	Buchanan	Forgery 3d degree	3
	Ed. Bryant (2d term)	W	21	Missouri	Porter	Greene	Burglary	3
	Fred. Miller	C	70	Russia	Shoemaker	Phelps	Rape	5
July 7	W. C. Davis	W	30	New York	Wagonmaker	Holt	Grand larceny	2
	W. M. Parks	"	25	Iowa	Blacksmith	"	"	2
	Henry Lewis	"	32	Germany	Laborer	St. Louis city	"	2
	John Hogan	"	21	Missouri	Painter	"	Assault to kill	2
	Wm. Dietz	"	22	Germany	Waiter	"	Grand larceny	2
July 9	George Brooks	C	54	Maine	Shoemaker	"	"	2
	Robert Brushwood	W	26	Missouri	Laborer	Platte	Burglary and larceny	3
	Harvey Willis	C	36	"	Sad.-tree maker	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 1st degree	3
	Fred. Wilson	W	31	"	Farmer	C. Girardeau	Assault to kill	6
	Geo. D. Cloninger	W	34	Georgia	"	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Distilling liquor	2
July 10	Marvin V. Simmons	"	24	"	"	"	"	1y 1d
	W. A. Pruitt	"	37	Indiana	"	"	"	1y 1d
	J. G. Laughlin	"	29	Missouri	"	"	Counterfeiting	1y 1d
	Jackson McElroy	"	27	Mississippi	"	"	"	1y 1d
	James Smith	"	21	Missouri	Carpenter	Vernon	Larceny from dwelling	2
July 11	Toke Vanandt	"	28	Missouri	Farmer	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting	8
	John Miller (4th term)	"	47	Switzerland	Gardner	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	2
	J. S. McDonald	"	32	Oregon	Teamster	"	Fraud	3
	Erma Coleman	C	38	Missouri	Housework	Pettis	Grand larceny	3
	Birdie Coleman	W	22	Kansas	"	"	Petit larceny (2 offenses)	3
July 14	Wesley Brooks	W	23	Ohio	Dressing saws	Franklin	Larceny	2
	James Withers	"	38	Illinois	Drummer	Franklin	Forgery 3d degree	2
	Arthur Taylor	"	20	Illinois	Fireman	Linn	Forgery 2d degree	5
	Charles Johnson	"	33	Maryland	Carpenter	Scott	Grand larceny	3
	Arthur Russell	"	21	Illinois	Newsboy	St. Louis city	Felonious assault	2
July 16	Alf. Buntington	"	32	Tennessee	Farmer	Greene	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	John Kelly	"	34	Missouri	Hosier	St. Louis city	Petit larceny after felony	2
	Wm. Nagle	C	17	"	Clerk	Marion	Assault to kill	2
	John Sutton	C	21	"	Blacksmith	"	Rape	20
	Frank Geary	W	23	"	Laborer	Buchanan	Forgery	3
July 18	Malachi Hardin	W	23	Tennessee	Teamster	Pettis	Larceny from dwelling	3
		"	30	"	Farmer	Dunklin	"	2

20	Nathan Shedd.	38	Rhode Island	Machinist.	St. Louis city	Attempted rape.	2
21	George Smith.	34	Illinois.	Fireman.	Jackson.	Grand larceny.	2
22	Henry Kirby.	34	Illinois.	Laborer.	E. D. E. Mo.	Forgery 3d degree.	2
23	M. C. Allen.	34	Missouri.	House boy.	Pettis.	Violating section 5778.	1y 1d
23	Nathan Miller.	19	Kentucky.	Teamster.	St. Louis city	Grand larceny.	3
23	Luther Cunningham.	27	Missouri.	Machinist.	Jackson.	Assault to kill.	3
23	James Ethel.	W	Illinois.	Lumberman.	Jackson.	Grand larceny.	2
23	Arthur Kessinger.	23	Iowa.	Farmer.	C. D. W. D. Mo.	Breaking into postoffice.	2
24	John Day.	25	Missouri.	Farmer.	Jackson.	Grand larceny.	1y 1d
24	Otto Buckholz.	25	Germany.	Farmer.	Jackson.	Breaking into postoffice.	2
25	Wm. Moss.	20	New York.	Cook.	Lafayette.	Grand larceny.	2
25	J. M. Norton.	38	Missouri.	Book-keeper.	Jackson.	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.	5
25	Charles Davis.	35	New York.	Photographer.	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Uttering forged check.	5
25	Louis Hensley.	18	Missouri.	Farmer.	Dunklin.	Violating section 5457.	3
25	Jas. Phipps.	23	Iowa.	Farmer.	Henry.	Larceny from dwelling.	2
25	Wm. Spaun.	33	Illinois.	Farmer.	Henry.	Grand larceny.	2
25	John Myers.	21	Missouri.	Laborer.	Henry.	Grand larceny.	2
25	Jno. Trout.	23	Virginia.	Farmer.	Henry.	Breaking jail.	2
25	Il. B. O'Dell.	23	Missouri.	Railroad man.	Jackson.	Embezzlement as baliee.	2
27	Jas. Jones.	30	Missouri.	Teamster.	Marion.	Manslaughter 3d degree.	3
27	Lucien Davis.	27	Illinois.	Laborer.	St. Louis city.	Assault to kill.	3
27	Peter Colligan (2d term).	35	Illinois.	Shoemaker.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
28	Jno Ambrose (2d term).	37	Missouri.	Hostler.	Jackson.	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.	2
28	Harry F. Allen.	W	Illinois.	Paper-hanger.	St. Louis city.	Uttering forged check.	3
28	Edgar O. Bishop.	27	Missouri.	Book-keeper.	Jackson.	Embezzlement.	2
29	Abe Holbrook.	42	Mississippi.	Farmer.	New Madrid.	Manslaughter 4th degree.	2
29	Jas. Harnes.	16	Georgia.	Painter.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	3%
29	Frank H. Wilson.	34	New York.	Engineer.	St. Louis city.	Bigamy.	2
30	Jno. Kelly.	30	Missouri.	Blacksmith.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
30	Chas. H. Green.	26	Georgia.	Laborer.	N. D. W. D. Mo.	Counterfeiting.	2
31	Wm. Thorpe.	C	Missouri.	Cook.	Randolph.	Robbery 1st degree.	1y 1d
31	Jno. W. Denny.	W	Illinois.	Cooper.	Johnson.	Robbery 1st degree.	10
31	Isaac Handy.	C	Missouri.	Barber.	St. Louis city.	Felonious assault.	5
31	Jas. Walsh (3d term).	W	Illinois.	Shoemaker.	St. Louis city.	Burglary 2d degree.	3
31	Jesse Cunningham.	C	Illinois.	Houseboy.	St. Louis city.	Assault to kill.	3
31	Ben Anbordson.	21	Illinois.	Teamster.	St. Louis city.	Assault to kill.	3
31	John Lyons.	29	Illinois.	Farmer.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	2
31	John Davis.	W	Illinois.	Farmer.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	2
31	John Kohlman (2d term).	C	Tennessee.	Laborer.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
31	Dan McDugal.	W	Pennsylvania.	Shoemaker.	St. Louis city.	Larceny from dwelling.	2
31	John Cheney.	52	Illinois.	Painter.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	2
31	John Miller.	38	Illinois.	Shoemaker.	St. Louis city.	Assault to rape.	6
31	Niel Collins.	38	Germany.	Confectioner.	Holt.	Assault to rape.	3
31	Wm. Nickens.	C	Tennessee.	Laborer.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
31	C. F. Coon.	62	Missouri.	Shoemaker.	Marion.	Manslaughter 2d degree.	2
31	Geo. Murray.	W	Iowa.	Book-keeper.	Jackson.	Forgery 3d degree.	2
31	Jas. Murphy.	28	Wisconsin.	Shoemaker.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	2
31	Jos. Howard.	25	England.	Carpenter.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
31	Robt. Eutenburg.	26	Nebraska.	Teamster.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
31	Leonard Hoff.	C	Missouri.	Barber.	C. Girardeau.	Burglary.	3
31	Chas. Michenfelder.	W	Illinois.	Clerk.	Laclede.	Larceny.	3
31	Frank Martwell.	19	Germany.	Butcher.	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny.	5
31	Wm. Shadrick.	19	Iowa.	Farmer.	Randolph.	Grand larceny.	2
31	Abe Bell.	41	Missouri.	Farmer.	Laclede.	Grand larceny.	2
31		18	Mississippi.	Farmer.	St. Louis city.	Murder 2d degree.	10

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Aug. 10	Robt. Alexander	C	15	Missouri	House boy	St. Louis city	Murder 2d degree	10
	Jas. Saunders	W	21	Illinois	Barber	Marion	Burglary and larceny	5
	Fred Carmichael	C	22	Missouri	Teamster	Johnson	Pelohous assault	3
	Frank Cunningham	W	19	"	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	3
	B. Marshall	"	28	Kansas	Cook	Wayne	Burglary and larceny	2
	Wm. Connors	"	26	California	Laborer	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	1y 1d
	Mack Fogg	"	37	Alabama	Hostler	W. D. W. Mo	Counterfeiting	1y 1d
	Jesse Davis	C	29	Kansas	Shoemaker	Randolph	Taking letter of another	2
	Henry Reed	W	19	Missouri	Printer	St. Louis city	Larceny (2d offense)	2
	Albert Lincoln	"	25	"	Laborer	St. Louis	Assault to rob.	2 1/2
	John McGinn	"	35	N. Carolina	Barber	Jackson	Attempted burglary 2d degree	5
	W. L. Cooper	"	47	Germany	Book-keeper	"	Forgery 2d degree	5
	John Rose	"	35	Tennessee	Laborer	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
	Wm. Wright	C	29	Virginia	Book-keeper	"	Fraud	2
	Wm. J. Dent	W	28	Virginia	Laborer	St. Louis city	Rape	2
	Chas. Corkren	"	35	New York	Engineer	Howell	Violating section 5457	5
	W. C. Delacey	"	37	Pennsylvania	Harnessmaker	E. D. E. Mo.	Larceny	1
	Leonard White	"	23	Texas	Engineer	Barry	"	2
	Henry Hatfield	"	45	Indiana	Farmer	Adair	Forgery	2
	Gus. Neddlemeler	"	21	Missouri	Railroad man	St. Charles	"	2
	Wm. Dewoodie	C	26	Texas	Shoemaker	Butler	Assault to kill	2
	Preston Motheny	W	29	Virginia	Porter	"	"	2
	Jno. Sykes	C	22	Illinois	Farmen	"	Grand larceny	2
	Geo. McIntire	W	20	Missouri	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Chas. Gartland	"	22	"	Housework	"	Murder 2d degree	2
	Katie Quick	C	24	Illinois	Hostler	"	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	15
	Wm. Davis	W	25	Missouri	Farmen	Greene	Grand larceny	2
25	Jno. Damsill	"	21	Wisconsin	Teamster	Caldwell	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
	C. P. Roberts	"	29	Michigan	Farmen	Butler	False pretenses	2
	Thos. Ward	"	52	Kentucky	Farmen	Bates	Forgery	2
	J. W. Wilson	"	26	Virginia	Dentist	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	2
	Jno. Grigg	"	30	Canada	Tinner	"	Robbery 1st degree	2
	Alfred Woods	"	22	"	Cook	"	Burglary 2d degree	1
	Dan'l Donohue	"	34	New York	Cook	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
	C. W. I. Heaton	"	27	Mass	Laborer	Jackson	Confidence game	3
	Wm. Emmons	"	19	Missouri	Bartender	Greene	Grand larceny	5
	Jas. Quigley	"	22	W. Virginia	Laborer	Jackson	"	2
	Frank Thompson	"	17	Missouri	Butcher	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Jas. Moore	"	21	Iowa	Hostler	"	Grand larceny	2
	Pony Ellis	W	26	Australia	Laborer	St. Francis	Burglary and larceny	5
	Jno. Brodner	C	28	Missouri	Teamster	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	3
	Chas. Stewart	"	30	Illinois	Laborer	Atchison	"	3
	Geo. Ruggy	"	19	Missouri	Printer	St. Louis city	"	2
	Fred Walden	C	18	"	Hostler	Marion	Not stated	2
	Wesley Porter	"	19	"	"	"	Manslaughter 2d degree	5
	Frank Martin	W	26	California	Cook	Wright	Larceny	2

Sept. 2

5	Wm. Burns	Missouri	Barber	Pike	Assault to kill.	2
7	Noah Meredith	Texas	Farmer	Clay	Abduction	2
8	Warren Newton	Louisiana	Waiter	St. Charles	Grand larceny	4
9	Edw. Ganey	Illinois	Laborer	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	2
10	Walter King	Missouri	Farmer	Callaway	Larceny from dwelling	3
11	Lawrence Murphy	N. Hampshire	Stenographer	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	3
12	John Bell	Louisiana	Waiter	Lafayette	Grand larceny	2
13	Bert Freshwater	Illinois	Shoemaker		Embezzlement	2
14	Henry Clayton	Missouri	Miner		"	2
15	Thos. Shorfer	Germany	Engineer		Attempted robbery	2
16	J. W. P. McCarty	D. C.	Laborer		Grand larceny	2
17	Henry Winslow	Kansas	Teamster		"	2
18	Wm. Robeson	Missouri	Farmer	Pike	Attempted robbery	2
19	Thos. Ward	Iowa	Laborer	Cole	Grand larceny	2
20	Richard Allen	Pennsylvania	Book-keeper	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	3
21	Wm. Rodgers	Illinois	Hostler	Pike	Assault to kill	5
22	Henry Bilbro	Missouri	Laundry	Jackson	Arson 4th degree	2
23	Richard Tyler	"	Porter		Robbery 1st degree	2
24	Frank Turner	England	Engineer	Jefferson	Burglary	3
25	Chas. Smith	Texas	Laborer		Felonious assault	2
26	Fred Bell	Missouri	Lithographer	Cole	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
27	Frank Morgan	Pennsylvania	Laborer	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	5
28	Walter St. Vrain	Missouri	Teamster	"	Burglary 2d degree	2
29	Wm. Davenport	Virginia	Laborer	Barton	Burglary 2d degree	3
30	G. W. Gates	Missouri	Peddler	"	Murder 2d degree	10
31	Geo. Patton	Michigan	Laborer		Forgery	5
32	Harry McGee	"	"		Grand larceny (2 charges)	4
33	Wm. Brown	Missouri	Shoemaker	Randolph	Grand larceny	4
34	Price Madison	"	Teamster	Jackson	Forgery 4th degree (2 charges)	4
35	Geo. Perkins	Alabama	Coachman	St. Louis city	Confidence game (2 charges)	4
36	Albert Ross	Missouri	Farmer	New Madrid	Burglary 2d degree	3
37	Frank Williams	Illinois	"	Miller	Grand larceny	4
38	Edw. Hammond	Missouri	Laborer	Buchanan	Felonious wounding	2
39	Henry Stokes	Georgia	Farmer	Stoddard	Larceny	2
40	Harlan Ogan	Missouri	Laborer	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	4
41	Geo. W. Whitehead	"	Stockman	W. D. Mo	Grand larceny	2
42	Hallie Tucker	Indiana	Railroad man	Gentry	Counterfeiting (3 counts)	4
43	Wm. H. Tucker	Ohio	"	Pettis	Grand larceny	2
44	J. M. Bozerman	Minnesota	Barber	Linn	Burglary and larceny	5
45	H. D. Johnson	Missouri	Laborer	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	4
46	Wm. Harris	Kentucky	Teamster	Buchanan	Burglary 2d degree	3
47	Jno. Martin	Missouri	Railroad man	Bates	Larceny from person at night	3
48	Michael Mason	Germany	"	Saline	Burglary	3
49	Thos. Wills (2d term)	Missouri	Shoemaker		Grand larceny	2
50	Louis Webb	"	Railroad man	St. Louis city	Forgery 4th degree	2
51	Geo. Jackson	"	Teamster	Webster	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
52	Jno. Light	"	Farmer	Marion	Manslaughter 3d degree	2
53	Jno. Haydon	"	Carpenter	St. Clair	Forgery	2
54	Nellie Smith	"	Washwoman	Ralls	Grand larceny	4
55	Wm. Johnson	Pennsylvania	Farmer	Douglas	Forgery	2
56	Thos. Hawkins	Missouri	"		Burglary 2d degree	2
57	Wm. Johnson	"	"		"	2
58	Carroll Hainfield	"	"		Grand larceny	2

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1886	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Sept. 30	Chas. McLaughlin	W	31	Pennsylvania	Laborer	St. Louis city.	Grand larceny	2
	Ed. Shoemaker	"	22	Missouri	Shoemaker	Pettis.	"	2
	Geo. Ashton	"	34	Kansas	Harnessmaker	"	Forgery 3d degree	2
	Barney Osterhaus	"	33	Missouri	Blacksmith.	St. Louis city.	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
	Geo. LeRoy	"	40	Louisiana	Carpenter	"	Grand larceny.	2
Oct. 1	Chas. Morgan	"	24	Ohio	Shoemaker	Marion.	"	2
	Chas. Collier	"	21	Missouri	Farmer.	Saline	Forgery 4th degree.	2
	Jno Brockway	"	23	"	"	Buchanan	Assault to kill.	2
	Elmer Graham.	C	17	"	Walter	Pettis	Uttering forged instrument.	2
	Harry Williamson.	W	35	Illinois	Painter.	Pettis	Burglary.	2
	May Hastings	"	22	"	Housework	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Grand larceny.	2
	Frank Pryor	"	29	Iowa	Shoemaker.	Pettis	Robbing U. S. mail.	4
	W S Williams (2d term).	"	32	Tennessee	Miner.	"	Altering U. S. note.	2
	Wm. Marcum.	"	33	Missouri	Farmer.	Pettis	Grand larceny.	2
	Jeff. Puley	"	27	Missouri	"	"	"	2
	Robt. Miles.	"	21	New York	Painter.	Buchanan	Larceny from dwelling.	2
	J. H. Cole (2d term)	"	23	"	Shoemaker.	Dade.	Breaking jail.	2
	Ben Coffman (3d term)	"	27	Missouri	Sad.-tree maker.	Dent.	Burglary 2d degree	2
	Chas. R. Hubbard	"	28	Illinois	Farmer.	Caldwell	Perjury	2
	Geo. W. Bady	"	39	Wisconsin	Teamster.	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Grand larceny.	2
	Richard Cannon	"	30	Kentucky	Farmer.	Mississippi.	Assault to kill	2
	Andrew Mangram	"	22	New York	Cigarmaker.	Pettis	Burglary and larceny	5
6	A. J. Adams	"	18	Ohio	Railroad man	Bates.	Burglary	3
	Wm. Levering	"	26	Missouri	Farmer.	"	"	3
	Andy Winegar	"	23	Missouri	"	"	"	3
7	Chas. Smith	"	61	New York	Carpenter	Clark	Assault to kill	9
	Wm. Patterson.	"	52	Pennsylvania	Laborer	W. D. W. D. Mo.	False affidavit pension claim.	2 1/2
8	Alice Wicker	W	22	Missouri	Housework.	Eutler	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Nash	C	23	"	Teamster.	St. Louis city.	"	2
9	Lee Cannon	"	25	"	Blacksmith	Davless	Forgery 2d degree	2
	John Douglas	"	22	Maryland	Barber.	"	Forgery	2
	Conrad Frederick	"	34	Georgia.	Painter.	Greene	Felonious assault.	2
10	Jas. Clary	"	22	Illinois	"	"	Grand larceny.	2
	Wm. Downs	"	49	Scotland.	Laborer	"	"	2
11	Albert Boston	C	41	Alabama.	Machinist	Davless	Assault to kill.	2
	Chas. Kinney	W	28	Ohio	Farmer.	St. Louis city	Larceny from dwelling (2 charges).	5
12	Pat. N. McKes	"	53	N. Carolina	Walter	Jackson	Receiving stolen goods.	5
	Henry F. Ferries	"	52	Indiana	Bricklayer.	Jasper	Forgery 3d degree	2
14	Chas. G. Grace	"	33	Illinois	Druggist	Barry	Larceny from dwelling.	2
	Jno. Gray.	C	21	Missouri	Farmer.	Mississippi	Rape.	8
15	Geo. Boswell	W	19	Mississippi	Clerk..	Cooper.	Grand larceny.	2 1/2
	Jack Irwin	"	22	Illinois	Farmer.	Scott.	"	2
16	Jack Bullard	"	27	Missouri	Carpenter	St. Louis city.	Larceny from railroad car.	2
	Frank Johnson.	"	28	"	Railroad man	Vernon	Attempted burglary 2d degree.	2
17	Ernest Bradshaw	W	18	"	Shoemaker	St. Louis city.	"	2
	Alfred Cross.	C	22	Colorado	"	"	"	2
	Beck Crawford	C	21	Missouri	Barber.	Scott.	Assault to kill	2

19	Hamp Birch	W	23	Arkansas	Farmer	Howell	Grand larceny	1
	John Binsley	C	16	Missouri	Laborer	Greene	"	2
	Jack Walters	W	46	Illinois	Farmer	Vernon	"	2
	Wm. Rohan	W	24	Missouri	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2½
	John Williams	C	17	New York	Teamster	Randolph	Burglary	3
	Frank Springer	W	27	"	Moulder	Platte	Grand larceny	3
	Frank Smith	"	22	"	"	"	"	2
	Charles Kelley	"	15	Missouri	Bricklayer	Greene	"	2
	A. A. Adams	"	42	Ohio	Laborer	Greene	Felonious assault	2
20	George Smith (2d term)	"	42	Ohio	Farmer	Grundy	Larceny from dwelling and burglary	5
21	Wm. O'Hearn	"	21	Germany	Shoemaker	Jackson	Burglary 2d degree	3
	Jas. Yancy	C	23	Louisiana	Laborer	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2½
22	Geo. H. Morgan	W	44	California	Painter	Saline	Grand larceny	2
	Henry Harris (2d term)	C	26	Missouri	Shoemaker	Howell	Assault to kill	2
	J. F. Bird	W	22	Kansas	Laborer	Grundy	Forgery	2
	Ab. Penderson	C	23	Missouri	Hostler	St. Louis city	Petit larceny	2
23	Wm. Gatewood	W	35	Indiana	Laborer	Jackson	Grand larceny	10
	Dick McAndrews (2d term)	C	25	Tennessee	Shoemaker	"	Robbery 1st degree and grand larceny	8
	John Butler (2d term)	C	25	Missouri	House boy	Marion	Burglary 2d degree	5
	Wm. Morris	W	20	Indiana	Laborer	Holt	Grand larceny	2
	Harra J. Reed	W	30	Indiana	Farmer	Jasper	Forgery 3d degree	5
24	R. A. C. Lewis	C	19	New York	Actor	Jasper	Having in possession forged check	5
	Chas. Winslow	C	19	Missouri	Hostler	Andrain	Burglary and larceny	5
	John Potts	W	53	"	Farmer	Jasper	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Kent	"	26	Indiana	Laborer	"	"	2
	P. J. Culbertson (2d term)	"	35	Illinois	Shoemaker	Monroe	"	2
	Wm. Ellis	"	35	Indiana	Laborer	Jackson	"	2
	F. Weighman	"	21	Missouri	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
26	Chas. Owens	C	36	Missouri	Shoemaker	St. Louis city	Assault to rape	2
	Samuel Whitaker	W	38	S. Carolina	Coal-miner	Macon	Burglary 2d degree	4
	Charles Wilson (2d term)	W	38	Indiana	Wagonmaker	Clarke	Receiving stolen goods	4
	Jos. Morrison	"	36	Louisiana	Shoemaker	Jasper	"	2
17	Sylvester Ussery	"	23	Illinois	Farmer	Taney	Attempted burglary	2
27	Wallace Crook	C	34	Missouri	"	"	"	2
29	Harry Patterson	"	27	Tennessee	"	Scott	Grand larceny	2
	Thomas White	"	22	Pennsylvania	Coal-miner	Randolph	Burglary	3
	Geo. N. Sherman	W	30	S. Carolina	Laborer	Butler	Robbery	3
30	Scott Evans	C	27	Michigan	Farmer	Polk	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Gibson (2d term)	W	29	Indiana	Laborer	St. Louis city	"	2
	Geo. B. Tunnell	W	26	Indiana	Sad-tree maker	Greene	Larceny from dwelling	3
31	Jim Broadus	C	25	Missouri	Teamster	"	Grand larceny	10
	Mary Allen	"	19	Illinois	Farmer	Platte	Robbery 1st degree	3
	Frank Shafer	W	86	Switzerland	Housework	St. Louis city	Grand larceny	5
	Jas. Moore	"	16	Ohio	Millwright	Charlton	"	4
	Chas. Seymore	"	23	"	Farmer	"	"	4
	Sam Field	C	26	Ohio	Paper-hanger	Carroll	Forgery	2
	Elof Johnson	C	35	Sweden	Farmer	Johnson	Forgery 3d degree	2
	Will Dobbins	W	35	Missouri	Farmer	"	Grand larceny	2
	Charles Batson	"	19	Tennessee	"	"	Assault to ravish	2
	John Raley	C	23	Missouri	Carpenter	St. Louis city	"	2
	H. W. Maness	W	50	Tennessee	Teamster	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Robert Carpenter	W	33	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	Passing counterfeit money	2
	C. B. McNeill	"	55	Virginia	Farmer	W.D. W.D. Mo.	Conspiracy to defraud	3
	John O. Sears	"	25	N. Carolina	Lawyer	"	Having counterfeit money	2
		"	25	"	Engineer	"	"	2
		"	28	Missouri	Druggist	"	False affidavit pension claim	2

Nov. 3

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

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1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Nov. 3	Charles Golden	W	24	Ohio	Cigarmaker.	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Robbing postoffice	2
4	James Wilson	C	21	New York	Tel. operator	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	2
5	Richard Myers	C	17	Missouri	Bell boy	Audrain	Burglary and larceny	2
6	F. P. B. Ward	W	20	Iowa	Barber	Jackson	Murder 2d degree.	10
7	H. E. Lynch	C	19	Colorado	Hostler	Folk	Grand larceny	2
8	Albert Nelson	C	24	Missouri	Waiter	E. D. E. D. Mo.	Violating section 5478	2
9	Howard Murdock	W	24	Mississippi	Cook	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree and larceny	5
10	Geo. A. Clark	W	24	Wisconsin	Bar-tender	W. D. W. D. Mo.	Robbing postoffice	2
11	John Austin	C	24	Illinois	Hostler	Jasper	Grand larceny	2
12	Wm. Henry	C	27	Louisiana	Cook	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
13	Jas. Kay	W	24	Missouri	Farmer	Franklin	Grand larceny	2
14	Walter Grooms	C	26	Iowa	Wood-turner	Randolph	Robbery 1st degree	2
15	Chas. Zert	W	20	Illinois	Laborer	Clinton	Grand larceny	5
16	Jno. T. Stewart	C	25	Illinois	Blacksmith	Clinton	Grand larceny	2
17	Jas. Richards	C	24	Missouri	Farmer	Andrew	Grand larceny (2 charges)	2
18	Rud. Dale	C	31	"	Sad.-tree maker.	Vernon	Burglary and larceny	4
19	Alex. Parks	C	24	"	Waiter.	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
20	John Williams	W	28	England	Tailor.	Pettis	Grand larceny	2
21	Wm. Smith (2d term)	C	19	Missouri	Shoemaker.	Pettis	Robbery 1st degree	2
22	Chas. Maxwell	W	17	England	Clerk.	Jackson	Burglary	5
23	Stephen Boles	W	27	Tennessee	Farmer.	Ozark	Robbery 1st degree	4
24	Wm. Jeffreys	C	26	Missouri	"	"	Grand larceny	3
25	W. H. Glenn	C	32	Pennsylvania	Clerk	Linn	Not stated	2
26	Michael Dickson	C	22	California	Glass-blower	St. Louis city	Manslaughter 4th degree	2
27	Chas. Mayer	C	22	Tennessee	Office boy	Randolph	Robbery 1st degree	2
28	Wm. Stark	C	24	Tennessee	Shoemaker	Pettis	Larceny from dwelling	5
29	Amos Cummings	W	26	Illinois	Railroad man	Butler	Larceny from dwelling	4
30	Frank Clark	C	17	Mass.	Farmer.	Newton	Assault to kill	4
31	Arthur Sable	C	22	Kentucky	Carpenter.	"	Grand larceny	2
32	Clarence Benson	C	24	Missouri	Porter	"	"	2
33	Geo. Morris	C	19	Illinois	Waiter	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
34	Jack Hayes	C	32	Wisconsin	Brick-layer	Barlow	Assault to rape	5
35	Horace Umbles	W	24	Missouri	Shoemaker	Pettis	Grand larceny and jail breaking	2
36	Chas. Jenkins	C	33	New York	Farmer	Henry	Concubinage	4
37	Henry Templin	W	17	Missouri	Laborer	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
38	Ada Boyd	C	22	Tennessee	Laundry	"	Grand larceny	2
39	John Lallis	C	28	Missouri	Cook	Cole	Assault to kill	2
40	Wash. Trimble	C	48	Tennessee	Porter	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	4
41	Geo. Jarvis (2d term)	W	29	Missouri	Shoemaker	Newton	Felious wounding	4
42	Arthur Jordan	C	36	Missouri	Baker	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	2
43	Chas. Spencer	C	44	Virginia	Steam-fitter.	"	Grand larceny	2
44	Jno. Smith	C	60	New York	Carpenter	St. Louis	Burglary from dwelling	3
45	Ben. Biggs	C	28	Texas	Teamster	"	Grand larceny	2
46	Edw. McGill	C	29	Missouri	Boiler-maker	St. Louis city	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
47	Jno. Watson	C	20	Illinois	News boy	Newton	Grand larceny	2
48	Joe Gibbons	C	48	New York	Waiter.	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	2

Dec. 1	27	Edgar Thompson	Virginia	Farmer	S. D. W. D. Mo.	Breaking into postoffice	1
		Julia Anderson	Missouri	Housework	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
		Daniel Mattox	W	Laborer	"	Grand larceny	2
		Frank Taylor	C	Upholsterer	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
		L. D. Alexander	C	Laborer	New York	False pretenses	5
		Booker Shobe	C	"	Missouri	Assault to rape	4
		Alex Lee	C	Soapmaker	Missouri	Assault to kill	4
		Ross Carson	W	Farmer	Alabama	Burglary and larceny	5
		H. J. Shultz	C	Barber	Illinois	Uttering forged check	2
		Frank Wright	C	Railroad man	Pennsylvania	Forgery	3
		Wm. Brown	C	Painter	Iowa	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
		Jno. Mulroy	W	Teamster	Alabama	Grand larceny	2
		Jno. J. Winn (2d term)	C	Shoemaker	Missouri	"	2
		Al. Johnson	C	Laborer	Ireland	"	2
		Chas. Burks	C	Hostler	Illinois	Felonius assault	3
		Ben Bowland	C	Shoemaker	Illinois	Burglary	3
		Jno. Ryan	C	Hostler	New York	Grand larceny	2
		Albert Miller	C	Laborer	Germany	Robbery 1st degree	10
		Jno. Berger	C	"	"	Burglary 2d degree	3
		Wm. Kenshaw	C	Farmer	Illinois	Not stated	3
		Isin Vizier	C	Waiter	Illinois	Grand larceny	2
		Wm. Scott	C	Teamster	Missouri	"	2
		Wm. Francis	C	Waiter	Kentucky	"	2
		Sam'l Kizer	C	Laborer	Missouri	Assault to kill	2
		Archle Downs	W	Miner	Kentucky	"	2
		Cicero Downs	C	"	"	"	2
		Andrew Murrell	C	Cook	Tennessee	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
		D. J. Dermott	C	Laborer	Louisiana	Grand larceny	2
		Georgia Williams	C	"	Missouri	"	4
		Wilber Abdon	W	Plasterer	Indiana	Assault to kill	4
		Robt. Wood	C	Farmer	Missouri	Grand larceny	3
		Jno. Compton	W	"	Kentucky	"	2
		Andy Light	C	"	Missouri	Larceny from dwelling	5
		Wm. Squires	C	Laborer	Illinois	Robbery 1st degree	3
		Chas. Gray (2d term)	C	Teamster	Missouri	Burglary	3
		Cy Clark	C	Farmer	Illinois	Larceny from person	2
		Henry Johnson	C	Housework	Missouri	Assault to kill	2
		Clara Briscoe	C	Butcher	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
		Wm. Ennis	C	Shoemaker	"	"	10
		Wm. Hal (2d term)	W	Fireman	Ireland	Sodomy	2
		Jno. Connors	C	Laborer	W. Virginia	Assault to rob	2
		Geo. Smith	C	"	Georgia	Grand larceny	2
		Jno. Williams	C	Laundry	Mississippi	Assault to do bodily harm	5
		A. Christian	C	Housework	Louisiana	Burglary and larceny	2
		Pearl Waters	C	Steamboat man	Illinois	Larceny from dwelling	3
		Chas. H. Johns	C	Porter	Missouri	Grand larceny	2
		Jesse Goodin	C	Musician	Canada	Burglary	3
		Jno. Williams	C	Teamster	Kansas	"	3
		Wm. Gray	W	Roofer	Pennsylvania	"	3
		Geo. Wilson	C	Teamster	Ohio	Grand larceny	2
		Jerry Lewis	C	Farmer	Missouri	"	2
		Arthur Burton	C	Roof	"	"	2
		Jno. Puckett	C	Teamster	St. Louis city	"	2
		Chas. Dowdy	C	"	"	"	2

LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED—Continued.

1896	Name.	Col.	Age.	Nativity.	Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sent.
Dec. 19	Chas. Thomas	C	22	Missouri	Hostler	St. Louis city	Assault to rob.	2
	Wm. Wilson	W	28	"	Laborer	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Wm. Reenan (3d term)	W	32	Canada	Shoemaker	"	Assault to ravish.	2
	Chas. Jackson	C	22	Virginia	Laborer	"	Assault " rob.	2
21	Wm. Miles	W	31	Mississippi	Walter	"	Grand larceny	2
22	Pan'l Jackson	C	19	Missouri	Laborer	St. Louis	Burglary and larceny	5
	Geo. Smith (2d term)	W	21	Ohio	Shoemaker	Marion	"	3
23	Geo. Luster	"	22	Missouri	Farmer	Douglas	Grand larceny	3
	Jno. W. Scott	"	60	Ireland	Machinist	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
24	Wm. Thomas	"	51	Ohio	Farmer	Franklin	Burglary	3
	Tim Brown	"	19	Texas	"	"	"	3
	Hoke Frout	"	21	Missouri	Shoemaker	"	"	3
	Dan Morrissey (2d term)	"	27	Mass	"	Jackson	" 2d degree	3
	Jno. Erwin	"	46	Germany	Electrician	"	Embezzlement as ballee	3
	Jno. Derusha	"	20	Missouri	Barber	Linn	Burglary 2d degree	3
	Henry Spees	"	26	Illinois	Clerk	St. Louis city	Assault to ravish	2
	Wm. E. Lemmon	"	35	Pennsylvania	Waiter	"	Grand larceny	2
	Wm. Washington	C	20	Missouri	Laborer	"	"	2
	Frank Smith	W	51	Atlantic Oc'n	Book binder	"	Larceny from dwelling	2
	Jno. Wilson	C	34	Missouri	Drug clerk	"	Attempted burglary 2d degree	2
	Easton Taylor	C	19	"	Housework	W. D. W. D. Mo	Passing counterfeit money	1½
26	Wm. Cooley	C	22	"	Farmer	Cass	Manslaughter 2d degree	5
	J. P. Johnson	"	30	D. C.	Cook	Hardolph	Grand larceny	5
	Wm. Ray	"	35	Illinois	Teamster	St. Louis city	Assault to kill	2
	Jacob Levy	W	26	Russia	Painter	"	"	2
	Jno. McKernan	"	35	New York	Teamster	"	Grand larceny	2
	Lion Parker	C	27	Illinois	Laborer	Saline	"	2
31	Henry Hayner	W	24	Missouri	Farmer	"	Assault to rob	2
	J. C. Edmunds	"	35	Kentucky	House boy	St. Girardeau	Grand larceny	5
	Walt Pinkard	C	20	Missouri	Farmer	St. Louis city	Burglary 2d degree	3
	W. H. Lewellen	W	20	"	Barber	Boone	Uttering forged check	2
	Edw. Patton	"	26	Ohio	"	Nodaway	Manslaughter 4th degree	2

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
JEFFERSON CITY, January 11, 1897. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor herewith to transmit (through the House of Representatives) a list of pardons and commutations granted by me as required by law:

Table No. 1 shows the list of pardons granted on the recommendation of the prison physician and inspectors because of sickness or insanity of the convicts.

Table No. 2 shows the list of pardons granted on certain public holidays in pursuance of a custom followed for many years.

Table No. 3 shows the list of pardons granted on the merits of the application with the reasons therefor.

Table No. 4 shows the number of commutations of sentences granted on the merits of the applications with the reasons therefor.

Respectfully,

WM. J. STONE,
Governor.

TABLE NO. 1.

Sick and insane pardons granted during years 1895 and 1896 on the recommendation of the prison physician and inspectors because of dangerous sickness.

Name.	Court.	Crime.	Sent.	Date of pardon.
Sam'l Carlson.....	Nodaway County Circuit Court, March term, 1878	Grand larceny.....	7	Feb. 6, 1895
Jerry Cone.....	Webster County Circuit Court, March term, 1894	"	6	Feb. 9, 1895
Milton Perkins.....	St. Louis Criminal Court, May term, 1891	Burglary 2d degree and larceny.....	2	Mch. 4, 1895
Edward Ballard.....	St. Louis Criminal Court, July term, 1895	Murder 2d degree.....	15	Mch. 29, 1895
James Monday.....	Lawrence County Circuit Court, August term, 1887	Rape.....	20	May 3, 1895
Ham'r Diggs.....	Boone County Circuit Court, February term, 1894	Grand larceny.....	3	May 3, 1895
Dan'l Joullan.....	Jackson County Criminal Court, January term, 1890	Burglary and larceny (2 charges).....	8	May 3, 1895
Robert Craig.....	St. Louis Criminal Court, January term, 1894	Attempted burglary 2d degree.....	2	May 3, 1895
Willard Holcolm.....	Harrison County Circuit Court, May term, 1894	Grand larceny.....	2	May 8, 1895
Joseph Myrick.....	Stoddard County Circuit Court, March term, 1894	Attempted burglary.....	2	May 23, 1895
Beverly Springs.....	St. Louis Criminal Court, May term, 1895	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	7	June 10, 1895
Lon McFadden.....	St. Louis Criminal Court, May term, 1894	Attempted sodomy.....	2	June 24, 1895
Scott Swartz.....	Lafayette County Criminal Court, June term, 1895	Grand larceny.....	2	June 24, 1895
Alot. E. LaSalle.....	Shelby County Circuit Court, April adjourned term, 1894	"	2	June 27, 1895
Frank Markins.....	St. Louis Criminal Court, March term, 1894	"	2	Aug. 9, 1895
Chas. Thomson.....	Shelby County Circuit Court, May term, 1891	Burglary and larceny 2d degree.....	8	Sept. 11, 1895
O. T. Johnson.....	St. Louis Criminal Court, August term, 1892	Grand larceny.....	5	Sept. 18, 1895
Chas. McDonnell.....	Lawrence County Circuit Court, January term, 1895	"	2	Sept. 30, 1895
S. D. Henson.....	Stoddard County Circuit Court, September term, 1888	Murder 2d degree.....	20	Nov. 16, 1895
Goodelle Walter.....	Clinton County Circuit Court, September term, 1888	Robbery 1st degree.....	15	Dec. 21, 1895
Ada Simpson.....	Cape Girardeau County Circuit Court, January term, 1896	Grand larceny.....	2	Feb. 5, 1896
Guild Hatcher (colored).....	Cape Girardeau County Circuit Court, August term, 1893	Assault to kill.....	5	Feb. 26, 1896
Frank Ansell.....	Macon County Circuit Court, December term, 1894	Larceny.....	5	May 6, 1896
William Nelson.....	Lafayette County Criminal Court, March term, 1893	Assault to kill and breaking jail.....	10	June 30, 1896
John W. Rulley.....	St. Louis Criminal Court, July term, 1893	Murder 2d degree.....	12	Aug. 12, 1896
William Nelson (J. B. O. M.).....	Supreme Court, October term, 1890	Burglary and larceny 1st degree.....	3	Aug. 12, 1896
Jesse Carter (J. B. O. M.).....	Clay County Circuit Court, November term, 1895	Burglary 2d degree.....	3	Oct. 5, 1896
John Page.....	Boone County Circuit Court, February term, 1895	Assault to rob.....	3	Nov. 25, 1896
Thos. Adams.....	St. Louis Criminal Court, November term, 1894	Burglary 2d degree.....	3	Dec. 5, 1896
Hubert Hemmer.....	St. Louis Criminal Court, January term, 1896	Assault to kill.....	5	Dec. 5, 1896
Clalborn Stephens.....	Montgomery County Circuit Court, January term, 1894	"	5	"

TABLE NO. 2.

Holiday pardons and commutations granted during years 1895 and 1896 in conformity to a custom long established.

Name.	Court.	Crime.	Sent.	Date of pardon.
J. B. Breeding.....	St. Louis Criminal Court, May term, 1894.....	Forgery 2d degree.....	3½	Nov. 27, 1895
W. B. Whiffin.....	St. Francois County Circuit Court, Nov. Adj'd term, 1893.....	Robbery.....	7	Nov. 27, 1895
Jack Sheldon.....	Newton County Circuit Court, August term, 1892.....	".....	40	Dec. 24, 1895
Albert Walker.....	Dunklin County Circuit Court, November term, 1894.....	Murder 2d degree.....	30	Dec. 24, 1895
James Cook.....	Greene County Circuit Court, November term, 1893.....	".....	95	July 4, 1895
Samuel Kinney (colored).....	St. Louis Criminal Court, May term, 1894.....	".....	25	July 4, 1895
William Magill.....	Christian County Circuit Court, February term, 1894.....	".....	50	July 4, 1896
Houston Montgomery.....	Carton County Circuit Court, October Adj'd term, 1899.....	".....	Life.	July 4, 1896
John W. West.....	Barton County Circuit Court, February term, 1887.....	".....	25	July 4, 1896
Ira Deshazo.....	Vernon County Circuit Court, May term, 1892.....	".....	16	Nov. 25, 1896
Louis J. Silva.....	Cooper County Circuit Court, October term, 1895.....	Embezzlement.....	8	Nov. 25, 1896
Taylor Underwood.....	Barton County Circuit Court, April term, 1882.....	".....	99	Dec. 24, 1896
John Jackson (colored).....	Saline County Circuit Court, September term, 1887.....	".....	30	Dec. 24, 1896
Fred. Brown (colored).....	Grundy County Circuit Court, April term, 1888.....	".....	30	Dec. 24, 1896
Fannie Vandover.....	Butler County Circuit Court, November term, 1891.....	".....	Life.	Dec. 24, 1896

TABLE

Pardons granted during

Name.	Court.	Crime.
Charles Montgomery.	Gentry Co. Cir. Ct., Mch. Tr., 1892	Fel. assault and break. jail..
James Payton	Christian Co., Sup. Ct., Oct. Tr., 1886..	Murder..
Fred C. Mehl.....	Ct. Louis Crim. Ct., May 25, 1891.. ..	Embezzlement
Willis Burns.....	Randolph Co. Cir. Ct., Sept. Tr., 1888..	Rape
W. H. Clark	Douglas Co. Cir. Ct., Sept. Tr., 1893. .	Grand larceny.....
Silas Deerban	Lafayette Co. Crim. Ct., Mch. Tr., 1885	Burglary and larceny
Robert Houx	Saline Co. Crim. Ct., Sept. Tr., 1890 ...	Carn. knowing fem. under 12
Benj. F. Crane.....	Marion Co. Cir. Ct., Oct. Tr., 1894	Forgery 3d degree
Peter L. Jones	Buchanan Co. Crim. Ct., June Tr., 1892	Forgery
Wm. Muse	Stoddard Co. Cir. Ct., Sept. Tr., 1885..	Murder 2d degree
Charles Nelson.....	Platte Co., Sup. Ct., Oct. Tr., 1890	"
Richard Price	Charlton Co. Cir. Ct., Jan. Tr., 1895.....	Grand larceny
Chris. Bently	Dent Co. Cir. Ct., June Tr., 1894	Arson
Harry Hudson.....	Livingston Co. Cir. Ct., Jan. Tr., 1889..	Murder 2d degree
Daniel Clark.	Charlton Co. Cir. Ct., July Tr., 1893.....	Burglary and larceny
Charles Reed	Jackson Co. Crim. Ct., Sept. Tr., 1893..	Forgery 2d degree.....
L. D. Manuel	Moniteau Co. Cir. Ct., Mch. Tr., 1895..	Larceny
J. C. Barton, a's Bry'nt	St. Louis Crim. Ct., Oct. Tr., 1894	Grand larceny
Thos. J. Wooden.....	Clark Co. Cir. Ct., June Tr., 1891.....	Forgery 2d degree
C. M. Lockey	Newton Co. Cir. Ct., Nov. Tr., 1894.....	Grand larceny.....
George Jones	Carter Co. Cir. Ct., April Tr., 1895.	Breaking jail
Thos. Mooney	Supreme Ct., Oct. Tr., 1893	Robbery
Wm. Schadwick.....	"	"
Richard Cantlin	"	"
John Cantlin	"	"
J. Tomlinson, Jr	Cooper Co. Cir. Ct., Feb. Tr., 1895.....	Receiving stolen property ..
Arthur Chiles.....	C. Girardeau Co. Cir. Ct., Aug. Tr. 1893	Burglary 2d degree & larceny
Edward O'Tool.....	St. Louis Crim. Ct., Mch. Tr., 1895 ..	Manslaughter
Jeff. Burd	Supreme Ct., April Tr., 1893.	Forgery
John Malloy	St. Louis Crim. Ct., Jan. 31, 1896.....	Seduc. und. prom. marriage
James Minor.....	Randolph Co. Cir. Ct., Mch. Tr., 1894 ..	Burglary, second charge.....
Enoch Ellis	Boone Co. Cir. Ct., Oct. Tr., 1886.	Rape.....
Martha Wagner	St. Louis Crim. Ct., June 16, 1896.	Grand larceny.....
L. Isaac, alias S. Mike	Clinton Co. Cir. Ct., May Tr., 1894	Robbery
L. A. Gilmore.....	Sup. Ct., Oct. Tr., 1891.	Embezzlement
Henry Smith	St. Louis Crim. Ct., Mch. Tr., 1894.....	Grand larceny.....
Porter Rogers.....	Linn Co. Cir. Ct., Feb. Tr. 1890	Murder 2d degree
Wm. Byrd	Jefferson Co. Cir. Ct., Sept. Tr., 1895..	Assault to kill.
Clements Schulte ..	St. Louis Crim. Ct., June Tr., 1895	Embezzlement
Jesse W. Major.....	Jackson Co. Crim. Ct., Jan. Tr., 1893.	Forgery 2d degree
Hugh McManus.....	St. Louis Crim. Ct., July Tr., 1894	Burglary and larceny
Henry Stewart.....	Jackson Co. Crim. Ct., Oct. Tr., 1894.	Robbery 1st degree.....
Wilson Burns	Dent Co. Cir. Ct., June Tr., 1892.	Burglary and larceny
Edward Piltcher.....	Stoddard Co. Cir. Ct., Mch. Tr., 1896.	Larceny
Wm. Chain	Sup. Ct., Oct. Tr., 1895	Attempted rape
Wm. Conyers	Monroe Co. Cir. Ct., Oct. Tr., 1887	Arson.....
Marion Moxley.....	Sup. Ct., Apr. Tr., 1893.....	Murder 2d degree
James Kelly.....	Sup. Ct., Oct. Tr., 1896.....	Assault to kill
L. C. O'Reilly	"	Murder 2d degree

NO 3.

years 1895 and 1896.

Sent.	Date of pardon.	Remarks.
4	Jan. 11, '95	Pardoned that he might be taken to Arkansas to be tried for a more serious offense. Term would have expired March 9, 1895.
Life	Jan. 11, '95	Pardoned that he might testify in another murder case.
	8 Jan. 16, '95	Pardoned at urgent request of numerous good citizens of St. Louis and ex-Warden of the Penitentiary.
25	Jan. 28, '95	Prosecuting witness made affidavit on her death-bed that she had sworn falsely on the trial.
2	Mch. 20, '95	Pardoned that he might be used as a witness in a criminal case in Douglas county.
15	Mch. 29, '95	He was one of four brothers sentenced at the same time. The others had been discharged from prison, and no reason appeared why he should suffer imprisonment longer than the others.
5	April 10, '95	Pardoned on recommendation of prosecuting attorney, jury who convicted him, and several hundred citizens of Johnson county when offense was committed.
2	May 9, '95	He was only 17 years of age. Recommended by county officers and hundreds of citizens.
4	May 15, '95	He had less than 30 days to serve, and his mother was in a dying condition.
50	May 15, '95	He had been in prison ten years; it was not an intentional killing; the prisoner was nearly blind; pardon requested by officers and others of Dunklin county.
25	May 25, '95	On recommendation of judge, prosecuting attorney, jurors, and others.
2	July 2, '95	On recommendation of prosecuting attorney and judge in order that he might be used as a witness in a more important case.
5	July 2, '95	On recommendation of judge, prosecuting attorney and jurors
10	Aug. 24, '95	Doubt as to guilt.
5	Aug. 24, '95	Pardoned on recommendation of prosecuting attorney and judge; crime consisted in taking an old shot-gun valued at \$3.
5	Sept. 2, '95	Punishment excessive; crime consisted in forging a check for \$4.
2	Sept. 8, '95	Pardoned that he might be used as a witness in an important case.
2	Sept. 20, '95	Doubt as to guilt.
5	Sept. 20, '95	On recommendation of prosecuting attorney and large number of citizens.
2	Oct. 14, '95	On recommendation of judge, prosecuting attorney and sheriff.
2	Nov. 11, '95	Pardoned that he might be used as a witness in an important case.
5	Dec. 19, '95	Satisfied that this man was the victim of perjury.
5	Dec. 19, '95	" " "
5	Dec. 19, '95	" " "
5	Dec. 19, '95	" " "
2	Feb. 14, '96	Facts and circumstances appeared since conviction which strongly tend to establish innocence.
5	Mch. 25, '96	Recommended by judge, prosecuting attorney and other county officers; prisoner only 18 years of age.
2	Mch. 25, '96	Recommended by circuit attorney, jurymen and others.
5	April 29, '96	Recommended by judge and prosecuting attorney who say facts have developed since the trial which tend strongly to establish his innocence.
2	June 6, '96	Recommended by the judge; the girl was married to the prosecuting witness the day the verdict was rendered.
6	June 19, '96	Recommended by prosecuting attorney and others who think the prisoner was irresponsible at the time the offense was committed.
25	June 29, '96	Grave doubt as to prisoner's guilt.
2	Aug. 8, '96	Pardoned on recommendation of Judge Henry on condition that she leave the United States within one week.
25	Aug. 12, '96	Pardoned by Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara on ground that punishment was excessive.
5	Aug. 21, '96	Pardoned by Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara on ground that punishment was excessive.
5	Aug. 21, '96	Pardoned by Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara on ground that punishment was excessive.
10	Aug. 31, '96	On recommendation of judge and prosecuting attorney; punishment deemed excessive.
2	Sept. 23, '96	Prisoner but 20 years of age and had served more than one year of his sentence.
2	Sept. 23, '96	On recommendation of judge and others.
5	Oct. 5, '96	Prisoner but 19 years of age at date of conviction; term would expire in few days, and he promises to lead a better life in future.
8	Oct. 12, '96	Punishment considered excessive.
5	Oct. 12, '96	Recommended by Judges Gantt and Burgess and assistant prosecuting attorney.
8	Oct. 30, '96	Punishment considered excessive.
3	Nov. 23, '96	Pardoned that he might be used as a witness in a more important case.
2	Nov. 24, '96	Prisoner had only two more days to serve. Pardoned with a view to encouraging him to lead a better life in future.
18	Dec. 17, '96	Sentence believed to be excessive; prisoner was but 15 years of age at date of conviction; he served nine years
14	Jan. 9, '97	Grave doubt as to guilt.
2	Jan. 9, '97	Only technically guilty.
10	Jan. 9, '97	Extenuating circumstances existed; punishment excessive.

TABLE

Commutations of sentence

Name.	Court.	Crime.
Chas. Johnston	Clinton Co. Cr. Ct., May term, 1889...	Grand larceny.....
H. Kaiser and J. Henze.	Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1894.....	Murder 1st degree
W. H. Taylor.....	“ “ “ 1894.....	“
J. G. Morse	Vernon Co. Cr. Ct., Nov. term, 1893...	Forgery
C Lockridge.....	Randolph Co. Cr. Ct., Feb. term, 1888	Burglary and larceny
Jas. Beaver.....	Buchanan Co. Crim. Ct. Mch. tr., 1895.	Grand larceny.....
Willie Painter	“ “ “ 1895.	“
Benj. Smith	“ “ “ 1895.	“
John Smith	Barry Co. Cr. Ct., Oct. term, 1894.....	“
Albert Harris	St. Louis Crim. Ct., Oct. term, 1894...	Burglary
John Williams	Montgomery Co. Cr. Ct., May tr., 1894	Burglary and grand larceny.
William Colbert ..	Lincoln Co. Cr. Ct., Spr. Adj'd. tr., 1895	Grand larceny.....
Louis Fielding	St. Louis Crim. Ct., Oct. term, 1894...	Burglary and larceny
John Maloney	“ “ Nov. term, 1894.....	Burglary 2d degree
Harry Bacon	Buchanan Co. Crim. Ct., Mch. tr., 1893.	Forgery 2d degree
David Dale.....	Jackson Co. Crim. Ct., Nov. term, 1888.	Robbery.....
Joseph Donnelly	Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1895.....	Murder 1st degree.....
William Dietrick.....	Osage Co. Cr. Ct., Dec. term, 1893....	Burg., larc. and grand larc..
Luther Jackson	Charlton Co. Cr. Ct. Jan. Adj'd. tr., 1896	Burglary
Thomas Punshon	Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1895....	Murder 1st degree.....
Foster Pollard.....	“ “ “ 1895.....	“
Frank Harris.....	“ “ “ 1895.....	“
Elliott Kerby	Saline Co. Crim. Ct., Sept. term, 1884...	Rape.....
Edward O'Brian	St. Louis Crim. Ct., Jan. term, 1895....	Arson 1st degree
Antony Sansone.....	Jackson Co. Crim. Ct., April term, 1893.	Murder 2d degree
Charles Turner	Vernon Co. Cr. Ct., April term, 1896...	Grand larceny.....
T. B. Anderson.....	Jackson Co. Crim. Ct., Mch. term, 1893.	Forgery 3d degree
Alfred Whiteside.....	Boone Co. Cr. Ct., June term, 1895....	Assault with intent to kill ...
George Haight	Clinton Co. Cr. Ct., May term, 1894...	Robbery.....
Cornelius Ryan	Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1893.....	Murder 2d degree
Antony Sansone.....	Jackson Co. Crim. Ct., April term, 1893	Murder.....
James French.....	Supreme Court, Oct. term, 1894.....	Arson 3d degree.....

NO. 4.

for years 1895 and 1896.

Sentence.	Date of com- mutation.	Commuted to	Remarks.
10 years.	Feb. 11, 1895..	8 years	On recommendation of judge, prosecuting attorney and other officers and jury.
To be hanged	May 9, 1895..	To life imprisonment ..	Grave doubt as to the guilt of prisoners.
"	9, 1895..	10 years benefit $\frac{3}{4}$ rule..	His wife was intimate with other men, and he warned two or three men who were reputed to be visitors of his wife to stay away, and the deceased was one of them.
5 years.....	25, 1895..	3 " " ..	On recommendation of prosecuting attorney and others.
25 "	June 28, 1895..	10 " " ..	On recommendation of prosecuting attorney and others, and for reason that the punishment is deemed too severe.
2 "	July 10, 1895..	Reform School for Boys	Prisoner but 16 years of age.
2 "	10, 1895..	" " "	" 17 "
2 "	10, 1895..	" " "	" 17 "
2 "	10, 1895..	" " "	" 17 "
3 "	10, 1895..	" " "	" 16 "
5 "	10, 1895..	" " "	" 17 "
4 "	10, 1895..	" " "	" 18 "
5 "	10, 1895..	" " "	" 19 "
3 "	10, 1895..	" " "	" 17 "
5 "	10, 1895..	3 years benefit $\frac{3}{4}$ rule..	On recommendation of judge. Check forged was for only \$15. No loss was incurred.
25 "	Oct. 14, 1895..	10 " " ..	On recommendation of prosecuting attorney and other county officers.
To be hanged	Jan. 11, 1896..	50 years.....	On recommendation of judge and jury and 1,800 citizens of Audrain county.
14 years.....	23, 1896..	5 years benefit $\frac{3}{4}$ rule..	On recommendation of judge and prosecuting attorney. Punishment deemed excessive.
3 "	Feb. 14, 1896..	Reform School for Boys	Prisoner but 18 years of age.
To be hanged	May 4, 1896..	20 years.	Grave doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner.
"	June 17, 1896..	50 "	In view of evidence produced since conviction. Grave doubt entertained as to prisoner's guilt.
"	17, 1896..	50 "	In view of evidence produced since conviction. Grave doubt entertained as to prisoner's guilt.
20 years.....	19, 1896..	16 years benefit $\frac{3}{4}$ rule..	Considering extreme youth of prisoner at time crime is alleged to have been committed, and that he has now served almost 12 years, and the fact that the character of the woman was afterward found to be bad.
10 years.....	Aug. 27, 1896..	2 " " ..	On recommendation of judge, circuit attorney and jurors. Punishment considered excessive.
99 "	Nov. 16, 1896..	10 yrs. from confinement	Punishment considered excessive.
2 "	Sept. 11, 1896..	Reform School for Boys	Prisoner but 16 years of age.
5 "	Dec. 7, 1896..	4 yrs. 8 mo. ben. $\frac{3}{4}$ rule..	Really served his time, except while in insane asylum.
5 "	7, 1896..	2 " " ..	Grave doubt as to guilt of prisoner, and in any event punishment is excessive
25 "	8, 1896..	3 " " ..	Excessive punishment.
10 "	Jan. 9, 1897..	7 " " ..	Punishment excessive.
99 "	9, 1897..	6 " " ..	"
5 "	9, 1897..	2 years and 8 months...	"

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., January 1, 1897.

HON. JAMES L. PACE, *Warden of the Missouri State Penitentiary:*

MY DEAR SIR—The following report of my work as Chaplain of the Penitentiary is respectfully submitted:

My work in the male department has been far from satisfactory to myself. As you know, the overcrowded condition of the institution necessitated the changing of the chapel into a dormitory and cell building, thereby doing away with the voluntary attendance of the worshipers and making it necessary to hold the service in the dining-room. I was thereby compelled to abbreviate the service to a considerable extent. Then we could not use the organ, which decreased the interest in the service generally. So we have had many drawbacks and obstacles to hinder the work among the males. Still, the work has prospered measurably, and is not barren of good results. A goodly number have determined to live a better life, while many others have asked the prayers of the people of God, and a goodly number seem to have been soundly converted.

In the female department the work has been highly satisfactory and successful. For a long time the impressions made upon the mind and hearts of the females seemed to be only transient. But finally the leaven began to work, and grand results have been accomplished. Great honor is due the matron, Miss Belle Magee, for the assistance she has given in the good work, which has resulted in the conversion of more than half of those under her immediate charge. May the loving Father continue the good work. I have preached to the males on Sunday in the morning and the females in the afternoon. I have also held services in the hospital on Thursday afternoon.

During the years 1895 and 1896 I have officiated at the burial of 48 convicts, which, added to the 34 formerly reported, make 82 funerals attended by the Chaplain in the three and a half years of his chaplaincy.

I have supplied the convicts with school books to a considerable extent. Have also filled up the library with new books in the place of

the worn-out and lost books. I was very anxious to add four or five hundred volumes to the library to bring it up to date, but I found that the thousand dollars appropriated by the 38th General Assembly would not permit this, and print a catalogue. So I have contented myself with buying only the necessary supplies of slates and school books with the above mentioned volumes to fill up the library. I have expended in this \$878.74, leaving a balance of \$121.26. This balance would print a catalogue, but as no new catalogue is needed till the four or five hundred volumes are added to the library, it will revert to the treasury. I recommend earnestly that the 39th General Assembly appropriate \$1,500, so that the library may be brought down to date. There are many books that ought to be added to it.

Thanking you for your uniform kindness and the assistance you have given me, I remain,

Fraternally and truly,

W. W. WARREN,

Chaplain.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors of the Missouri State Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to herewith submit my biennial report of the medical department of the Missouri State penitentiary :

The general health of the prison has been good ; there have been no epidemics ; 54 deaths have occurred during the past two years, being less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the daily average number of prisoners.

In addition to the cases treated in the hospital, a large number of slighter ailments, amounting to hundreds, were prescribed for at the dispensary, while the minor surgical cases were cared for at the surgical dressing room.

The exhibits which follow will give the work in detail.

The prisoners have been well clothed, but in this connection I desire to say that I believe all prisoners who are not now supplied with underclothing should receive the same during the winter months.

The food has been abundant and wholesome at all times.

I again beg to call your attention to the urgent necessity of a new hospital building. The present one is totally unfit for hospital purposes.

The building consists of three stories and basement. The floor of each story is divided into small compartments or cells, seven by twelve feet, arranged on either side with a hallway running through the center.

The plumbing and sewerage is bad ; the ventilation imperfect ; the radiators for heating purposes are placed in the halls. By this arrangement the halls become overheated, while the cells are uncomfortably cold.

The cooking for the sick is done in the basement, the odor therefrom permeating the floors and escaping into the rooms above.

The third floor is given over entirely to the insane patients. With the limited space at hand we are compelled to place various diseases in the same ward ; surgical injuries, erysipelas, consumption and typhoid fever along together ; thus imperiling the health and lives of patients.

I recommend that a suitable hospital building be erected at as early a day as possible; common humanity demands prompt attention and action in this matter.

A separate building should be erected for the care and treatment of the insane.

The sanitary condition about the prison has been greatly improved during the past two years.

There is now under construction a large modern cell building, with the latest sanitary improvements. This building, when completed, will greatly relieve the overcrowded population and will add health and comfort to the prisoners.

The interior of the cell buildings, known as B, C and D, should be remodeled upon a sanitary basis; at present many of the cells are unfit for occupancy, owing to insufficient light and ventilation.

The health of the female prisoners has been remarkably good. There has been a daily average of 51 inmates and no deaths. A ward should be provided for the use of the sick apart from the cell building.

The salary paid the prison physician is not sufficient for the services rendered.

The salary was fixed by the Legislature, many years ago, when there were only about one-half the present population.

I desire to thank Col. Jas. L. Pace, Warden, for the prompt attention given to all the demands of this department, and for uniform kindness and courtesy, and other officials for assistance.

I also desire to thank Drs. Thorpe and Ettmueller of this city for gratuitous professional help.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Prison Physician.

MATRON'S REPORT.

STATE PRISON, December 31, 1896.

Hon. J. L. PACE, *Warden*:

DEAR SIR—I hereby submit my report as matron of female department for two years ending December 31, 1896:

During that time the highest enrollment has been 61; number discharged, 56; number received, 39; number of deaths, none; present enrollment, 44.

During the year of 1895 there were 35 women contracted to the Jefferson Shoe Co. The receipts for their work were \$3,560.40.

Receipts from shoe company and from Star Clothing Co. for 1896 were \$555.80; total for two years, \$4,116.20.

Contract work expired July 31, 1896; since then most of the women have been idle.

The discipline has been very good, especially during the last year; no serious trouble during the whole time.

The sanitary condition of the cell building could be considerably improved by providing a more even temperature of heat and proper ventilation.

The health of the women has been only moderately good; have had several severe cases of sickness.

When the weather was at all admissable, have allowed one hour's recreation every noon.

The chapel services, conducted every Sunday afternoon, have been voluntarily well attended. The religious sentiment has grown greatly. A large majority have testified to true conversions; their daily lives, songs and prayers are living testimonials. I feel greatly indebted to our Chaplain, Rev. Warren, for his very efficient work here; also to the visiting ministers, and to Fathers Orff and Stolte for their kind words and spiritual training.

To the ladies of the W. C. T. U. and the lady R. R. evangelists I hardly know how to express my sincere thanks for the many sacrificing

efforts which they have put forth in spiritually aiding me in the management of this department. Their works will surely be rewarded.

The holiday dancing has been disposed of, and a literary program, or something intended to edify, substituted instead.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to you for your kind advice, encouraging words and ever willing effort to assist in the management of these unfortunates.

Very respectfully,

BELLE MAGEE, Matron.

INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY

WITHIN

MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY

FOR THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY FOR 1895 AND 1896.

[illegible]

INVENTORY—Continued.

123 hats	\$123 00				
14 pairs pants.....	35 00				
8 coats.....	40 00				
1 cupboard.....	2 50				
2 dinner-buckets.....	1 00				
		\$699 15			
ARMORY AND DORMITORY.					
6 double beds and bedding	60 00				
4 " " "	40 00				
1 dresser	10 00				
1 wash-stand and 2 bowls.	2 50				
9 wardrobes	30 00				
1 towel rack	50				
4 cuspidors.....	40				
2 tables	7 00				
1 mirror.....	50				
6 chairs	2 50				
		153 40			
ARMORY.					
1 armory case	20 00				
1 water-bucket	25				
5 chairs	3 00				
2 tables	3 00				
1 stove and pipe and extra grate	16 50				
1 broom	20				
1 coal-box	50				
1 dust-pan and shovel.....	50				
1 pair tongs	50				
2 cuspidors.....	20				
16 shot-guns at \$15.....	240 00				
42 rifles at \$10.....	420 00				
23 Colt's revolvers at \$10	230 00				
12 cartridge boxes at 20 cts. (loaded).....	8 40				
41 cartridge boxes at 50 cts. (loaded).....	5 50				
24 pistol scabbards and belts	12 00				
34 leather cartridge boxes.....	17 00				
300 shot-gun shells at 3 cts.....	9 00				
1 " shell-loader	4 00				
22 " pouches.....	5 50				
repairs for arms	2 00				
2 powder-cans and funnel	1 00				
12 pounds buck-shot.....	1 20				
1/2 bunch fuze	30				
1 coal-oil can	15				
		1,000 70			
DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE.					
3 desks.....	60 00				
1 clock.....	10 00				
1 water-cooler and stand.	4 00				
12 roller towels.....	2 00				
28 chairs.....	30 00				
2 tables.....	8 00				
2 stoves and pipe.....	20 00				
3 benches.....	3 00				
1 coal-box.....	2 50				
1 shovel.....	25				
1 poker.....	15				
1 wash-stand, bowl and pitcher.....	11 50				
16 cuspidors.....	1 50				
1 thermometer	50				
2 buckets.....	50				
2 coal-buckets.....	75				
1 wardrobe.....	10 00				
1 duster	10				
3 pairs shackles.....	7 50				
8 " handcuffs.....	20 00				
5 window shades.....	7 00				
1 match-safe, ornamented.	1 00				
2 ink-stands and pen-rack.	50				
23 time-books.....	46 00				
2 paper-weight files.....	20				
brush and combs.....	25				
2 register-boards.....	2 00				
1 whisk-broom.....	10				
1 mail-box	25				
		249 55			
BARBER SHOP.					
2 barber chairs.....	\$90 00				
1 wash-stand.....	15 00				
1 combination work-stand	30 00				
1 settee.....	4 00				
5 pairs shears.....	6 25				
20 razors	25 00				
3 pairs clippers.....	9 00				
4 cuspidors.....	40				
1 mirror.....	1 00				
8 hair-cloths.....	2 00				
1 stove and pipe.....	10 00				
6 roller towels.....	1 50				
7 dozen small towels.....	12 00				
2 hair brushes.....	1 00				
4 combs.....	50				
2 shaving-brushes	40				
4 razor-strops.....	4 00				
2 " hones.....	2 50				
2 small tables.....	2 00				
1 big-box and 2 brushes.....	3 00				
1 hat-rack.....	1 00				
1 whisk-broom	15				
30 razors.....	37 50				
10 razor-strops	10 00				
60 towels	6 00				
4 pairs shears.....	5 00				
4 hair-cloths.....	40				
5 barber chairs.....	10 00				
1 shovel and poker.....	40				
1 dust-pan and brush.....	25				
4 chairs.....	1 50				
2 shaving mugs.....	1 50				
				\$293 25	
DOCTOR'S OFFICE.					
1 spring cot.....	1 25				
1 book-case and desk.....	20 00				
1 book-case	25 00				
1 carpet	10 00				
6 chairs	15 00				
2 cuspidors	20				
1 inkstand	10				
3 vols Wood's library	3 00				
1 " Manuel of Diet.....	2 50				
1 " Practical Hygiene.....	3 50				
1 " Surgery (Am. text).....	10 00				
2 " American Text Practice Medicine.....	12 00				
1 vol. Jaccoud on Consumption	4 00				
1 stand table.....	1 50				
1 microscope and case.....	100 00				
6 window shades.....	4 50				
1 wash-stand, bowl, pitcher, slop receiver.....	7 50				
1 ice chest.....	15 00				
2 tables, large and small.....	16 00				
1 lounge	8 00				
11 towels	1 75				
1 bed-room set (3 pieces).....	30 00				
1 wardrobe	10 00				
2 chairs.....	2 00				
1 bowl and pitcher.....	1 00				
1 wire bed-spring	2 00				
1 mattress.....	2 00				
5 pillow-cases	1 00				
7 bed sheets	1 75				
2 " pillows, feather.....	2 00				
1 " bolster	1 50				
5 " blankets	10 00				
2 counterpanes.....	2 00				
1 Brussell's carpet.....	40 00				
1 chamber.....	50				
				361 55	
HOSPITAL SURGERY AND DRESSING-ROOM.					
2 aspirators.....	27 00				
1 amputating case and instruments.....	20 00				
1 urethratone.....	18 00				
1 Long's ophthalmoscope	3 00				
14 urethral sounds	21 00				

\$532 80

INVENTORY—Continued.

1 whisk broom.....	\$ 25	1½ gross powder boxes.....	\$1 35
28 pencil tablets.....	1 00	1200 drug envelopes.....	1 25
1 ophthalmoscope.....	4 00	2 rubber stamps.....	1 00
2 stools.....	25	1 magnifying glass.....	1 50
3 hand-grenades.....	1 50	5 elc. bells & appliances.....	40 00
1 truss case.....	5 00	2 pairs slippers.....	1 00
7 thermometers, fever.....	7 00	blackening brushes, etc.....	1 00
2 register boards.....	3 00	8 cakes carbolic soap.....	2 00
1 step-ladder.....	1 50	¼ lb. ex. fluid aconite.....	75
1 sprinkler.....	50	1 " " aloes & myrrh.....	2 20
2 brooms and mop.....	50	1 " " butternut.....	75
1 letter-box.....	50	1¾ " " belladonna.....	1 25
1 ink stand.....	25	2¾ " " buck bean.....	2 70
2 hatchets.....	35	½ " " B aquifolia.....	1 50
1 pulverizing mill.....	14 00	1¾ " " blood root.....	1 50
1 duster and dust-pan.....	50	1¾ " " black haw.....	1 50
1 saw.....	50	¾ " " black cohosh.....	90
2 pairs scales.....	25 00	2 " " columbo.....	2 50
7 spatulas.....	3 50	1 " " corn silk.....	1 50
1 wash-pan.....	25	2 " " conium seed.....	3 00
2 tin cups.....	10	¾ " " couch grass.....	80
4 tin funnels.....	40	¾ " " conium leav's.....	90
1 tin measure.....	15	1½ " " capsicum.....	1 60
3 percolators, tin.....	1 50	1¾ " " cassia.....	3 15
2 " " glass.....	4 50	2¼ " " cubebs.....	3 50
9 funnels, glass.....	3 00	1 " " cloves.....	2 10
1 funnel, rubber.....	1 25	¾ " " coffee.....	1 05
2 funnels, porcelain.....	1 75	1 " " cardamon s'd.....	3 00
2 filtering stands.....	2 50	¾ " " " comp.....	1 50
1 sugar-box.....	50	1¾ " " Indian hemp.....	2 60
2 dish-pans.....	75	1 " " cantharides.....	5 50
1 sink.....	1 50	2 " " cot. root bark.....	2 50
5 mortars.....	7 00	1 " " cramp bark.....	90
12 graduate glass meas.....	7 00	1 " " dandelion.....	1 25
1 graduate porcelain meas.....	1 00	1½ " " ergot (squibs).....	4 20
1 suppository machine.....	10 00	1 " " elder flowers.....	90
1 pill machine.....	3 00	1 " " eucalyptus.....	1 15
1 pill tile.....	2 00	1½ " " fox glove.....	1 90
3 cork-screws.....	50	1½ " " golden seal.....	1 90
2 urine test glasses.....	50	¾ " " ginger sol.....	75
1 alcohol spirit thermom'r.....	1 50	2 " " gelsemium.....	2 50
30 urine test tubes.....	3 00	½ " " guarana.....	2 50
2 graduate bot. gls. ½ gal.....	2 50	¾ " " hydrangea.....	80
1 U. S. Dispensary.....	5 00	1¾ " " yel. cinchona.....	2 55
1 Remington Pharmacy.....	5 00	1½ " " henbane.....	1 90
1 medical dictionary.....	1 00	2 " " ipecac.....	10 00
1 Mann's Prescription Writings.....	50	1½ " " Jam. dogw'd.....	3 00
1 National Formuluary.....	2 00	1 " " jaborandi.....	3 75
1 stethoscope.....	2 00	1¾ " " licorice.....	90
19 N. Y. eistc. trusses, single.....	19 00	1 " " lupulin.....	4 35
2 " " double.....	3 00	1 " " logwood.....	75
8 spring champlon, single.....	12 00	1½ " " lobelia.....	1 55
2 " " double.....	4 00	1½ " " lilly of valley.....	3 50
2 lbs. iodoform gauze.....	2 20	¼ " " male fern.....	35
3 lbs. corrosive sublimate gauze.....	1 65	1 " " poke root.....	1 00
2 bandages, rubber.....	2 00	1½ " " or. peel bitter.....	1 30
1 atomizer.....	5 00	2 " " nux vomica.....	2 50
1 pair gloves, rubber.....	1 50	¾ " " pellitory.....	90
13 lbs. absorbent cotton.....	2 70	1½ " " quassia.....	50
½ lb. lintine.....	25	5¼ " " or. peel sweet.....	7 90
1 package bottle labies.....	25	½ " " saffron.....	50
13 syringes, fem., gis. No. 7.....	10	1 " " quebracho.....	2 50
16 " " No. 2.....	75	1 " " senna.....	1 50
36 " " male, No. 1.....	1 35	½ " " snake rt. Vir.....	1 90
12 " " No. 7.....	1 20	¾ " " stramonium.....	50
27 eye droppers (Barnes').....	75	¾ " " tumeric.....	90
¾ gross camel hair brushes.....		¾ " " valerian.....	70
large.....	2 55	½ " " white pine bk.....	45
1 doz. caustic p'ncils (Wetmore's).....	75	2½ " " witch hazel.....	2 25
3 hypodermic syringes.....	6 75	¾ " " yerbasanta.....	1 90
4 record books.....	1 50	2½ " " sarsaparilla.....	3 75
1000 bed cords.....	2 25	4 " " ergot.....	8 00
1 lot lamp-wicks.....	25	5 " " senega.....	12 00
2 tongue depressors.....	1 50	4 " " stillingia com.....	6 00
1 pair tweezers.....	30	7 " " buchu.....	10 50
1 eye spud.....	50	3 " " grindelia com.....	7 00
1 eye speculum.....	1 00	3½ " " " robusta.....	3 20
5 paper files.....	1 00	1¾ " " gold. sl. U.S.P.....	3 75
20 yds. belladonna plasters.....	4 80	3 " " rhub. arom.....	6 00
20 yds. adhesive plasters.....	7 40	3½ " " squill.....	3 58
2½ gross suppositories.....	11 25	4¾ " " cascara segr.....	14 80
1½ " " pill boxes.....	75	¾ " " squill comp.....	1 00
		3½ lbs. wine antimony.....	1 75
		3½ " " colchicum seed.....	1 75
		½ " " pepsin.....	30

INVENTORY—Continued.

$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. tinc.	cannabis, India.	\$ 40	1 lb. syr	rhet arom.	\$ 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	veratran.	20	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	senega.	75
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	nux vomica.	2 50	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	tolu.	1 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	iodine.	40	2 "	ipicac.	1 30
$4\frac{1}{4}$ "	aconite root.	2 25	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	squills.	80
$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	digitalis.	1 75	$2\frac{3}{4}$ "	squills comp.	1 75
1 "	blood-root.	50	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	iodide iron.	95
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	lobelia.	50	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	sarsaparilla.	75
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	valerian.	40	6 "	sarsapar. comp.	3 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	oil peppermint.	25	2 "	two syrups.	1 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	cinnamon.	25	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " lo. p.	2 65
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	henbane.	40	4 "	wild cherry.	2 00
$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	lemon.	1 75	4 "	orange (sweet).	2 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	black cohosh.	75	6 lbs.	sulphuric ether.	4 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	colchicum seed.	1 10	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	sol. bromide potash.	1 10
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	cantharidese.	1 35	5 "	spr. amm. aromatic.	2 50
$2\frac{3}{4}$ "	belladonna.	1 25	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	spr. ammonia.	1 25
2 "	strophantus.	2 00	5 "	simp. elixer.	2 50
1 "	aloes.	50	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Goulard's sol.	15
1 "	aloes and myrrh.	50	7 "	peppermint water.	1 05
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	gualiac amm.	1 10	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	cinnamon water.	1 00
1 "	gilesemum.	75	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	syphilitic mixt.	1 75
$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	myrrh.	2 25	6 "	Brown mixt.	3 00
1 "	kino.	60	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	diarrhoea mixt.	1 25
5 "	catechu.	3 00	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	cramp mixt.	2 25
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	capsicum.	1 25	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	cough mixt.	14 25
5 "	asafoetida.	2 50	2 "	eye wash.	35
10 "	iron.	4 00	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	water ammonia.	15
4 "	opium deodoriz.	7 00	2 "	catarrh wash.	65
$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	opium.	4 70	8 "	convallaria mixt.	1 00
3 "	valerian amm.	1 80	7 "	throat wash.	40
$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	benzoin.	2 25	2 "	spr. camphor.	3 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	cinchona.	75	4 "	liq. chlorate potash.	20
$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	rhubarb.	2 75	4 "	roschella satz.	1 00
12 "	arnica.	6 00	3 "	sub. nitrate bismuth.	9 00
2 "	ginger.	1 00	2 "	bromide ammonia.	1 90
5 "	opium camph.	2 50	2 "	bromide soda.	1 20
6 "	cinchona comp.	3 00	2 "	Dover's powder.	2 40
$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	gentian comp.	2 75	4 "	chlorate potash.	1 20
$10\frac{1}{2}$ "	lavender comp.	5 25	6 "	powd. ipicac.	14 10
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	columbo.	1 25	11 "	powd. ginger.	2 20
1 "	benzoin comp.	60	1 "	tanic acid.	35
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	gualiac.	50	11 "	powd. gumarabic.	8 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	quassia.	25	$7\frac{1}{2}$ "	powd. rhubarb.	6 75
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	nut galls.	25	2 "	U. C. pills.	3 30
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	cardaman comp.	30	4 "	citric acid.	2 10
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	pellatory.	25	10 "	gum camphor.	5 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	cascarrilla.	25	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	chloride ammonia.	30
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	iodine deod.	50	1 "	benzoic acid.	2 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" comp.	75	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	carbonate magnesia.	15
1 lb. liq.	"	1 00	9 "	bromide potash.	4 05
$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tinc.	citro-chlo. iron.	1 50	8 "	iodide potash.	24 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	tolu.	15	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	pinus canadensis,	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	curcuma.	25		red.	4 35
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	quinine.	15	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	pinus canadensis,	
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	fer. sulphate.	30		white.	1 70
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Donovan's sol.	15	2 "	ex. vanilla.	3 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	Towler's sol.	15	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	liq. pancreatin.	75
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	spts. chloroform.	20	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	sat. sal. iodide	
$3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. liq.	chloroform.	4 55		potash.	75
$6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. acid	acetate amm.	1 30	1 "	neutralizing cordial.	50
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	nitro-muriatic.	20	5 "	balsam copabia.	3 25
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	muriatic.	20	$4\frac{1}{4}$ "	cascara mixture.	4 95
$13\frac{1}{2}$ "	sulphuric.	1 60	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	toothache mixture.	40
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	nitric.	50	2 "	bismuth mixture.	80
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	acetic.	1 70	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	elixir cramp bark	
$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	aro. sulphuric.	2 25		comp.	45
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	phosphoric dil.	05	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Infusion digitalis.	05
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	nitro mur. dil.	05	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Infusion witch hazel.	05
1 "	muriatic dil.	18	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	par aldehyde.	3 75
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	sulphuric dil.	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	balsam Peru.	1 65
1 "	phos. U. S. P.	38	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	campho phenal.	1 90
$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	sulphurous.	20	6 "	gross corks, No. 14, XX.	13 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. callorium.		10	4 "	" " " " 12, XX.	8 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	liq. potassa.	10	8 "	" " " " 10, XX.	14 00
2 "	liq. chloride ammon.	60	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	salt mouth.	1 25
1 "	liq. bromide soda.	30	7 "	No. 8, XX.	12 25
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	spt. nitre sect.	1 25	6 "	" " " " 7, XX.	9 00
1 "	eather, acetic.	60	7 "	" " " " 6, XX.	8 75
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	Hoffman's anodine.	1 25	9 "	" " " " 5, XX.	4 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	creosote.	2 50	13 "	" " " " 4, XX.	9 75
10 "	carbolic acid.	3 50	14 "	" " " " 3, XX.	8 70
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	sol. cit. iron & quin.	75	17 "	" " " " 2, XX.	6 05
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	glycerine.	15	11 "	" " " " 1, XX.	5 50
1 "	turpentine.	15	8 "	" " " " 0, XX.	1 35

INVENTORY—Continued.

5 gross corks, No. 16, XX.	\$12 50	3/4 lb. eye balm.	\$ 75
5200 capsules, empty, No. 00	3 90	3 " mercurial ointment.	1 65
6000 " " No. 0,	4 50	4 oz. soap plaster	20
9000 " " No. 1,	6 75	1/2 lb. witch hazel ointment	20
8000 " " No. 2,	6 00	4 " camphor skin oint.	80
2500 " " No. 3,	1 90	6 " oxide zinc ointment	3 60
5000 " " No. 4,	3 75	5 " lanoline	3 75
1200 drug envelopes.	75	1 " fl. cosmoline.	20
3 lbs. black ink.	75	4 " German green soap.	65
1 " " Arnold's fluid.	65	1/2 " petrolene comp.	20
3/4 gentian U. S. P.	40	1 1/2 " belladonna ointment	1 50
1 ounce ox gall, pure	50	1 1/2 " sulphur	75
1 " cannabis India U.S.P.	55	4 oz. iodine	25
1/2 lbs. liq. styrax.	20	4 " resorcine	15
3 oz. extract dandelion.	40	1/2 " simple cerate	25
1/2 lb. " henbane	1 35	4 lbs. citrine	1 85
1/4 oz. " quercus	10	1 " lead plaster.	40
1/4 lb. " opium.	2 00	1 1/2 " diachylon ointment.	75
1 " " licorice.	30	1 " pile ointment	1 50
1 oz. " aloes	15	3 " rusci	1 50
1/2 lb. " veratrian.	70	2 " itch	40
1/2 " " conf. roses	20	2 " soap liniment	1 00
1/2 " " nux vomica	70	1/2 gal. linseed oil	20
5-12 doz. campho phenique.	3 30	4 " white liniment	4 00
1200 antiseptic tablets	1 25	4 " sweet oil.	5 00
5-12 doz. lithiated hydrangea	3 50	2 lbs. white vaseline	90
2 oz. caffeine.	1 20	13 " plain vaseline	3 25
3 " tannin.	45	8 1/2 " carbollized vaseline.	3 00
1 " extract pancreatis.	1 50	5 " prussiate pot. yel.	1 75
3 " pepsin in scales.	4 50	1 " Paris green	25
1 1/2 bot. pepsin glycerole.	1 40	1 1/4 " staranise seed.	35
1/2 lb. " sac. U. S. P.	1 00	1/2 " curcuma pwd.	20
1 " benzoate soda.	90	1 " washed sulphur.	15
1 " caliodian flcx.	2 30	1 " caraway seed.	20
2 " camphor mono bro.	4 30	1 " licorice root cut.	25
1/2 " salicylate bismuth.	1 40	1 " sandalwood pwd.	50
1/2 " licorice pwd. comp.	30	1 " calimur root pwd.	30
1/2 " boro. glyceride sol.	45	1 " winter green No. 20.	25
1/2 " snuff	20	2 " lobelia seed No. 40	80
5 " peroxide hydrogea		4 " licorice pwd. ex	1 40
U. S. P.	1 75	10 oz lycopodium pwd.	50
2 1/2 lbs. pwd. ex. dandelion.	12 50	2 lbs. senna leaves No. 20.	80
1 1/2 " aloes	7 50	5 1/2 " colchicum No. 20.	4 20
1 " nux vomica	5 00	1 " gum tragacanth.	90
3/4 " belladonna leaves	3 40	4 1/2 " gum catechu.	90
1/2 doz. medicine glasses.	25	1/2 " gutta percha chips.	95
1/2 lbs. corianda seed No. 40	10	2 " pale rose pwd. No. 30	2 50
1/2 " corydalis No. 40	10	1 1/2 " gualac wood No. 30.	45
1 " ground lemon peel	20	5 " Eng. valerian No. 60	1 00
1 " Irish moss	20	2 " nut galls pwd.	70
1 " elder flowers.	1 00	1/4 " squills No 20	10
4 " fox glove leaves.	25	2 " willow charc'l pwd.	30
3 1/2 " liq. pepsin	90	1 " burnt allum.	15
2 " diuretic mixt.	1 00	3/4 " tamarinds pulp.	25
4 " dyspepsia mixt.	80	3/4 " white precipitate.	80
4 1/2 " asthma mixt	2 25	7 " aconite root No. 60.	2 45
6 1/2 " astringent mixt.	3 25	1 thermometer fahrenheit	10
5 1/2 " chronic rhu. mixt.	5 50	6 lbs. oakum.	1 20
1 " neuralgic mixt.	50	2 " antiseptic jute.	70
1 1/2 " lobelia mixt	75	2 " syr. rhubarb.	1 00
1 " hypnotic mixt	75	2 " anodyne liniment.	70
10 " aromatic elixer.	5 00	4 " lime water.	40
1 " elixer curacao.	50	1 " rose water.	15
1 " spts. curacao.	50	1 " camphor water.	30
1/4 gross 2 oz. seamless tin		6 " codine mixt.	3 00
boxes.	25	5 " antiseptic wash.	50
1 3/4 gross 1 oz. seamless tin		1 " bitter tonic.	50
boxes.	1 15	4 gal. sol. saltz	65
3 gross 1/2 oz. seamless tin		1/2 " olive oil	75
boxes.	1 50	4 lbs. syr. stillingia comp	2 00
2 doz. Seidlitz powders.	80	4 1/2 bot. lime juice.	1 60
3 lbs. sliced rhubarb.	3 75	2 lbs. elix. adjuvans	1 00
5 " laundry soap	50	3 " tarax. comp.	1 50
2 " licorice root No. 30.	70	2 lbs. concentr'd w. hazel	70
3 " cardamon seed No. 40	3 75	1 1/2 " spt. orange comp.	1 50
1/2 " gentian root No. 40.	05	2 gal. extract malt	2 50
1 " red cinchona bark		1 lb. calc. magnes opt	60
No. 60.	65	1/2 " phosphorous	60
4 lbs. prickley ash berries.	1 60	1 1/4 " citrate magnes.	1 25
2 " blue mass	90	1/2 " coctneal cal.	15
2 oz. rose water ointment.	15	2 " sal. hypophos. comp	40
4 " amm. mercury ointm't	20	1/2 " balsam tolu	70
4 " tar ointment	20	1 1/2 " syr. yerba santa	75
4 " Wilkerson's ointment	20	1/4 " iodine liniment	20
1 lb. stramonium oint.	75	1 3/4 " silicate soda.	20

INVENTORY—Continued.

¼ lb.	elix. brom. potash	\$ 20
1 "	sol. glanber saltz...	10
12 "	balsam fir	40
2 ¼ "	colodiam	1 80
4 "	elix. ch. iron & strch	2 30
5 "	elixer cin. detan'd	3 75
5 "	" " iron	3 50
4 "	" " iron quinine	
	and strch	3 40
12 lbs.	syr. hematic	6 00
4 "	elix. cal. iron and bis.	
	and strch	2 60
1 ½ lbs.	syr. citric acid	75
7 "	syr. simplex	1 40
8 "	stronger water am.	65
3 "	oil origanum	1 35
4 ½ "	fresh hops	1 80
2 "	sage	1 40
2 "	mustard, ground	50
1 ½ "	liq. chlo. iron	20
1 "	sol. tolu	20
4 "	rheumatic mixt.	80
5 "	camphor mixt.	1 00
20	salt m. ½ gal. bot.	11 00
21 ½ gal.	tr. bottles	8 00
52 qt.	tr. bottles	14 00
33	pint tr. bottles	16 00
7 ½	pint tr. bottles	1 25
82	glass labies	8 00
2 ½ lbs.	salicylic acid	2 25
11 "	chloride ammonia	1 55
1 ¼ "	oil sweet almonds	1 05
½ "	" bitter almonds	20
½ "	" anise	1 05
1 ½ "	" bergamot	1 50
2 oz.	oil coriander	25
4 "	" bay	2 00
8 "	" cade	20
1 lb.	oil pennyroyal	1 50
½ "	" juniper	50
¾ "	" cloves	70
¾ "	" croton	60
3 ½ "	" cassia	4 15
1 ½ "	" cedar	1 15
½ "	" cubebs	1 10
1 "	" cajeput	85
½ "	" fennel	1 00
½ "	" caraway	1 00
¼ "	" eucalyptus	50
1 "	" erigeron	3 00
½ "	" citronella	35
1 "	" hemlock	75
1 ½ "	" lemon	1 25
1 "	" lavender flowers	3 00
½ "	" pimento	2 00
1 "	" spike	20
1 "	" worm seed	2 00
1 "	" stone black	80
2 oz.	oil ruscl	20
½ lbs.	oil bitter orange	3 00
6 oz.	oil sweet orange	1 00
4 "	" jasmin	90
3 "	" black pepper	20
8 "	" sassafras	20
2 "	" sandal wood	1 10
1 lb.	oil amber	50
¼ "	" venice turp.	15
½ "	" turpentine	20
½ "	tarbene	50
1 "	" liq. cit. am. stg.	35
1 "	" traumaticine	35
1 "	" sol. boroglyceride	1 25
1	oil stove, 2 burner	2 90
½	yard oil cloth	25
2	pkg. Seidletz pow. pa-	
	per blue	20
100	filters, 6 inch	30
400	" " 8 "	1 60
325	" " 12 "	50
100	" " 16 "	1 95
20	lbs. wrap. paper, white	1 60
30	" " Jap.	3 00
	tissue paper	25
1	doz. glass tubes	60
7	ft. rubber tubing	35

½ doz.	1 ½ in. varnish brsh.	\$ 45
2	1 inch varnish brushes	20
3	gal. turpentine	1 20
30	lbs. bicarbonate soda	7 50
7	gal. cod liver oil	8 75
1	" fish oil	75
95	lbs. glycerine	18 50
20	" sulphur	80
1	Clayton's stove	1 50
37	sponges	11 00
5	lbs. stillingia, No. 40	1 50
5	" arnica flowers, No. 40	1 50
15	" gentian, No. 40	1 80
10	" ergot, " 60	9 00
5	" pipisssewa, No. 40	1 00
10	" bitter orange, No. 40	2 00
5	" nux vomica, No. 20	1 25
3	" sarsaparilla, " 40	90
3	" blue flag, No. 40	75
10	" red cinchona	6 50
2 ½ "	" Va. snake root, No. 40	1 00
1	box chloride lime	4 00
8	lbs. sassafras	1 60
15	" wild chry. brk. No. 20	3 00
½	gal. emulsion cod liver oil	1 50
3	rubber sheets	3 75
3	stone jars, 1, 2, 3 gal.	50
6	lbs. muclage	2 50
25	" castile soap, white	3 75
15	" " mottled	1 80
8	gal. castor oil	8 80
3	evaporating dishes	4 50
2	lbs. liq. cosmoline	70
7	" lard	60
¾ "	" sulphate potash	05
½ "	" permanganate ptsh.	20
¾ "	" sol. perchloride iron	05
¾ "	" acetate zinc	10
¾ "	" sol. monseils	35
1 ½ "	" citrate iron	1 00
½ "	" feldspar	10
½ "	" salicylate iron	6 40
½ "	" sulphate iron cp	25
½ "	" ferrocyanuret iron	30
1	" phosphate sodium	25
2	" arsenic	20
½ "	" citrate iron & amm.	20
¾ "	" " quinine	1 80
½ "	" pyrogalic acid	1 90
1	" dried sulphate iron	15
½ "	" corrosive sublimate	50
½ "	" carbonate soda	05
2	" sulphate potash	80
¾ "	" cyniade	50
½ "	" pyrophosphate iron	5 60
2	oz. sulphate copper	05
4 ½	lbs. acitate lead	1 35
1	" red lead	10
¾ "	" citrate soda	2 15
4	" hyposulphite soda	5 80
3 ¾ "	" citrate potash	5 45
1 ½ "	" oleate mercury	5 50
1	1-6 oz. iodoform	40
8	" powdered columbo	15
1	lb. phosph. calc. precip.	2 60
1 ½ "	" salol	10 60
30	" gran. sugar	1 50
10	" flax seed	50
2	" belladonna pwd.	80
2	" fennel seed	70
1	" cinnamon bark	45
3	" cloves pwd.	75
2	" cinnamon pwd.	90
1	" cardamon seed	1 00
1	" alspice pwd.	25
2	" nutmegs	1 30
5	" paraffin	75
1	" orris root pwd.	1 30
¾ "	" cantharides pwd.	95
12	" aromatic pwd.	89
1	" charcoal pwd.	25
½ "	" cloves	20
½ "	" kaolin pwd.	05
5 ½ "	" bicarbonate potash	1 45
3	" oxide lead	3 00

INVENTORY—Continued.

1 lb.	sulphide soda	\$ 60	2 yds. surg.'s silk plaster,	
1 "	carb. potash	15	flesh	\$2 50
1½ "	caustic potash	60	1¾ yds. surg.'s silk plaster,	
1 "	hydroxide potash	40	black	2 35
3 "	hypophosphite pot.	4 20	½ yd. blister plaster	75
5¼ "	acetate potash	3 45	½ " cathartidial plaster	75
1 "	tannin	1 90	4 oz. chrysophanic acid	1 20
3 "	hypophosphite soda	7 20	3 " chrysarobin	60
3 "	calcium	4 20	500 Bland's pills	2 50
1 "	gum mastic	1 75	4100 iodide murc. yellow pills,	
½ "	caskarilla bark pwd	15	½ grain	8 20
½ "	Spanish flies	55	1000 biniodide murc. yel. pills,	
3 "	carbonate maqua	1 20	½ grain	2 00
½ "	peppermint leaves	25	1800 calcium pills, ½ grain	6 40
½ "	saffron flowers	35	500 strychnine pills, 1-30 gr.	1 00
2 "	kino pwd	2 00	1 doz. creosote pills from	
1 "	cubebs pwd	7 00	beech woods, ½ gr.	10
1 "	jalap pwd	4 80	135 calomel triturates, 1 gr.	1 35
¼ "	cochineal pwd.	65	2 oz. sulpho.phenate zinc	30
1 "	McAboy snuff	35	3 " aristal	4 40
1 "	colocynth ext. comp	2 00	1 " trional	1 00
2 "	calcium carb. precip	25	2 " beta naphthal.	30
1½ "	gambooge pwd.	1 20	2 " sulfonal	2 00
4 "	boracic acid pwd.	2 00	1 " aloin	15
4 "	benzoin pwd.	2 60	¾ " exalgine	1 05
5 "	borax pwd.	75	3½ " heavy oil wine	2 60
2 "	asafoetida pwd	1 20	3 " galacal	2 55
2 "	aloes pwd	1 35	1 bot. compress triturate	
2 "	salt peter pwd	70	apomorphia	1 25
3 "	gum shellac	1 65	2 " strichnine tablets,	
1½ "	Can. snake root pwd	65	hypodermic	05
1 "	pine tar	25	12 " morphine tablets,	
4 oz.	velarian root	40	hypodermic	75
6 lbs.	golden seal pwd	3 30	½ bot. morphine and atropine	
1 "	nut galls	35	tablets, hypo	05
1 "	gualac wood	75	1 bot. apomorphia tablets,	
20 "	cream tartar	6 00	hypodermic	05
3 "	resin	10	1 bot. philocarpine tablets,	
8 "	chalk comp	95	hypodermic	05
10 "	oxide zinc	4 70	3 sticks lunar caustic	35
5 "	sulphate calcium	1 00	20 oz codine sulphate	10 00
3 "	white wax	1 50	1 " cocaine	4 00
1 "	sweet orange peel,		1 " ext. male fern	35
	dried	20	2½ " amylen hyd.	1 25
10 "	sulphite soda	1 30	1½ " piperazine	5 95
3 "	elm bark pwd.	45	3 " ext. nux vomica	1 20
2 "	sulphate zinc	40	2 " leptandoln	90
2 "	tartaric acid pwd.	70	1 " aqueous opium	90
7 "	starch	70	1 " extract fox glove	40
2 "	cocoa butter	1 00	1 " aconite ext.	40
3 "	red pepper	1 20	2 " red iodide mercury	
6 "	sugar milk	1 80	powder	60
5 "	gum myrrh.	2 00	½ oz. veratria	30
5 "	red sanders	75	3½ " nitrate silver	3 10
4 "	lamp black	1 60	1 " valerianate amm.	30
4 oz.	anchusa tinctoria	40	1 " citrate lithium	35
6 "	ginger root	10	1 " agaracin	1 60
2 lbs.	spermaceta	50	1 dr. oil rose	1 25
1 "	gentian root	15	30 codine tablets	05
1 "	dandelion	30	1½ lbs. chloral hydrate	2 10
9½ "	salicylate soda	7 15	2½ " ether, stronger	3 10
1 "	blue vitral	10	3 " mercury	3 90
7 "	black antimony	60	10 drs. morphine sulphate	3 50
10 "	alum	20	4 " assitate	1 15
10 "	salt peter, crude	80	6 hypodermic needles	2 10
10 "	bicarbonate soda	2 50	6 lbs. bay rum	1 80
¾ "	bay leaves	10	1 " opium powder	3 25
5 "	gum guaiac	2 25	3 pts. stronger white wine	75
2 "	gum asafoetida	1 00	20 gal. whisky	60 00
95 oz.	quinine sulphate	21 55	8 gal. port wine	10 00
5 lbs.	French chalk	75	12 gal. alcohol	30 00
30 "	dental plaster	75	½ " sherry wine	65
20 "	gumarabic	15 00	5 oz. phenacetine	5 00
20 "	ground mustard	2 80	3 " antipyrine	4 20
15 "	sulphur precip	2 40	½ lb. acetanilid	80
7 "	blechromate potash	2 70	1½ gross homœopathic bots.	20
15 "	ammonia, carb	2 80	3 oz. quinine miniate	1 75
20 "	epsom saltz	40	3 " hypophosphite	2 40
2 lamps		75	2 " thymole	1 50
1 silk anklet		1 95	4 " menthal	2 20
1 lb. oil worm wood		4 58	½ " subcarbonate blsm.	10
1 " sea island twine		35	1½ " calomel	20
2 " oxalic acid		28	3 counter trays and miscel-	
1 gross turned-wood boxes		95	laneons mdse	25 00
10 gallon alcohol		24 00	2 drs. oleate copper	05

INVENTORY—Continued.

1 oz. hydrastin.....	\$ 50
1 " carmine No. 40.....	40
2 " verdigris.....	10
1 " red oxide iron.....	20
1 " sul. hydrastrin.....	50
2 " santoin.....	70
4 " valerianate soda.....	3 20
1 lb. resorcine.....	2 25
1 1/2 " ichthyal.....	12 00
1/2 " savine powder.....	75
1 " carbonate zinc.....	30
2 " bisulphate mercury.....	1 25
2 oz. salicylate soda.....	30
3 lbs prep. chalk.....	15
1 " subcarbonate iron.....	50
3 oz. phosphate iron.....	15
1/2 lb. hypophosphate iron.....	1 45
1 " carbonat creosote.....	65
1 " mercury with chalk.....	40
1 oz. valerianate zinc.....	30
2 " hydrocyanate iron.....	1 75
3 " gelseminum.....	10
1 " piperine.....	70
4 " tartrate soda.....	20
1/2 " calamine.....	10
2 " vichy salt.....	05
4 " iodine resublimed.....	1 00
3/4 lbs. iodide ammonia.....	5 40
1/2 " lactate iron.....	95
1 oz. tartrate pot. and iron	05
50 agaracin pills.....	25
4 oz. cit. bismuth & amm.	80
1 " ingluvin.....	25
1 lb. red precipitate.....	80
4 oz. citrate iron.....	50
1/2 " anti kamna.....	50
5 grs. plicarpine hydrochlorate.....	3 75
1 gr. hyoscin hyd'bromate	30
3 doz. oleate morphine.....	15
5 " apiol.....	40
6 " nitrate amyl.....	40
3 " yellow mercury ox.....	05
1 oz. iodol.....	50
1/2 " chromic acid.....	10
1/2 " iodide arsenic.....	30
1 dr. aconitine.....	1 00
1/2 oz. arseniate soda.....	10
2 " yellow sul mercury.....	60
1 " sulphate atropa.....	4 00
1 " hypophosphite stryc.....	2 00
1 " picric acid.....	05
1 1/2 " prussic acid dil.....	15
6 dr. sulphate strychnine.....	1 60
4 " manedrak ext. pwd.....	15
6 " calabar beans.....	20
4 " henbane.....	15
2 oz. iron, reduced.....	25
3 " iron ferrocyanide.....	35
1 " oxilate cerium.....	15
3/4 lbs. Monsel's salt.....	30
1/2 " tartar emetic.....	25
1 oz. oil camphor.....	05
2 " violet menthol.....	1 10
1 " pyok tannin.....	70
1 " naphthaline.....	15
1 " musk.....	40
6 " hypophosphite man-ganese.....	1 90
1 dr. oil orange flowers.....	60
1 oz. protolodide mercury.....	30
1 " sol. nitrate.....	30
1/2 " glacial asctic acid.....	10
6 dr. ergotin bonjean.....	35
2 oz. oil mustard.....	1 50
1 " elaterium.....	1 75
4 " gallic acid.....	65
1 lbs. Vienna costic.....	25
3 qt. bottles salt mouth.....	1 50
12 pt.....	4 20
20 1/2 pt.....	4 00
30 4 oz.....	4 50
8 2 oz.....	80

1 stone slab.....	\$3 00
1 medicine tray.....	2 50
5 2 lb. ointment jars.....	5 00
13 1 lb. ".....	9 75

\$2,169 78

FURNITURE IN HOSPITAL
WARDS A. B. & C.

94 iron bedsteads.....	376 00
9 mattresses.....	9 00
13 blankets (single).....	13 00
176 " (double).....	352 00
106 towels.....	10 60
92 tables.....	50 00
84 stools.....	21 00
126 pillow-ticks.....	12 60
143 tin cups.....	7 15
77 knives and forks.....	3 85
10 slates.....	1 00
63 spoons.....	2 15
66 cuspidors.....	6 60
20 brooms.....	4 00
4 lamps and chimneys.....	1 60
176 bed sheets.....	88 00
159 pillow-slips.....	15 90
13 plates (stoneware).....	1 30
10 chairs.....	5 00
3 dish-pans.....	1 50
2 dippers.....	30
107 bed-ticks.....	53 50
16 table-cloths.....	8 00
25 night buckets.....	10 00
13 wash pans.....	1 95
3 medicine trays.....	2 25
3 medicine cases.....	9 00
8 hand-grenades.....	4 00
2 hot water bottles, rubber	1 50
3 dust-pans.....	60
3 bath-tubs.....	30 00
3 wash-tubs.....	3 00
2 bed-pans.....	2 00
6 floor-mops.....	60
50 ft. linen hose, Worthless	
& Couplings.....	3 00
3 brass nozzles.....	4 50
2 water-coolers.....	1 50
4 thermometers.....	1 00
3 rubber bed-rings.....	3 00
3 prs. hand-straps.....	60
3 " ankle-straps.....	60
4 " body-straps.....	80
2 prs. shears.....	1 00
1 tin-plate.....	10
29 roller towels.....	3 65
6 keelers.....	90
1 sprinkler.....	50
2 clocks.....	3 00
2 wardrobes.....	9 00
1 pepper-box.....	05
2 kegs.....	50
4 jugs.....	40
20 cakes of soap.....	1 00
1 hand-muff.....	75
16 brass locks and keys.....	16 00
10 water-buckets.....	2 00
8 water-glasses.....	40
13 medicine glasses.....	50
3 household syringes.....	1 50
8 glass syringes.....	80
1 rubber syringe (ear).....	50
2 corkscrews.....	50
2 sponges.....	70
9 medicine droppers.....	45
3 stone-feeders.....	75
4 tin-feeders.....	40
1 lot medicine.....	9 00
1 desk.....	25
5 urin bottles.....	2 50
1 rubber throat spray.....	1 50
1 funnel, glass.....	10
4 wire bed-springs.....	5 00
1 funnel, tin.....	10
3 fever thermometers.....	3 75

INVENTORY—Continued.

20 fire brick tile at 5 cents..	\$10 00		2 rubber coats	\$4 00	
1500 fire brick tile at 10 cents.	150 00		4 potatoe forks	3 60	
8 fire brick tile at 30 cents.	2 40		2 " diggers	1 50	
2000 lbs. fire clay	5 00		4 rakes	1 20	
25 fire brick tile at 25 cents.	6 25		3 scythes	1 00	
500 octigon brick	5 00		4 sneads	1 60	
1 old hose	2 00		1 hay fork	25	
3 ice hooks	3 00		6 large baskets	1 20	
25,000 feet lumber at \$20	500 00		1 milk strainer	10	
1 babit saddle	1 00		1 " bucket	50	
1 gal. cylinder oil	40		200 feet pine lumber	3 60	
2 4-gal. oil cans	1 00		700 shingles	2 50	
2 drawing knives	50		25 window sash and glass ..	25 00	
30 kiln props	30 00		2 ice-hooks	1 00	
		\$8,589 80	2 tubs	1 00	
QUARRY-TOOLS, ETC.			7 barrels	1 00	
13 large drills	26 00		5 sacks corn	2 50	
35 small "	52 00		30 lbs. barb-wire	60	
1 samson-bar	8 00		2 breaking-plows, 14 inch.	14 00	
10 small crowbars	10 00		1 " " "	2 00	
13 stone-picks	13 00		1 garden cultivator	3 00	
5 stone-ham., Spaulding's.	5 00		1 " seeder	7 00	
15 macadam hammers	3 75		1 double-shovel plow	2 50	
8 sledge-hammers	8 00		2 double-tree and 4 single-		
1 lot plugs and feathers	6 00		trees	4 00	
6 stone-wedges	1 50		2 trestles	20	
2 sets chain-dogs	12 00		3 wheelbarrows	3 00	
2 monkey wrenches	1 50		½ ton coal	1 00	
5 iron trucks	20 00		6 cords wood	16 50	
3 water barrels, lined	9 00		1 grind-stone and frame ..	2 50	
2 hand barrels	3 00		1 buck-saw	50	
2 tubs	1 50		100 bushels parsnips	40 00	
10 buckets	4 00		1 harrow	4 00	
2 brooms	40		1 stretcher and 2 single-trs	1 50	
10 blocks and tackles	25 00		6 leather halters	7 50	
1 ice-saw	75		1400 pounds bran	7 00	
1 ice-hook	50		500 " ship stuff	3 00	
2 derricks (old)	50 00		2 tons hay	14 00	
1 " (new)	75 00		30 pounds paint	1 50	
500 ft new manilla 1½" rope	30 09		3 ladders	2 50	
500 " old "	20 00		3 paint buckets	1 00	
2 oil cans	50		150 brick	75	
8 iron rollers	2 00		30 shocks fodder	3 00	
3 tool-boxes	9 00		1 shot-gun	20 00	
3 brass-locks	3 00		1 Colt's revolver	10 00	
1 locker	2 00		6 cows (reg. Jersey)	360 00	
1 water-trough	2 00				\$649 25
2 steel squares	2 00		WATER-WORKS.		
30 wheelbarrows	90 00		2 boilers, 4 pumps and fix-		
20 " (broken)	20 00		tures, including pump-		
10 tin cups	50		house and reservoir	20000 00	
1 iron vise	1 50				20,000 00
10 stone bankers	20 00		STABLE.		
24 shovels	24 00		14 mules	1120 00	
2 tool-houses	40 00		3 horses	250 00	
2 stone-sheds	100 00		2 sets carriage harness (1		
300 yards macadam	300 00		new and 1 old)	60 00	
75 ft dressed stone 10"×10"	18 75		10 sets wagon harness	300 00	
8 door-sills 4½ ft.×10"×14"	16 00		2 " cart "	50 00	
90 feet pitch-face 10"×10"	22 50		1 man's saddle	6 00	
1 lot block and tackle	50 00		1 bridle	1 50	
		1,109 65	6 coal shovels	9 00	
STATE FARM.			8 wheelbarrows	24 00	
2 tool-boxes	2 00		20 curry combs	6 00	
1 set carpenter tools	25 00		1 spring wagon	75 00	
8 wood buckets	1 60		20 horse brushes	25 00	
40 lbs. nails	1 60		1 carriage	125 00	
1 sprinkler	50		15 harness, ropes & pulleys	11 25	
20 wheat sacks	3 00		4 pitch-forks	3 00	
36 bran sacks	1 50		9 rubber coats	31 50	
1 lantern	50		3 log-chains	2 09	
4 tin cups	20		1 wagon-jack	1 00	
1 crowbar	25		3 horse-covers	3 00	
3 axes	1 50		2 " blankets	4 00	
2 grubbing-hoes	1 50		50 lbs. barb wire	1 50	
4 picks	2 00		50 " axle-grease	8 75	
4 shovels	3 00		8 breast-yokes	12 00	
1 scoop shovel	75		1 grease-keg	25	
5 hoes	2 00		4 dirt-shovels	2 00	
2 stone hammers	1 00		1 lot straps, etc	7 50	
1 post-hole digger	1 25		2 weed scythes	1 50	

INVENTORY—Continued.

2 hatchets.....	\$1 00	FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
1 post-hole digger.....	1 50	1 fire engine.....	4750 00
1 hand-saw.....	3 00	1 hose carriage.....	500 00
1 buck-saw.....	75	500 ft. rubber hose, new.....	500 00
1 spade, 1 pick, 2 shovels.....	3 00	200 " " old.....	100 00
1 lot harness-tools.....	2 00	12 firemen's hats.....	30 00
1 brace and bit.....	2 00	1 stove and pipe.....	25 00
1 key-hole saw.....	50	1 iron bedstead & bedding.....	7 00
1 horse-syringe, large.....	2 00	1 nozzle.....	5 00
1 " " small.....	1 25	1 saw and square.....	1 50
2 pairs sheep-shears.....	1 00	1 scale beam.....	1 00
1 lot drags.....	2 00	7 spanners.....	3 50
3 hoof-cleaners.....	75	1 coal scuttle.....	50
6 bridle-bits.....	1 50	1 coal box.....	50
1 cupboard.....	5 00	1 shovel.....	50
1 oil-stone.....	50	2 tables.....	50
1 " can.....	10	2 chairs.....	50
5 zinc pads.....	2 25	1 lamp.....	50
3 sprinklers.....	1 00	1 bench.....	25
1 water-cooler.....	1 00	7 tons canal-coal.....	14 00
7 brooms.....	1 40	coke.....	64 50
4 1/2 barrels salt.....	5 65		
15 " Portland cement.....	45 00	PEST-HOUSE.	
1 cutting box.....	5 00	1200 ft. lightning-rod, new ..	24 00
1 hose-reel.....	9 00	1 wagon bed, new.....	10 00
3 cords wood.....	9 00	1 lot lightning-rod braces.....	10 00
1 ton coal.....	1 90	1 wire cable.....	2 00
1 piece iron pipe.....	3 00		
1 rock-hook, old rope and pulleys.....	25 00	POWER-HOUSE.	
275 burlap sacks.....	13 75	4 Heine safety boilers.....	20000 00
99 seamless sacks.....	16 20	2 pumps.....	767 50
1 lot tugs, belly-bands and harness.....	10 00	pipes, pipe-covering and fittings.....	12874 00
6 ice-hooks.....	7 50	1 water-heater.....	50 00
80 bu. corn.....	16 00	2 barrels.....	2 00
72 1/2 " oats.....	13 80	10 shovels.....	12 50
17,490 lbs. hay.....	89 70	4 slash-bars.....	3 60
1,000 " bran.....	40 00	14 cupboards.....	7 00
13,225 " straw.....	37 05	4 fire-hooks.....	4 00
1 coal-stove and pipe.....	10 00	4 " hose.....	4 00
1 chair.....	75	1 stove and pipe.....	25 00
1 stool.....	35	2 tables.....	1 00
1 desk.....	10 00	2 ladders, long.....	5 00
1 clock.....	4 00	3 " short.....	1 50
4 grain-measures.....	1 00	1 " iron.....	6 00
1 hanging-lamp, etc.....	75	1 anvil.....	5 00
4 water-buckets.....	1 00	4 chairs.....	2 00
1 keeler.....	25	2 lamps, reflectors and frames.....	10 00
2 tubs.....	1 00	4 wheelbarrows.....	12 00
1 lantern.....	1 00	4 coal hammers.....	2 00
1 gang-plow.....	20 00	30 extra flues for Heine boiler.....	75 60
2 sleighs.....	18 06	3/4 bbl. boiler compound.....	31 85
1 rope and pulley.....	2 50	4 brooms.....	60
1 water-trough.....	5 00	16 knives and forks.....	1 60
1 wash-basin.....	15	5 spoons.....	10
6 wood-buckets.....	1 25	21 tin plates.....	1 05
4 lap-ropes, cotton.....	3 40	30 " cups.....	1 50
2 " wool.....	6 00	5 brass locks.....	5 00
1 smoothing-plane.....	50	9 buckets.....	3 60
2 axes.....	2 00	2 2-gallon tin buckets.....	1 00
1 stove-boiler, iron.....	4 00	1 coffee-pot.....	25
3 benches.....	1 50	1 bench.....	50
1 coal-scuttle.....	50	70 ft. 3/4 rubber hose.....	17 50
50 feet rubber-hose & nozzle.....	2 75	25 " " old.....	6 25
1 wardrobe.....	8 00	1 ash rake.....	1 50
1 water-bucket, box and stand.....	1 00	50 ft. 2-inch rubber hose.....	37 50
7 gallons harness-oil.....	3 50	1 rabbit ladle.....	75
1 10-gallon oil-can.....	1 00	1 steel square.....	1 00
7 sets dump-boards.....	28 00	1 lined water-barrel.....	3 00
1 water-wagon.....	50 00	2 trestle and iron stirrups.....	1 50
20 halters.....	20 00	125 tons coal.....	250 00
2 scoop-shovels.....	1 50	112 ft. corrugated iron roof-ing.....	4 00
6 ladders.....	12 00	2 step-ladders.....	2 00
1 lot scrap-iron.....	5 00	2 tubs.....	2 00
1 ice-saw.....	1 00	2 picks.....	1 50
1 Fairbanks scales.....	200 00	1 vise.....	5 00
1 water-glass.....	05	2 Stillson wrenches.....	4 00
1 tin-cup.....	05	13-inch tube-expander.....	25 00
2 sets cart-harness.....	20 00		
7 " wagon.....	175 00		
1 rock-wagon.....	30 00		
	\$3.175 55		

INVENTORY—Continued.

2 pipe-cutters.	\$3 00		3 bolster cases.	\$1 50	
3 files.	1 50		8 pillow cases.	1 20	
3 hammers.	3 75		1 bolster (feather).	1 50	
12 fire-tools.	13 00		3 pillows (feather).	3 00	
7 cold chisels.	2 10		1 double blanket.	3 00	
			3 comforts.	4 50	
FEM. DEP'T—MATRON'S ROOM.		\$34,302 00	23 towels.	2 30	
					\$75 75
1 Brussell's carpet.	20 00		MATRON'S KITCHEN.		
1 sofa.	5 00		1 cook-stove and pipe.	10 00	
4 chairs, uphol'd., setee.	20 00		1 iron kettle.	50	
1 organ and stool.	35 00		3 dish-pans.	75	
1 wardrobe.	15 00		1 tea-pot (granite).	1 00	
2 marble-top stands.	16 00		3 granite stew-pans.	1 00	
4 window shades.	4 00		1 bread pan.	15	
4 " curtains, lace.	6 00		1 tea-pot (tin).	25	
1 letter-box.	50		2 tin cups.	10	
1 register and time-book.	3 00		1 gem pan.	40	
1 dresser and mirror.	25 00		1 butcher-knife.	50	
4 curtain-polls.	3 00		2 tea-strainers.	20	
1 bamboo rocker.	5 00		1 egg-beater.	15	
1 chair, upholstered.	12 00		1 iron fork, large.	15	
1 washstand.	4 00		1 hash-chopper.	25	
1 bowl and pitcher.	1 00		1 nutmeg grater.	15	
1 cuspidor.	75		2 skillets.	80	
		175 25	2 coffee pots.	50	
MATRON'S DINING-ROOM.			1 dust pan.	15	
1 extension table.	3 00		1 hatchet.	50	
2 chairs.	2 50		1 milk strainer.	20	
1 carpet & straw matting.	3 50		3 tin plates.	15	
1 sideboard.	25 00		1 ice-cream freezer.	30	
1 set knives & fork, plated.	5 00		1 cullander.	25	
6 tablespoons.	5 00		1 gallon bucket.	25	
6 teaspoons.	3 00		1 cake pan.	30	
1 sugarspoon.	1 50		3 stone crocks.	30	
1 butter-knife.	1 50		1 stone jar.	10	
16 napkins.	1 20		1 water bucket.	35	
3 table-cloths.	1 50		1 flour chest.	5 00	
3 pitchers.	1 25		1 sifter.	15	
1 molasses-pitcher.	40		1 rolling pin.	10	
6 tumblers.	60		1 kitchen safe.	2 00	
1 cake-stand.	60		1 chair.	25	
1 berry-bowl.	50		1 water-stand.	25	
9 glass berry dishes.	1 00		1 shovel.	25	
5 iron-stone china dishes.	50		1 ash-pan.	10	
1/2 doz. butter dishes.	60				27 90
5 pie plates.	75		FEM. DINING ROOM.		
7 breakfast plates.	1 10		50 tin plates.	2 50	
5 cups and saucers.	75		50 knives and forks.	5 00	
1 table set.	1 50		50 tin cups.	2 50	
2 preserve stands.	1 75		6 pepper and salt boxes.	30	
1 tooth-pick stand.	15		6 molasses pitchers.	60	
2 pickle dishes.	60		64 spoons.	3 20	
1 gravy dish.	50		17 tin trays.	3 40	
1 vegetable dish.	25		1 bread knife.	50	
3 meat platters.	1 75		2 dish pans.	1 00	
4 bowls.	75		12 coffee pots.	3 00	
2 tureens.	1 25		2 buckets.	75	
1 clock.	50		1 bread box.	1 00	
1 castor, pepper and salt.	2 00		6 dippers, small.	90	
		71 75	2 dippers, large.	60	
HALLWAY.			1 salt box.	50	
1 wardrobe.	10 00		3 tables.	11 00	
1 ice-box.	4 00		2 tables (patented).	20 00	
1 sofa.	5 00		6 bottles pepper sauce.	60	
1 strip matting.	1 00		2 scrub brushes.	30	
1 table-cloth.	50		1 bread sack.	20	
		20 50	5 benches.	7 50	
MATRON'S BED-ROOM.			5 stools.	1 50	
1 bedstead.	8 00		2 brooms.	40	
1 rocking chair.	1 25		1 floor mop.	20	
1 bed spring.	1 50		1 dust pan.	15	
1 mattress.	3 00		1 vinegar jug.	10	
1 washstand and mirror.	15 00				67 70
1 water set.	4 00		FEM. WORK ROOM.		
1 window curtain and pole.	1 00		10 Sterling sew. machines.	200 00	
1 lamp.	50		2 Singer sewing machines.	80 00	
1 wardrobe.	8 00		2 old machines.	10 00	
1 cuspidor.	1 00		3 tables.	8 00	
1 Brussell's carpet.	8 00		9 chairs.	9 00	
4 counterpanes.	5 00		1 writing desk.	3 00	
5 sheets.	2 50		14 pairs scissors.	7 00	

INVENTORY—Continued.

1 wardrobe.....	\$6 00
1 broom.....	20
1 dust pan.....	10
40 yards prison stripes.....	30 00
1 box 36 thread.....	40
1 box 50 thread.....	40
4 papers needles.....	20
6 thimbles.....	80
8½ gross buttons.....	2 55
100 yards domestic.....	8 00

FEMALE CHAPEL.

chap. stand, platform & Bible.....	5 00
2 stand tables.....	2 00
1 table.....	4 00
2 benches.....	2 00
1 guard stand.....	20 00
68 chairs.....	34 00
1 iron bedstead & bedding.....	8 00
1 water cooler.....	3 50
1 lamp.....	40
2 water buckets.....	80
1 broom.....	20
9 window shades.....	2 25
1 triangle.....	2 00
1 double blanket.....	2 00

FEMALE LAUNDRY.

2 doz. sad irons.....	9 60
5 ironing boards.....	1 25
6 wash-tubs.....	6 00
2 barrels.....	1 50
50 lbs. soap.....	1 50
1 clothes rack.....	2 00
1 stove.....	30 00
2 stoves, old.....	10 00
5 washboards.....	1 25
1 copper boiler.....	5 00
2 gross clothes pins.....	50
3 tables.....	1 50
1 bench.....	1 50

FEMALE HALL ENTRANCE.

1 stand table.....	50
2 hand-grenades.....	1 00
1 stair matting.....	3 00

FEMALE STORE ROOM.

4 brooms.....	80
4 floor-mops, cotton.....	60
1 wood-stove and pipe.....	18 00
1 mattress.....	2 00
1 bed-spring.....	1 00
1 single bedstead.....	4 00
1 stove-zinc.....	1 25
4 double blankets.....	8 00
8 hand-grenades.....	4 00
1 bread-steamer.....	15
2 keelers.....	40
1 kettle, iron.....	50
7 pans.....	70
5 window-screens.....	2 50
15 lbs. soap.....	45
1 canopy-bar.....	80
3 wood-buckets.....	1 20
1 night-bucket.....	20
1 hammer.....	15
1 galv. scoop.....	25
1 potato-masher, etc.....	20
1 slop-jar.....	50
1 pat. carpet-sweeper.....	1 50
1 small cake-pan.....	10
1 garden-hoe.....	10

FEMALE CELL BUILDING.

57 iron bedsteads.....	256 50
56 bed-ticks.....	28 00
92 double blankets.....	184 00
92 bed-sheets.....	86 80
92 pillow-cases.....	9 20
49 lamps.....	14 70

\$365 15

86 15

71 60

4 50

49 35

46 water-buckets.....	\$13 80
46 night-buckets.....	16 10
46 keelers.....	9 20
46 stand-tables.....	23 00
75 brass locks.....	75 00
53 tin-cups.....	2 65
1 water-barrel.....	1 00
2 coal-oil cans.....	1 00
92 suits clothes.....	460 00
11 tin-plates.....	55
46 pairs shoes.....	46 00
44 " slippers.....	22 00
1 triangle.....	2 00
1 stove and pipe.....	25 00
56 pillow-ticks.....	11 20
7 stools.....	1 75
54 chairs.....	27 00
46 towels.....	2 30
46 brooms.....	5 20
1 coal-box.....	1 00
46 combs.....	4 60
12 bath-buckets.....	1 80
1 table.....	1 00
8 cuspidors.....	80
3 sprinklers.....	75
2 floor-mops.....	20
100 feet rubber-hose.....	30 00
1 dish-pan.....	25
1 table.....	1 00
1 cupboard.....	1 00
1 ton coal.....	2 00
1 shovel and poker.....	50
46 slates.....	4 60

\$1,323 45

CELL BUILDING "A."

650 bed-ticks.....	455 00
156 brooms.....	31 20
1 bucket-rack.....	10 00
656 iron bedsteads.....	2624 00
4 benches, long.....	4 00
1 coal-box.....	2 00
1 clock.....	5 00
30 cupboards.....	60 00
39 desks.....	58 40
1071 double blankets.....	2142 00
231 single blankets.....	231 00
2 hall cupboards.....	6 00
1 " stove.....	25 00
1 " desk and table.....	20 00
2 chairs.....	1 00
1 gong.....	3 00
5 floor mops.....	1 00
1 dust-pan.....	15
152 keelers.....	22 80
152 lamps.....	53 20
3 " large, hall.....	2 25
2 mail-boxes.....	2 00
190 night-buckets.....	76 00
1 poker.....	25
675 pillow-ticks.....	67 50
1 register-board.....	10 00
158 stand-tables.....	79 00
306 stools.....	76 50
144 cuspidors.....	14 40
152 slates.....	15 20
800 towels.....	80 00
6 sprinklers.....	3 00
1 shovel.....	50
1 step-ladder.....	3 50
1 saw-dust box.....	5 00
139 tin cups.....	7 95
1 tool-chest.....	2 50
151 water buckets.....	45 30
105 wash tubs.....	105 00
8 water barrels.....	8 00
8 " cans.....	8 00
2 " tanks.....	16 00
1 wheelbarrow.....	3 50
1 hall stand.....	50
1 stone hammer.....	1 50
1 wash-stand and basin.....	1 50
1 hatchet.....	50
4 whitewash brushes.....	2 00
1 ink-stand.....	35

6,392 45

INVENTORY—Continued.

CELL BUILDING "B."					
438 bed-ticks	\$306 60		1 coal box	\$1 00	
250 brooms	50 00		2 benches	1 00	
396 bedsteads, iron	1386 00		1 hall bull's eye	1 50	
1 bucket rack	8 00		1 register-board	2 50	
1 bull's eye lamp	1 50		5 reflectors	5 00	
1 bench	50		1 hand-barrel	1 00	
1 coal box	1 00		1 " barrow	1 00	
237 cell locks	237 00		1 hall bell	1 50	
463 double blankets	926 00		2 shovels	1 00	
53 single blankets	53 00		1 saw-dust box	1 00	
1 hall gong	2 00		119 tin cups	5 95	
67 bath buckets	20 10		2 " buckets	1 00	
1 hall cupboard	50		2 water buckets, hall	70	
1 stove and pipe	15 00		6 " cans	9 00	
1 hall desk and table	10 00		1 " tank	6 00	
1 hall chair	50		3 whitewash brushes	1 50	
3 hall buckets	1 20		4 " buckets	1 20	
1 hand barrow	1 00		1 " barrel	1 00	
1 hand barrel	1 50		3 water-barrels	3 00	
4 hall mops	80		1 sprinkler	50	
1 hall dust-pan	15		1 coal-oil desk	1 00	
239 keelers	35 85		1 1-gallon coal-oil can	50	
236 lamps	82 60				\$1,343 05
8 lamps, large, hall	6 00		CELL BUILDING "D."		
2 ladders	2 00		610 bed-ticks	427 00	
6 lamp cases	6 00		332 brooms	66 40	
1 mail box	1 00		1 bucket rack	5 00	
243 night buckets	85 05		634 bedsteads, iron	509 20	
1 poker and shovel	50		1 bench	1 50	
434 pillow ticks	43 40		1 bull's eye lamp	1 50	
98 stand tables	50 00		1 book-case	1 00	
136 stools	27 20		2 coal-boxes	2 00	
50 cuspidors	5 00		320 brass locks	320 00	
116 slates	11 60		1 clock	3 50	
420 towels	43 00		738 double blankets	1476 00	
1 sprinkler	50		2 hall cupboards	4 00	
1 shovel	50		1 stove and pipe	30 00	
1 saw-dust box	25		1 desk	1 50	
239 tin cups	11 95		2 chairs	1 00	
236 water buckets	70 80		1 gong	1 00	
8 water cans	6 00		2 hand barrows	2 00	
1 wheelbarrow	3 00		6 hall mops	1 20	
1 water tank	6 00		1 dust-pan	15	
3 whitewash barrels	3 00		3 hall tables	3 00	
2 whitewash buckets	50		322 keelers	48 30	
1 whitewash brush	50		319 lamps	111 65	
16 tubs	16 00		5 " large	3 75	
5 water barrels	5 00		5 " cases	5 00	
1 1-gal. oil can	50		1 mail-box	1 50	
		\$3,546 05	325 night buckets	130 00	
CELL BUILDING "C."			2 stove-pokers	50	
193 bed-ticks	121 10		602 pillow-ticks	60 20	
182 bedsteads, iron	273 00		1 register board	10 00	
183 double blankets	363 00		3 reflectors	2 25	
202 pillow-ticks	20 20		266 stand-tables	133 00	
99 stand-tables	49 50		348 stools	87 00	
134 stools	30 50		323 blankets, single	323 00	
30 single blankets	30 00		312 cuspidors	81 20	
92 cuspidors	9 20		286 slates	28 60	
95 slates	9 50		744 towels	74 40	
234 towels	23 40		3 sprinklers	1 50	
109 brooms	21 80		4 shovels	2 40	
162 water-buckets	48 60		1 saw-dust box	50	
113 keelers	16 95		323 tin cups	16 15	
15 tin plates	75		394 water buckets	115 20	
111 lamps, small	38 85		3 wash-tubs	3 00	
4 " large, hall	1 60		11 water cans	11 00	
193 night buckets	77 20		6 " barrels	6 00	
1 mail-box	1 00		4 whitewash brushes	2 00	
1 stove-poker and shovel	50		6 " barrels	6 00	
3 hall tables	2 25		10 " buckets	3 00	
1 " dust-pan	15				4,077 05
4 " tubs	4 00		HALL "E."		
5 " mops	75		8 benches	12 00	
1 " gong	1 50		7 brooms	1 40	
2 " chairs	2 00		115 double bedsteads, wood	287 00	
12 " brooms	2 40		1 dust-pan	15	
1 " desk	2 50		310 double blankets	620 00	
1 " stove and pipe	15 00		124 single	124 00	
2 " cupboards	1 00		1 triangle	1 50	
1 " guard-stand	5 00		1 hammer	50	
119 cell locks	119 00		40 keelers	6 00	
			2 large lamps	1 50	

INNENTORY—Continued.

72 cuspidors.	\$7 20		9 awls	\$ 60
1 sprinkler	50		1 compass	10
7 tin cups	35		4 heel shavers	2 60
288 towels	28 80		1 rasp	25
4 wash-tubs	4 00		1 file	15
17 water-buckets	2 55		2 hammers	80
3 " barrels	3 00		1 measure	15
2 hall tables	4 00		1 shoulder stick	15
1 guard-stand	10 00		1 pair nippers	40
199 pillow-ticks	19 90		2 pairs pinchers	1 50
190 bed-ticks	119 00		1 eyelet set	1 25
2 bath-tubs, wood	2 00		1 eyelet punch	50
1 mail-box	50		1 feather knife	15
1 oil can	50		1 bench and vise	5 00
1 register board	2 00		1 clamp	75
4 floor mops	80		3 floats	1 50
2 scrub brushes	40		1 cutting board	25
1 whitewash brush	50		1 splitter	5 00
1 step-ladder	50		2 dozen pairs $\frac{1}{2}$ soles	2 40
1247 chains	623 50		20 pounds tacks	2 00
1 pulley and rope	1 50		1 quart pegs	10
20 brass locks	20 00		1 lot metal harness rep	8 00
61 slates	6 10		1 iron stand	50
		\$1,911 65	1 kit cobbler's t'ls & bench	4 00
SOAP FACTORY.			25 bot. stock for slippers	12 00
1400 lbs. soap, hard	42 00		2 cold-chisels	50
1500 " soft	45 00		1lea. gage	1 00
5 barrels	5 00		1 slack tub	50
12 soap molds	6 00		1 cuspidor	10
180 lbs. rosin	2 70		2 small cupboards	75
2 soap kettles, 75 gallons,			1 chair	50
125 gallons	175 00		1 broom	20
1 soap ladle	1 25			
1000 lbs. lye	50 00		UPPER DINING-ROOM.	
2 hammers	75		1264 plates	126 40
1 shovel	50		1312 knives	65 60
1 cold chisel	50		1264 forks	63 20
2 butcher-knives	75		1280 spoons	64 00
1 bucket	30		1240 tin cups	62 00
2 wheelbarrows	7 00		418 tin square-pans	83 60
2 tables	6 00		214 tin syrup-cans	21 40
2 tubs	2 00		214 tin coffee-pots	74 90
2 keelers	30		154 pepper-sauce bottles	15 40
1 broom	20		213 salt cellars	10 65
		345 25	213 pepper-boxes	10 65
PRISON LAUNDRY.			68 dish buckets	23 80
6 wash-kettles	120 00		10 water barrels	10 00
1 jacket-kettle	75 00		4 keelers	60
30 water barrels	30 00		27 dish paddles	1 35
1 ladle	75		4 dish trucks	8 00
5 wood mallets	1 25		32 scrub-brushes	6 40
13 wash-tubs	13 00		27 knife-boxes	2 70
7 buckets	2 10		28 pepper-boxes	2 80
4 clothes racks	1 00		14 salt-boxes	1 40
5 sad irons	2 25		28 soup dippers	8 40
3 cupboards	6 00		28 bread-pans	9 80
4 tables	4 00		2 " large	1 00
5 brass locks	5 00		90 shirts	36 00
2 shovels	1 00		90 pairs pants	90 00
16 wheelbarrows	48 00		1 guard stand	10 00
3 tin cups	15		30 window shades	30 00
2500 feet wire clothes line	3 00		2 wardrobes, large	10 00
5 dozen clothes pins	10		2 " small	4 00
1 stove and pipe	20 00		2 mirrors	1 50
1 water cooler	3 00		6 roller towels	1 80
2 chairs	1 00		90 dish	4 50
6 potato boxes	1 50		40 yards domestic	3 20
18 potato knives	2 70		1 bench	2 00
15 aprons	2 25		2 bread counters	10 00
5 cuspidors	50		1 brass gong	3 00
5 keelers	75		1 clock	15 00
2 lamps	1 00		6 lamps	4 50
5 brooms	1 00		5 chairs	2 50
1 sprinkler	50		2 washstands	1 00
1 ladder	1 50		2 steels	2 00
12 towels	1 20		2 large bread knives	2 00
1 potato scoop	1 25		6 butcher knives	3 00
1 potato dipper	1 00		2 galv. sinks	6 00
		351 75	28 cuspidors	2 80
SHOE SHOP.			1240 stools	310 00
36 pairs lasts	18 00		54 tables	540 00
2 round knives	1 50		27 dish-boards	2 70
			16 wash-tubs	16 00
			32 brooms	6 40

\$73 15

INVENTORY—Continued.

1 ladder ...	\$1 25		13 brooms ...	\$2 60	
1 tin basin ...	20		1 bread-spread (duck) ...	2 10	
14 dish-racks ...	42 00		61 shirts ...	18 30	
6 coffee kegs ...	9 00		45 aprons ...	4 50	
1 water-cooler ...	3 00		14 pairs pants ...	14 00	
30 table brushes ...	6 00		1 iron bed ...	3 50	
6 dust-pans ...	90		3 bed-ticks ...	2 10	
60 aprons ...	6 00		1 bread proof-room ...	50 00	
4 molasses-buckets, 7 gal. ...	6 00		1 coal sledge ...	1 00	
2 bread-scoops ...	30		2 smash bars ...	1 50	
		\$1,868 60	2 iron scrapers (furnace) ...	2 00	
LOWER DINING-ROOM.			1 yeast cullender ...	75	
650 tin plates ...	65 00		15-gallon oil can ...	1 25	
650 tin cups ...	32 50		4 10-gallon lard cans ...	4 00	
200 square pans ...	40 00		12 tub covers ...	6 00	
100 molasses cans ...	10 00		1 hatchet ...	50	
75 pepper boxes ...	7 50		1 axe ...	1 00	
75 salt cups (wood) ...	7 50		3 torch lamps ...	75	
75 pepper sauce ...	7 50		1 sifter frame ...	1 00	
14 bread pans ...	4 90		2 pairs pinchers ...	80	
31 wood buckets ...	9 80		1 truck ...	3 00	
650 knives ...	32 50		1 dough-pan ...	75	
650 forks ...	32 50		1 large pan rack ...	3 00	
650 spoons ...	32 50		4 6-gallon iron pans ...	6 00	
26 brooms ...	5 20		2 4- " " ...	2 50	
6 pan racks ...	18 00		2 clinker hooks ...	1 50	
1 wardrobe ...	5 00		1 steamer ...	25 00	
1 clock ...	7 00				\$2,950 05
25 tables ...	150 00		KITCHEN.		
1 cupboard ...	3 00		8 hand trucks ...	24 00	
2 bread counters ...	10 00		3 meat blocks ...	9 00	
2 bread blankets ...	4 00		1 carving table ...	15 00	
1 triangle ...	2 00		54 large bake pans ...	81 00	
1 guard stand ...	6 00		3 large meat cleavers ...	3 75	
7 butcher knives ...	3 50		1 small " " ...	1 00	
4 water barrels ...	4 00		2 meat forks ...	1 00	
6 large lamps ...	4 50		1 large cullender ...	50	
12 knife cases ...	1 20		7 large iron dippers ...	10 50	
600 stools ...	150 00		3 1-gal. iron cups ...	1 50	
12 soup dippers ...	12 00		3 steamers ...	25 00	
2 chairs ...	1 00		1 pepper machine ...	15 00	
1 table 4x2½ ...	2 00		1 hash machine ...	55 00	
1 steel ...	1 00		1 ice chest ...	150 00	
70 shirts ...	28 00		1 cupboard ...	2 00	
70 aprons ...	7 00		5 2-gal. tin pails ...	3 50	
28 pairs pants ...	28 00		2 3-gal. coffee pots ...	2 00	
26 bread cloths ...	5 20		1 cabbage knife ...	2 50	
4 mops ...	80		12 butcher knives ...	6 00	
14 scrub brushes ...	2 80		5 8-gal. cans ...	5 00	
2 meat boards ...	1 50		7 wood buckets ...	2 10	
1 wash stand ...	1 50		4 steels ...	4 00	
6 cuspidors ...	60		9 100-gal. steam kettles ...	2000 00	
		746 50	4 tubs ...	4 00	
BAKERY DEPARTMENT.			12 brooms ...	2 40	
3 Simpkin's bake ovens ...	2400 00		12 prs. pants ...	14 00	
2 bread-troughs, 15 ft. long ...	60 00		35 shirts ...	10 50	
1 " " 12 " " ...	4 00		35 aprons ...	3 50	
1 glass-front bread-case ...	30 00		1 tub trough ...	6 00	
1 flour-sifter ...	2 50		1 large wire meat shaver ...	1 25	
1 hand truck ...	3 00		25 perforated steamers ...	37 50	
7 yeast tubs ...	7 00		1 step ladder ...	1 50	
3 1-gallon iron cups ...	75		10 wheelbarrows ...	30 00	
4 2- " flour scoops ...	1 60		2 meat boards ...	3 00	
14- " earthen jar ...	40		2 large paddles, wood ...	20	
1 20- " kettle ...	50 00		1 large pan, rock ...	3 00	
2 large iron dippers ...	3 00		12 slop barrels ...	12 00	
4 chairs ...	2 00		4 potatoe mashers ...	40	
6 buckets ...	2 10		2 tub hooks ...	1 00	
1 strainer, small ...	75		12 tubs, new ...	12 00	
2 cupboards, small ...	4 00		1 slop wagon ...	40 00	
2 bread tables, 18 ft. long ...	12 00				2,601 60
3 " " 16 " " ...	15 00		SHOP NO. 1.		
1 clock, small (8-day) ...	5 00		221 keelers ...	33 15	
1 pair bread scales ...	2 50		226 towels ...	22 30	
3 scrapers, 10c ...	30		208 aprons ...	31 20	
1 moulding table ...	15 00		19 water buckets ...	5 75	
1 pan table, small ...	1 50		5 barrels ...	5 00	
3 baker's peel ...	3 00		4 tin sprinklers ...	2 00	
2 coal shovels ...	2 00		5 guard stands ...	50 00	
2 scoop shovels ...	2 00		5 chairs ...	5 00	
130 bake pans, large ...	65 00		3 gongs ...	9 00	
1365 pie-pans, small ...	68 25		2 bath tubs ...	20 00	
14 double blankets ...	28 00		13 tin cups ...	65	

INVENTORY—Continued.

SHOP NO. 9.					
52 keelers.....	\$7 80			2 No. 20, 500 yards gray thread @ 90c per doz....	\$1 80
1 tub.....	1 00			6 doz. No. 24, 600 yds. w. \$1	6 00
3 water buckets.....	90			13 doz. No. 36, 200 yds. w. 43 cts.....	5 59
25 cuspidors.....	2 50			4 1/2 doz. No. 36, 1,200 yds, black \$1 80.....	8 10
52 towels.....	5 20			30 boxes linen thread, 60c....	9 00
1 triangle.....	3 00			12 gt. gro. pants but., 90c....	10 80
2 sprinklers.....	80			3 gt. gro. coat but., 75c....	2 25
4 tin cups.....	20			1 gt. gro. vest but. 45c....	45
2 ladders.....	4 00			2000 hand needles, \$1.35 per m	2 70
1 chair.....	50			200 mch. needles, \$2.50 per c.	5 00
1 waste box.....	75			160 pairs mittens, 25c.....	40 00
20 tool and clothes closets..	40 00	\$66 65		1 lot tools & machine bx....	20 00
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.				50 towels, 6c.....	3 00
9 Singer machines.....	270 00			16 caps, 25c.....	4 00
2 water buckets.....	60			12 thimbles, 10c.....	1 20
4 brooms.....	80			8 tape lines, 10c.....	80
1 water barrel.....	1 00			1 box tailors' chalk.....	60
5 tin cups.....	25			30 lbs. manilla paper.....	1 20
1 water cooler.....	3 00			100 pairs slippers, 50c.....	50 00
9 roller towels.....	1 35			300 suits canton flannel underwear, 50c.....	150 00
1 towel rack.....	25			800 pr. osenburg draw., 25c....	200 00
2 desks.....	6 00			1 gr. gro. shirt buttons.....	2 42
1 case.....	10 00			175 yds. crash, 9c.....	15 75
4 shears (2 large).....	34 50			140 " Fr. elas. duck, 8 1/2 c....	11 90
5 stools.....	1 25			100 " silica, 9c.....	9 00
1 clothes chest.....	4 00			387 " Sea Is. shirting, 10c....	38 70
1 lot counters.....	12 00			303 " percal, 10c.....	30 30
9 pairs scissors.....	6 00			1 cutting table.....	12 00
2 benches.....	2 00				\$16,306 50
8 chairs.....	4 00			ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.	
3 brass locks.....	3 00			1 incandescent dynamo.....	1200 00
1 duster.....	35			1 " ".....	500 00
1 lamp and chimney.....	40			1 arc dynamo.....	750 00
1 dust pan.....	15			3 dynamo belts.....	80 00
Books and stationery.....	12 50			inc. line, lamps & fixtures.....	1750 00
4 tailor's work benches.....	20 00			arc light line.....	800 00
1 stove and pipe.....	30 00			switch b'd & instrum.....	205 00
1 coal box.....	2 00			1 outside lig'ng arrester.....	7 50
2 coal hods.....	2 00			wire & fitting in new cell building.....	215 00
1 coal shovel.....	50			1 arc light armature.....	175 00
1 hatchet and hammer.....	50			1 incandescent armature.....	200 00
10 cuspidors.....	1 00			4 stock cases.....	40 00
1 oil can.....	25			1 36-inch backers' fan.....	75 00
4 press boards.....	2 00			1 armature lighter.....	1 50
6 tailor's irons, 20 lbs. each	12 00			30 arc lamps.....	900 00
3 sleeve boards.....	75			1 Vol. Thomsons' dynamo ed. mch.....	5 00
1 cutting table.....	10 00			15-lbs. sold iron.....	1 25
1 gong.....	3 00			1 iron ladle.....	25
2 whisk brooms.....	35			1 alcohol lamp.....	25
7 tables.....	38 50			3 small oilers.....	50
184 yds. sebastico @ 90c.....	165 60			4 dip pans.....	95
543 " suiting No. 1 @ 60c....	325 80			1 pair climbers.....	1 90
125 " carrol @ 60c.....	75 00			72 double light brackets.....	10 97
47 " brigton cas @ 50c....	23 50			1 side body brackets.....	10 16
21 " thornbridge @ 60c....	12 60			1 step ladder.....	2 00
10 " orlander @ 45c.....	4 50			2 gasoline blowers.....	9 00
3 " rem suiting @ \$1.....	3 00			1 souldering furnace.....	1 00
100 " farmers' satin @ 9c....	9 00			1 wash tub.....	1 00
100 " 8-oz duck @ 7 1/2 c....	7 50			14 telephones com. with switch boards.....	200 00
125 " unblechd. shtg. @ 6 1/2 c	7 62			electric bells and buttons	86 00
80 " inter lining @ 11c.....	8 80			1 magneto bell.....	4 00
88 " B. muslin @ 5 1/2 c....	2 09			1 clock.....	2 00
122 " osinburg @ 9 1/2 c....	11 89			1 B. & S. wire gauge.....	1 50
2146 " stripes @ 67c.....	1457 82			5 lamp strands.....	30 00
100 " bunting @ 2c.....	2 00			1 set blocks and falls.....	4 50
4 bunches wadding.....	3 00			3 armature clamps.....	75
2 awnings (new).....	40			53 carbon holders.....	33 00
77 bed ticks.....	53 90			9 ceiling plates.....	45
131 Pillow-ticks.....	13 10			12 globe holders.....	21 00
3 gum coats @ \$2.25.....	13 50			1 pulley 8x12x1 9-16.....	2 50
23 aprons @ 15c.....	3 55			12 lamp bottoms.....	1 95
45 shirts (new) @ 35c.....	15 80			15 loop switches.....	30 00
25 double blankets @ \$2.40	50 00			4 lamp shades.....	1 00
3290 shirts (extra) @ 35c.....	551 50			1 wire spool.....	1 50
2215 coats @ \$2.50.....	5537 50			1 table.....	2 50
2290 pairs pants @ \$1 50.....	3435 00			3 chairs.....	1 50
2510 " shoes (new) @ \$1.80	3263 00				
57 prs. women's shoes @ 90c	51 30				
80 doz. socks @ 72c per doz	57 60				
1 " women's hose @ 82c	82				

INVENTORY—Continued.

4 buckets.....	\$ 60		1 lot pine lumber, old.....	\$35 00	
1000 carbons.....	6 00		1 snow plow.....	2 50	
1 lantern.....	1 25		5 coal boxes.....	5 00	
4 gross screws.....	1 00		1 charcoal box and lock.....	5 00	
5 lbs. brush copper.....	1 75		9 iron T. rails.....	5 00	
1 lot tools.....	25 00		1 lot corrugated iron.....	8 00	
1 lot machine screws.....	2 50		3 rock hand barrows.....	1 50	
1 lot arc. lamp fittings.....	5 00		3 window frames, old.....	3 00	
223 16-C. P. lamps.....	51 90		1 door frame.....	2 00	
16 arc. lamp hoods.....	2 40		1 saw-dust box.....	1 00	
85 small tin shades.....	2 50		2 trash boxes.....	2 00	
2 square lamp hoods.....	1 00		6 feet 4" iron pipe.....	50	
2 cross arms.....	50		1 iron lamp post.....	3 00	
150 lbs. scrap copper.....	7 50		13 16"×12" iron girders.....	46 80	
2 iron brackets.....	15		2 6"×10" ".....	4 00	
1 wood screw clamp.....	25		6 10" T. iron.....	15 00	
		\$26,935 68	6 wheelbarrows.....	15 00	
YARDMASTER'S OFFICE IN STOCKADE.			1 lot old gas pipe.....	5 00	
1 desk.....	5 00		1 12 ft. furnace scraper.....	1 50	
3 chairs.....	2 00		30 macadam hammers.....	4 50	
1 table.....	1 00		6 shovels.....	3 60	
1 wash stand and basin.....	1 00		2 picks.....	1 00	
1 clothes press.....	3 00		8 radiators.....	320 00	
1 water bucket.....	30		500 feet 1" steam pipe.....	40 00	
4 tin cups.....	20		2 barrels asbestos.....	20 00	
1 lamp.....	35				\$1,635 15
1/2 doz. prs. mittons.....	1 50		STONE SHED AND TOOLS.		
1 coal box.....	50		8 plumb bobs.....	1 20	
1 shovel, poker and tongs.....	50		8 plaster trowels.....	8 00	
1 hatchet.....	40		16 brick ".....	6 00	
2 stools.....	50		4 jointing ".....	3 00	
1 stove and pipe.....	5 00		4 floaters.....	3 00	
1 cuspidor.....	10		2 iron spirit levels.....	6 00	
		21 35	3 wood spirit levels.....	3 75	
STOCKADE GATE-HOUSE.			1 set block and tackle.....	5 00	
1 keeler.....	15		1 brick hammer.....	1 00	
4 buckets.....	1 20		2 " chisels.....	50	
1 tub.....	1 00		2 monkey-wrenches.....	2 50	
1 stove and pipe.....	5 00		1 claw-hammer.....	75	
2 chairs.....	1 00		1 stone-pick.....	1 00	
1 bench.....	50		9 auger-bits.....	2 25	
1 shovel.....	60		1 brace.....	2 25	
1 poker.....	15		2 squares.....	1 00	
2 extra suits.....	6 00		2 hand-saws.....	2 50	
2 " underwear.....	1 50		2 hatchets.....	2 00	
1 rubber coat.....	2 50		30 large squares.....	15 00	
1 hammer.....	40		8 small ".....	2 40	
1 hatchet.....	50		17 bevel ".....	12 75	
1 coal-box.....	50		255 tooth-chisels.....	51 00	
		21 00	30 " axes.....	15 00	
STOCKADE YARD.			37 bush hammers.....	46 25	
1 water cart.....	20 00		14 spauling hammers.....	14 00	
1 hose cart and reel.....	15 00		25 mash ".....	12 50	
200 feet 3" rubber hose.....	200 00		40 mallets.....	30 00	
2 garden hoes.....	50		216 points.....	43 20	
4 buckets.....	1 20		57 pitcher tools.....	42 75	
7 keelers.....	1 05		358 smooth chisels.....	71 60	
1 tub.....	1 00		7 scratch-awls.....	10 05	
1 lot sewer-pipe and joints.....	30 00		22 drills.....	11 00	
1 lot tiling.....	30 00		4 files.....	2 40	
1000 fire-brick.....	20 00		4 18-inch chisels.....	3 00	
4 water closets.....	20 00		3 mallet points.....	90	
5 lamps and posts.....	12 50		1 pinch-bar.....	25	
11 benches.....	11 00		1 hand-saw.....	1 25	
6 ladders.....	12 00		3 sets hooks.....	8 75	
5 kettles and frames.....	100 00		2 derricks, complete.....	250 00	
2 rollers (yard).....	25 00		2 tool-boxes & brass locks.....	6 00	
3 large iron castings.....	6 00		4 sets blocks.....	8 00	
75 loads macadam.....	75 00		1 lot 2-inch hand-rope.....	40 00	
1 trash furnace.....	15 00		10 mortar-hods.....	10 00	
30,000 old brick.....	105 00		10 brick ".....	10 00	
1 hand cart.....	15 00		2 grantold tools.....	5 00	
2 mortar boxes.....	5 00		2 " plasters tools.....	2 50	
1 elevator platform and frame.....	10 00		6 brick jointers.....	3 00	
30 loads gravel.....	30 00		7 spriters.....	3 50	
1000 trusses.....	250 00		1 stone-pick.....	2 00	
35 yards sand.....	35 00		5 crow-bars.....	10 00	
1 lot wood arches for doors and windows.....	25 00		16 wedges.....	1 60	
1 guard stand, new.....	15 00		1 pick.....	1 25	
			4 sledge-hammers.....	8 00	
			14 stone bankers.....	42 00	
			1 grind-stone.....	4 00	
			4 trucks.....	40 00	
			8 25-ft. steam pipe, 8 in.....	14 00	

INVENTORY—Continued.

212 " iron pillows.....	\$2 00	2 buckets.....	\$2 00
46 barrels Louisville cement @ \$1.30.....	59 80	6 tubs.....	6 00
40 barrels Portland cement @ \$3.55.....	142 00	2 water-coolers.....	2 00
44½ barrels pitch.....	245 55	6 old single trees.....	1 50
1 small coal stove.....	5 00	1 heel boxing machine.....	16 00
1 lot ¾-inch iron rods.....	10 00	1 wheel bench.....	2 00
2 large coal stoves & pipes.....	60 00	2 wagonmakers' benches and vises.....	20 00
40 rolls builders' tar paper.....	60 00	6 tressels.....	1 50
568 feet pitch-face, 12" @ 25c.....	142 00	5 hand-saws.....	10 00
505 " " 10 " ".....	126 50	3 drawing knives.....	2 00
147 " point " 19. 90c.....	132 30	5 braces and bits.....	12 00
19 window sills @ 90c.....	17 10	2 smoothing planes.....	1 00
62 square ft. 6 flagging @ 60c.....	37 20	2 jack planes.....	1 50
56 ft. ptd. ashley 8x6 @ 20c.....	11 20	2 fore ".....	2 00
26 pitch face 5x14 @ 20c.....	7 80	1 joint ".....	1 50
9 " " 16 @ 35c.....	3 05	2 oil stones.....	2 00
70 5-ft. steps @ \$1.....	70 00	6 steel squares.....	4 50
1 platform 5x5 ft.....	10 00	14 iron clamps.....	10 00
1 " 5½x4 ft.....	10 00	4 screw-drivers.....	1 60
1 engine bed 8½x3½.....	20 00	3 pairs compasses.....	1 20
1 " " 4x18.....	4 80	2 " calipers.....	80
1 step 4 ft.....	2 40	25 chisels, all sizes.....	15 00
		4 augers.....	3 50
		4 sets spokes.....	7 50
		4 sets fellows.....	12 00
		6 wheelbarrow handles.....	3 00
		2 hatchet handles.....	1 80
		10 axels.....	10 00
		10 bolsters.....	7 50
		10 keelers.....	1 50
		6 gouges.....	15 00
		3 wood mallets.....	1 50
		2 wheelbarrows, new.....	7 00
		1 " " old.....	2 00
		1 cast-iron swedge block.....	4 00
		300 ft. oak lumber.....	16 00
		500 ft. pine lumber.....	15 00
		3 wagon wheels.....	12 00
		5 " tressels.....	6 50
		18 circle irons.....	4 50
		1 paint mill.....	3 00
		1 set springs.....	1 50
		1 " axels.....	3 00
		1 " timkin springs.....	6 00
		1-2 " brewster springs.....	3 00
		12 hubs.....	12 00
		4 wagon seat springs.....	2 00
		2 iron axles.....	10 00
		1 gal. oil.....	25
		4 oil cans.....	1 00
		8 spring seats.....	4 00
		2 tin cups.....	10
		1 coal bucket.....	25
		1 wash basin.....	15
		10 towels.....	1 00
		½ ream sand paper.....	1 50
		4 aprons, leather.....	4 00
		1 knife and fork.....	10
		2 doz hub bands.....	4 00
		20 spring wagon braces.....	4 00
		6 thimble skeins.....	2 00
		2 hand axes.....	2 00
		1 pair tin shears.....	1 25
		2 pairs nippers.....	1 50
		1 lot miscellaneous wagon iron.....	10 00
		2 iron rests.....	2 00
		1 lot miscel. wrenches, etc.....	50 00
		20 heading tools.....	10 00
		100 lbs. Silgo iron.....	4 50
		150 " toe calk, steel.....	4 50
		1 bench lathe.....	1 50
		250 ¾-20" bolts.....	50 00
		100 bush, blacksmith coal.....	25 00
		2000 lbs. common coal.....	2 00
		1 lot hickory wagon timb.....	4 00
		2 carriage wheels.....	1 50
		3 wagon ".....	6 00
		2 buggy shafts.....	3 00
		1 sprinkler.....	50
		10 prs. working pants.....	10 00
		1 slate.....	10
		10 shirts.....	3 50

\$2,090 80

\$1.165 80

INVENTORY—Continued.

ICE TOOLS.					
2 ice saws.....	\$3 00				
1 ice plow.....	20 00				
85 prs. ice hooks.....	20 00				
8 spike polls.....	6 00				
		\$49 00			
BROOM DEPARTMENT.					
1 broom tier.....	5 00				
1 " press.....	5 00				
1 lot tools.....	2 50				
30 lbs. broom wire.....	1 50				
33 " twine.....	11 00				
3 doz. brooms.....	6 00				
		31 00			
COOPER SHOP.					
50 night buckets.....	20 00				
10 keelers.....	1 50				
25 water buckets.....	7 50				
2 blocks.....	2 00				
5 bundles hoop iron.....	16 25				
500 barrel headings.....	17 50				
70 barrels.....	52 50				
2 backing knives.....	1 00				
2 hallon knives.....	1 25				
2 spoke shaves.....	1 25				
4 braces and bits.....	6 00				
1 flagging iron.....	1 00				
1 oil stone.....	1 00				
2 compasses.....	1 00				
2 gauges.....	30				
2 steel squares.....	2 00				
1 try square.....	50				
2 cold chisels.....	60				
1 bundle wire.....	1 25				
25 scrub brushes.....	50				
1 stove and pipe.....	30 00				
4 rivet punches.....	40				
2 augers.....	1 00				
4 cooper adges.....	4 00				
2 paint brushes.....	1 50				
2 hand saws.....	3 00				
2 oil cans.....	1 00				
2 bucket krogas.....	2 00				
2 barrel krogas.....	2 50				
2 champlin knives.....	1 50				
2 stave jointers.....	3 00				
2 work benches and vises.....	20 00				
2 shaving horses.....	5 00				
1 hammer.....	50				
2 broad axes.....	4 50				
3 steel drivers.....	75				
2 paring knives.....	2 00				
4 floating knives.....	2 00				
2 round plains.....	2 00				
8 chime cutters.....	4 00				
		224 55			
ROUND GATE HOUSE.					
1 stove and pipe.....	5 00				
1 cuspidor.....	10				
1 chair.....	50				
2 stools.....	50				
3 tin cups.....	15				
1 iron chair.....	3 00				
1 hatchet.....	25				
2 lamps.....	1 00				
1 bucket.....	30				
2 sla es.....	20				
1 duster.....	10				
1 keeler.....	15				
1 broom.....	20				
		11 45			
HOSPITAL FIRE DOORS.					
1 stove and pipe.....	5 00				
1 radiator.....	30 00				
8 buckets.....	2 40				
2 keelers.....	30				
2 barrels.....	2 00				
1 coal-box, shovel and poker.....	1 00				
1 table.....	1 00				
1 lamp frame.....	\$1 50				
2 stand tables.....	1 00				
2 oil cans.....	50				
5 shovels and 2 picks.....	4 50				
1 large coal shovel.....	1 25				
1 iron ladder.....	5 00				
10 small coal grates.....	5 00				
5 grate-supporters.....	2 50				
5 tin cups.....	25				
1 brass lock.....	1 00				
1 hatchet.....	25				
5 macadam hammers.....	1 25				
1 cold chisel.....	35				
2 forks, knives and spoon.....	25				
1 hand saw.....	1 25				
1 claw hammer.....	60				
2 chairs.....	50				
1 stool.....	25				
1 pair pinchers.....	40				
2 brooms.....	40				
2 coats.....	5 00				
2 pairs pants.....	2 00				
2 shirts.....	70				
2 wheelbarrows.....	6 00				
2 benches.....	2 00				
				\$85 40	
CARPENTER SHOP.					
6 work-benches.....	51 00				
4 tool-chests.....	24 00				
1 wood buzz-saw frame.....	15 00				
1 band-saw and saws.....	125 00				
1 turning-lathe.....	30 00				
1 foot-power morticer.....	30 00				
1 grindstone, complete.....	8 00				
3 stoves and pipe.....	70 00				
2 foot adz.....	3 00				
6 hand tool-boxes.....	3 00				
10 circular saws.....	15 00				
1 set hollows and rounds.....	4 50				
2 extension-bits.....	3 50				
8 carpenter-horses.....	4 00				
3 door-clamps.....	4 00				
10 keelers.....	1 50				
2 wash-pans.....	50				
1 desk.....	10 00				
5 closets.....	30 00				
7 buckets.....	2 10				
9 iron hand-clamps.....	2 25				
4 carriage-maker's clamps.....	1 00				
1 set turning tools.....	9 00				
14 fore-plains.....	21 00				
14 jack-plains.....	14 00				
12 smoothing-plains.....	7 20				
5 iron block-plains.....	5 00				
1 " plow-plain and bits.....	4 50				
2 wood plow-plains & bits.....	6 00				
2 flisters.....	1 50				
4 rebate-plains.....	1 60				
1 iron rebate-plain.....	2 00				
2 sash-plains.....	1 75				
16 hand-saws.....	20 00				
9 rip-saws.....	13 50				
5 back-saws.....	5 75				
6 compass-saws.....	3 00				
7 steel framing squares.....	5 60				
8 bevel squares.....	4 00				
12 try squares.....	4 80				
9 claw-hammers.....	8 55				
6 braces.....	11 40				
6 sets auger-bits.....	18 00				
18 gouges.....	3 75				
112 doz. nail-sets.....	1 15				
9 drawing-knives.....	8 00				
3 spoke-shaves.....	9 00				
12 hand screw-drivers.....	4 80				
1 doz. brace-bit screw driv.....	1 50				
2 " 2-foot rules.....	3 60				
9 Arkansas oil-stones.....	10 00				
1 cast-iron glue heater.....	4 00				
4 glue pots.....	1 00				
1 doz. counter-sinks.....	1 50				
10 hatchets.....	9 00				
6 doz. firmer chisels.....	36 00				
4 framing chisels.....	2 00				

INVENTORY—Continued.

8 brick chisels.....	\$2 00				LIBRARY.		
2 steel crowbars.....	2 00				4 double book shelves....	\$40 00	
8 pairs compasses.....	2 00				1 single book shelf.....	5 00	
3 tool holders and tools...	3 75				1 sofa.....	8 00	
1 hand boring machine and 3 augers.....	5 00				11 chairs.....	5 50	
6 spirit levels.....	2 25				1 deal table.....	4 00	
4 augers and handles.....	3 00				1 small table & book-case..	8 00	
1 doz. plain irons.....	3 00				1 small table.....	2 00	
6 long auger-bits.....	1 50				1 letter press.....	6 00	
8 small oilers.....	1 20				3 brooms.....	60	
2 large oilers.....	30				4 water buckets.....	1 20	
30 small gimlet bits.....	1 50				2 night ".....	80	
4 saw clamps.....	3 00				2 tubs.....	2 00	
2 step-ladders.....	3 00				3 keelies.....	45	
8 short ladders.....	14 00				4 tin cups.....	20	
1 portable scaffold.....	6 00				2 lamps.....	70	
2 drawing boards.....	3 00				1 waste paper basket.....	50	
2000 feet lumber.....	60 00				1 water picher & glass....	60	
27 kegs nails.....	94 50				5 cuspidors.....	50	
50 lbs. steel wire brads.....	2 25				1 clock.....	25 00	
60 gross screws.....	24 00				1 duster and pan.....	35	
1 chain bolt.....	2 40				1 step-ladder.....	1 50	
1½ doz. foot bolts.....	1 20				1 organ.....	15 00	
38 pair strap hinges.....	9 50				1 organ platform.....	1 00	
4 doz. pairs narrow butts..	3 60				1 organ stool.....	1 00	
2 reams sand-paper.....	3 00				5 iron bedsteads.....	22 50	
5 locks.....	3 75				5 bed-ticks.....	3 50	
4 dozen files.....	6 00				18 double blankets.....	36 00	
			\$967 50		5 pillow-ticks.....	75	
PAINT SHOP.					8 pieces of carpet.....	4 00	
35 boxes glass.....	122 00				2 flower stands.....	4 00	
200 lbs. white lead.....	16 00				1 mop.....	15	
50 " venetian red.....	1 50				1 roll of wrapping paper..	1 00	
10 " assorted colors.....	5 00				1 pair scissors.....	60	
1 gal. copal varnish.....	1 50				1 marking stamp.....	50	
1 " shellac.....	1 25				1 thermometer.....	35	
1 lot paint brushes.....	4 00				1000 readers at 20c.....	200 00	
1 lot buckets and cups.....	5 00				700 Webster's dic. at 70c..	490 00	
Grainer's tools.....	5 00				300 geographies at 80c.....	240 00	
			161 25		400 grammars at 30c.....	120 00	
TIN SHOP.					600 arithmetics at 40c.....	240 00	
7 gross tinned B. K ears..	8 05				500 spelling books at 12c... 1500 bibles at \$1.....	60 80 1500 00	
1200 boxes assorted rivets ..	4 50				500 testaments at 10c.....	50 00	
2 gross zinc can screens.....	2 10				500 song books at 10c.....	50 00	
1½ bx. xxx B. tin, 14x20.....	15 00				50 copy books at 7c.....	3 50	
¾ " I C lead tin, 20x28.....	6 00				20 Latin&Greek wks. at \$1.50	30 00	
15 lbs. salder.....	2 25				6 bookkeepers man. at \$1.50	9 00	
4 bundles wire, 200 lbs.....	8 00				1000 slate pencils at 5c.....	50 00	
5 sheets galv. iron 28"x36".	6 30				40 German school books.....	8 00	
30 lbs. lead.....	1 50				2 library records.....	2 25	
1 wiring machine.....	14 00				10 tablets.....	50	
1 setting down machine.....	5 00				40 blue lead pencils.....	4 00	
2 turning machines.....	10 00				15 black ".....	75	
2 burning machines.....	10 00				40 penholders.....	2 00	
4 standards.....	3 00				100 steel pens.....	25	
1 heading machine.....	15 00				50 hymn books at 10c.....	5 00	
1 former.....	15 00				80 German books at 45c.....	32 00	
1 sheet-iron folding mch.....	5 00				40 French books at 50c.....	20 00	
3 steel gutter rods.....	3 00				350 religious works.....	216 00	
3 pairs bench shears.....	15 00				200 histories.....	200 00	
4 " hand snips.....	4 00				225 biographical works.....	225 00	
3 setting hammers.....	2 00				150 travels and adventures..	100 00	
1 lot bench stakes & stools...	35 00				75 poetical works.....	45 00	
1 lot punches & benchtools	5 00				80 science and philosophy..	100 00	
2 fire pots.....	2 00				100 social and political.....	110 00	
4 soldering coppers.....	4 25				475 fiction at 75c.....	356 25	
1 tin-folding machine.....	15 00				15 wit and humor.....	22 50	
			215 15		500 general literature.....	300 00	
CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE.					80 encyclopaedias and law books at \$1.50.....	120 00	
1 pulpit.....	20 00				1000 mis. works at 25c.....	250 00	
1 " bible.....	2 50						
3 chairs (upholstered).....	9 00						
1 sofa.....	8 00						
1 Brussell's carpet.....	18 75						
1 desk.....	5 00						
1 washstand.....	4 00						
1 wash basin.....	15						
1 roller and towel.....	50						
1 cuspidor.....	10						
2 window curtains.....	1 50						
2 dusters.....	50						
			70 00				
					PUMP-HOUSE.		
					18 shackles.....	27 00	
					3 balls and chains.....	9 00	
					1 hatchet.....	50	
					2 hammers.....	70	
					3 prs. plncers.....	1 50	
					1 " lamp scissors.....	40	
					1 chisel.....	25	
					2 cold-chisels.....	65	
					1 punch.....	35	

INVENTORY—Continued.

1 pair compasses.....	\$ 50	6" monkey-wrenches...	\$1 80
1 screw-driver.....	40	15 hammers.....	12 00
1 lot files.....	1 50	4 sledge-hammers.....	8 00
1 mallet.....	2 00	1 plain chuck.....	15 00
2 5-gal. oil cans.....	2 00	3 pipe vises.....	80 00
4 gal. coal oil.....	60	lot pipes taps & wrenches	60 00
1 machine oil can.....	35	lot reamers.....	10 00
2 1-gal. oil cans.....	70	2 No. 3 die plates.....	17 50
1 lantern.....	1 25	2 " 2 ".....	6 30
4 lamps and 2 reflectors.....	4 50	1 " 1½ ".....	2 10
1 monkey wrench.....	1 00	1 " 1 ".....	2 10
4 pairs hose spanners.....	3 00	1 " 4 cutter.....	7 00
1 hydrant wrench.....	25	4 " 3 ".....	12 00
1 packing hook.....	15	3 " 2 ".....	6 30
2 valve keys.....	60	3 " 1 ".....	6 00
4 socket wrenches.....	3 00	2 pairs 37" brock tongs.....	7 30
3 S wrenches.....	1 20	11 pairs chain tongs.....	75 00
4 brass nozzles.....	12 50	4 " extension tongs.....	33 00
1 pitch fork.....	50	10 " common tongs.....	12 00
1 shovel.....	75	4 36" Stilson tongs.....	24 00
50 ft. 2½-in. rubber hose.....	62 50	5 24" ".....	15 00
3 water buckets.....	90	5 18" ".....	10 00
2 tin cups.....	10	5 14" ".....	7 50
1 night bucket.....	40	1 lot pipe taps.....	45 00
1 keeler.....	15	2 3" pipe dies.....	6 30
1 broom.....	20	5 2½" ".....	15 75
1 steel square.....	75	6 2" ".....	7 32
1 hand saw.....	2 50	19 1½" ".....	16 00
1 gum coat.....	2 25	8 1¼" ".....	6 95
1 lb. asbestos packing.....	30	23 1" ".....	16 10
2 step-ladders.....	2 50	7 ¾" ".....	4 90
1 wash tub.....	1 00	9 ½" ".....	4 68
3 wire screen doors.....	4 50	6 ¼" ".....	3 15
8 " windows.....	6 00	1 38"×16" pulley.....	7 00
2 scrub brushes.....	30	1 34"×14" ".....	6 00
1 table.....	75	1 32"×16" ".....	6 50
1 iron bedstead.....	4 50	1 24"×12" ".....	3 00
2 torches.....	50	1 24"×8" ".....	2 50
3 brackets.....	75	2 18"×6" ".....	4 00
1 25-lb. weight.....	75	1 12"×10" ".....	1 75
1 bureau.....	3 00	1 lot brass castings.....	50 00
3 towels.....	30	75 feet 1½" hose.....	36 00
1 pair pants.....	1 00	1 lot old shaftings.....	50 00
1 coat.....	2 00	1 " castings for brick	
1 pair boots.....	2 50	machine.....	35 00
1 bed-tick.....	70	23 sets hanger boxes.....	17 25
3 double blankets.....	6 00	8 " flat ".....	9 20
1 pillow-tick.....	10	24 forks for hangers.....	24 00
1 tool chest.....	10 00	15 pairs flange couplings.....	75 00
MACHINE SHOP TOOLS, ETC.		3 " clamp.....	13 50
1 30"×22" lathe.....	1600 00	3 collars for shafting.....	6 00
1 20"×9" ".....	300 00	1 lot oil cans and cups.....	15 00
1 16"×8" ".....	350 00	1 disc for valves.....	8 90
1 drill press.....	200 00	500 lbs. old brass.....	50 00
1 shaper.....	330 00	735 grate bars for boilers.....	168 75
1 planer.....	650 00	10 " stoves.....	3 00
1 pipe machine.....	308 75	25 " kitchen.....	6 50
1 lot pulleys, belts & shaft.....	160 00	45,000 lbs. cast iron.....	135 00
1 grindstone.....	15 00	90 " asbestos packing.....	31 50
1 facing mill.....	10 00	1 lot water glasses and	
1 emory wheel.....	10 00	washers.....	7 00
1 engine.....	160 00	1 lot tap & set large screws	
blacksmith forge & tools.....	75 00	1 " bolts, nuts & washers	50 00
6 jack-screws.....	30 00	1200 lbs. pig lead.....	48 00
lot small tools for lathes.....	125 00	12 tons " iron.....	192 00
1 lot clamps, dogs and		50 lbs. blank keys.....	10 00
mandrels.....	20 00	1200 " machine steel.....	24 00
1 lot drills.....	45 00	100 " sheet packing.....	50 06
1 shaft straightener.....	50 00	2400 " wrought iron.....	42 00
1 indicator.....	45 00	100 " babbit metal.....	8 00
machinest taps and dies.....	110 00	1 lot brass seats, stems &	
6 vises.....	42 00	valves for pumps.....	50 00
5 baring bars.....	125 00	3 side R. H. lace leather.....	18 00
10 ratchets.....	50 00	10 ft. 15' double R. H. belt.....	30 00
1 lot chisels.....	20 00	13 " 16" ".....	33 80
1 lot files.....	5 00	60 " 12" ".....	112 80
1 pair of scales.....	30 00	100 " 4" ".....	60 00
1 boiler punch.....	50 00	40 " 3" ".....	17 60
25 " tubes.....	12 50	8 man-head gaskets.....	4 00
1 " expander.....	25 00	600 hand hold ".....	6 00
3 22" monkey-wrenches.....	4 50	4 ladles.....	4 00
10 12" ".....	7 20	1 plumbers furnace.....	5 00
5 5" ".....	2 00	1 large wardrobe.....	15 00
		1 large stock and tool case.....	20 00

INVENTORY—Continued.

FOUNDRY.			
cupalo, flasks, patterns, saddles and tools.	1200 00	1 cupboard .	\$4 00
27 keelers .	4 05	1 cot and bedding .	5 00
2 desks .	10 00	1 clock .	5 00
27 extra coats .	54 00	55 doz. files, all sizes .	82 50
27 " prs. pants .	27 00	5 putty knives .	1 00
27 " caps .	8 10	7 glass-cutters .	85
27 " shirts .	9 45	18 lamp-trimmers .	5 40
1 large closet .	10 00	13 prs. scissors .	7 75
1 lot old valves .	178 20	15 2-foot rules .	1 00
new valves .	936 70	5 pairs hair-clippers .	10 00
nipples .	102 10	5 punches .	40
elbows .	233 39	92 gross screws, all sizes .	9 20
tees .	130 42	20 razors .	24 50
flanges .	130 85	1 doz. barber combs .	2 40
couplings .	87 59	4 barbers' hones .	2 40
plugs .	20 65	35 butcher knives .	32 00
bushings .	32 45	12 cell locks .	12 00
unions .	25 60	4 doz. lead pencils .	1 40
45 degree elbows .	19 55	2 " carpenters' pencils .	1 00
street elbows .	44 00	7 " rivet sets .	2 80
return bends .	16 85	3 paint brushes .	3 00
lock nuts .	23 00	1 dauber brush .	15
ceiling flats .	3 00	20 boxes T. M. blacking .	1 65
pipe rests .	3 30	4 sticks cosmetic .	25
steam pipe .	849 65	6 sash tools .	1 20
1 lot water and rail pipe and fittings .	75 00	30 bars shaving soap .	5 25
		4 doz. toilet .	2 80
		17 " table knives .	8 50
		14 " " forks .	7 00
		48 " " spoons .	14 40
		3 packages tinned rivets .	2 35
		4 " " blk. iron .	1 25
		12 " " glazier points .	60
		36 " " carpet tacks .	1 80
		1 keg nails .	2 50
		10 quire emory cloth .	4 50
		2 brick trowels .	2 00
		1 scoop shovel .	75
		1 doz. picks .	3 25
		15 " " brooms .	18 00
		2 bung borers .	1 50
		17 torches .	2 00
		4 funnels .	60
		4 dinner buckets .	1 00
		1 soup ladle .	60
		350 pepper boxes .	7 00
		114 tin plates .	10 40
		42 cell cups .	2 10
		12 pint cups .	72
		4 gallon cups .	1 00
		17 molasses cans .	1 00
		3 cases toilet paper .	15 00
		5 lbs. 1/2 in. rope .	75
		1 doz. bottles bluing .	1 00
		5 lbs lamp wick .	1 25
		1 meat saw blade .	60
		11 doz. No. 1 lamps .	35 75
		3 " " 3 " .	18
		25 " " 1 burners .	18 75
		5 " " 3 " .	15 00
		4 " " 3 chimneys .	12 00
		8 " " 2 " .	3 50
		14 gross No. 1 lamp wicks .	6 30
		8 " " 3 " .	8 00
		1 lantern .	1 00
		9 " " globes .	1 80
		9 doz. scrub brushes .	6 15
		45 " " salt cellars .	27 00
		12 prs. strap hinges 12-in .	3 60
		300 lbs. red lead .	17 25
		1700 " " white lead .	97 75
		2 " " chrome green .	50
		31 whitewash brushes .	22 45
		18 wash boards .	2 40
		1 box clothes pins .	60
		4 cases Banner lye .	16 00
		25 lbs. Pearl starch .	1 05
		1 wash bowl and pitcher .	1 50
		12 lbs. candles .	96
		7 cases matches .	7 00
		50 lbs. insect powder .	14 00
		20 " " roach powder .	15 00
		5 flour scoops .	2 00
		1 R. R. shovel .	60
		100 ft. cotton hose .	15 00

INVENTORY—Continued.

3 ink stands.....	\$ 75	2 benches	\$2 00	
6 pen holders	30	10 lamps and frames.....	30 00	
1 gross pens.....	65			\$491 95
22 doz. tablets, all sizes.....	11 75			
3000 blank reports.....	5 00	GUARD TOWER FURNITURE.		
3 stencil brushes.....	15	26 buckets	7 80	
5 saw handles.....	50	17 night buckets	6 80	
12 bread pans.....	4 20	17 keelers.....	2 55	
400 envelopes.....	70	13 coal buckets	3 90	
300 shipping tags.....	90	16 chairs	8 00	
3 gross pens.....	1 00	13 stoves and pipe	65 00	
1 lb. hemp twine.....	15	13 shovels and pokers	6 50	
25 lbs. straw paper.....	75	15 brooms	3 00	
6 gallons ink.....	2 40	13 ropes and pulleys.....	6 50	
70 lbs. plug tobacco.....	11 20	13 tables.....	6 50	
1500 " leaf tobacco.....	60 00	13 coal boxes.....	6 50	
5 " bees-wax.....	1 75			123 05
2 doz. bushel-baskets.....	2 50	SEWERAGE.		
2 boxes laundry soap.....	5 60	375 ft. brick sewer, 13".....	506 25	
2 barber buckets.....	50	100 " " surface, 20".....	25 00	
2 coal scuttles.....	1 00	582 " pipe sewer 8".....	582 00	
6 insect blowers.....	25	120 " " 12".....	120 00	
1 axe.....	50	96 " " 6".....	48 00	
4 gallon dippers.....	1 20	200 " " 6".....	100 00	
1 50-gallon oil tank.....	6 00	444 " " 10".....	399 60	
35 gal. lard oil.....	14 90	42 " " 6".....	21 00	
50 " engine oil.....	9 09	275 " surface sewer.....	50 00	
120 " linseed oil.....	41 40	336 " pipe sewer, 10".....	302 40	
200 " cylinder oil.....	130 00	48 " " 6".....	24 00	
359 lbs. beef.....	18 30	42 " surface sewer.....	21 00	
512 " beans.....	8 55	372 " pipe sewer, 10".....	334 80	
730 " coffee.....	51 10	30 " " 6".....	15 00	
72 bushels cornmeal.....	25 20	30 " " 10".....	337 50	
22 lbs. crackers.....	75	175 " surface stone sewer ..	125 85	
18 dozen eggs.....	3 60	245 " pipe sewer, 10".....	220 50	
17 barrels flour.....	71 40	60 " " 6".....	30 00	
925 lbs hominy.....	8 80	150 " " 8".....	120 00	
111 " lard.....	5 85	24 " " 4".....	7 20	
837 gal. molasses.....	117 20	328 " " 8".....	262 40	
66 lbs. oat-meal.....	1 70	48 " " 6".....	24 00	
89 " pepper.....	5 35	300 " " 16".....	270 00	
1261 bus. potatoes.....	315 25	82 " " 6".....	41 00	
40 lbs. rice.....	1 25	60 " surface stone sewer ..	40 00	
188 " soda.....	3 76	245 " pipe sewer, 16".....	245 00	
1016 " brown sugar.....	35 55	310 " " 10".....	279 00	
433 " granulated sugar ..	21 35	175 " brick sewer.....	336 25	
4 1/2 " tea.....	8 40	225 " surface sewer.....	114 00	
296 gals. vinegar.....	16 75	50 " pipe sewer, 10".....	40 00	
57 lbs. baking power.....	3 40	163 " " 10".....	149 40	
1 qt. lemon extract.....	1 50	66 " brick sewer.....	36 00	
156 gal. tomatoes.....	26 00	300 " pipe sewer, 12".....	200 00	
15 lbs. corn-starch.....	50	264 " " 14".....	264 00	
45 " dried apples.....	1 25	142 " " 6".....	60 00	
70 " prunes.....	3 15	150 " brick sewer.....	150 00	
48 bottles pepper sauce.....	3 40	325 " surface stone sewer ..	200 00	
10 lbs. cayenne pepper.....	1 20	325 " " ".....	162 00	
30 " sage.....	2 70	138 " pipe sewer, 8".....	110 40	
15,568 " D. S. pork.....	622 72	250 " " 12".....	200 00	
		47 " brick sewer.....	417 00	
		Main brick-yard sewer.....	5104 00	12,094 55
MAIN YARD.		GREEN-HOUSE.		
1 round gate table.....	5 00	3 buckets	90	
3 saw-dust boxes.....	6 00	1 water can.....	50	
4 brass locks.....	4 00	1 broom.....	20	
21 iron bedsteads.....	73 50	3 chairs.....	1 50	
2 steamers.....	50 00	1 hammer.....	50	
1 old kettle.....	5 00	1 chisel.....	30	
1 ice-box and brass lock.....	8 00	3 shovels.....	1 80	
4 tons coal.....	8 00	1 garden rake.....	40	
2 dough troughs (old).....	4 00	1 hand saw.....	1 50	
2 barrel racks.....	4 00	1 tub.....	1 00	
2 barrels salt.....	2 50	30 feet rubber hose.....	3 00	
2 tables.....	2 00	2 trowels.....	75	
12 shovels.....	7 20	1 wheelbarrow.....	3 00	
2 ash rakes.....	2 00	1 spade fork.....	75	
1 double iron door.....	50 00	1 potting bench.....	2 00	
6 small iron doors.....	30 00	1 lot flower pots, all sizes..	15 00	
40 trussels.....	16 00	1 lot flower tubs, all sizes..	6 00	
10 barrels carbolic acid.....	140 75	1 lot flower boxes, all sizes	3 00	
1 large double tool box.....	20 00			42 10
1 small tool box.....	2 00			
100 old barrels.....	10 00			
1 large brass gong.....	5 09			
1 bell.....	5 00			

\$2,766 26

12,094 55

42 10

INVENTORY—Continued.

REAL ESTATE.			
4 in-lots (stable), No. 193-196.....	\$2,000 00	Small warehouses (2).....	\$180 00
Part 2 in-lots (warehouses), 199, 200.	2,000 00	Lime shed.....	25 00
Fr'l in-lots (pest-house), 225-229 ..	400 00	New warehouses in stockade (2) ..	740 00
22 in-lots (in prison walls), 135-138,		Warehouse in main yard No. 6....	500 00
207-208, 230-235.....	17,600 00	Guard towers (13).....	5,600 00
In-lots (warden's residence), 379,380,		Machine shop and foundry.....	1,800 00
except 50 ft. off 380	6,000 00	Power-house	1,840 00
In-lots (brick-yard, stone-quarry		Tunnel.....	19,600 00
and vacant lots), 146-153, 219, 216,		Green-house.....	600 00
236, 245, 217-221, 254-257.....	3,800 00	21,627½ perch stone \$7.70 in wall	
Out-lot 433 (grave-yard) 5 acres.....	500 00	surrounding prison.....	166,531 75
" 95 (stone quarry), 10 acres	750 00		1,250,122 89
" 92 (old brick-yrd), 4 acres.....	1,200 00	MACHINERY.	
" 67 (stone-quarry), 20 acres.....	1,000 00	Shop No. 1—A. Priesmeyer	
In-lots 217, 220, 223, 224, 248, 249, 252,	10,000 00	and Bruns:	
253, out-lots 46-50.....	45,250 00	1 engine, 2 boilers, fixtures.....	5007 50
CISTERNS, WALKS, ETC.		2 iron bridges.....	225 00
3 cisterns.....	375 00	1 elevator.....	325 00
Lamp-posts, fixtures & gas mains.....	250 00		\$5,557 50
Walks, pavements & road-ways.....	1,500 00	Shop No. 2—Sullivan Saddle-	
1 fountain.....	25 00	tree Co.:	
Retaining walls.....	1,800 00	1 engine, 4 boilers, fixtures.....	8386 20
Round gate, iron.....	350 00	1 elevator.....	400 00
	4,800 00		8,786 20
BUILDINGS.		Shop No. 3—Straus collar	
Warden's residence.....	\$18,000 00	shop:	
Warden's office and female de-		1 engine, shaft & pulley ...	700 00
partment.....	30,638 20	3 boilers & fixtures.....	2000 00
Female cell building.....	15,000 00		2,700 00
Amory, receiving cells and Dep-		Shops Nos. 3 and 4—Straus	
uty Warden's office.....	4,000 00	Sad. Co., and Standard	
Dispensary and Physician's office	3,500 00	Shoe Co.:	
Hospital building.....	22,700 00	2 engines, 2 boilers and	
Mortuary.....	100 00	fixtures	9816 29
Cell building A.....	320,000 00	1 elevator.....	350 00
" B.....	57,000 00	1 wood bridge.....	150 00
" C.....	17,500 00		10,316 29
" D.....	53,000 00	Shop No. 5—Giesecke Boot &	
New cell building.....	70,933 00	Shoe Co.:	
New laundry building.....	41,939 00	1 engine, 2 boilers, fixtures.....	7330 69
Straus' collar shop.....	3,000 00	1 iron bridge.....	225 00
" oil and bleaching house.....	400 00	2 elevators.....	900 00
Sullivan's factory and office.....	57,700 00		8,455 69
Carpenter shop.....	400 00	Shops Nos. 6 and 7—L. S.	
Straus and Standard factory.....	34,000 00	Parker Shoe Co., and	
Dining-room and chapel building	130,750 00	Bruns Shoe Co.:	
Giesecke Boot and Shoe Co., fac-		shafting, pulleys & belt-	
tory.....	37,159 00	ing.....	1554 45
Giesecke Boot and Shoe Co., fac-		1 engine and elevator.....	1743 65
tory.....	25,700 00		3,298 10
Giesecke Boot and Shoe Co., oil		Shop No. 8—Star Cloth'g Co.:	
house.....	50 00	1 engine and fixtures.....	450 00
A. Priesmeyer, factory.....	25,700 00	1 elevator.....	350 00
A. Priesmeyer and Bruns, factory	27,473 93		800 00
A. Priesmeyer, oil house.....	50 00	Shop No. 9—Broom factory:	
Stockade gate-house.....	75 00	1 engine and fixtures.....	360 00
Stone shed.....	400 00	1 elevator.....	350 00
Five warehouses outside walls.....	10,000 00		710 00
Stable.....	7,500 00	BRICK-YARD.	
" office.....	300 00	1 engine, boiler & fixtures.....	848 20
Blacksmith shop.....	175 00	steam-pipe.....	183 75
Fire engine-house.....	700 00		1,031 95
Ice-house.....	1,350 00	STEAM HEATING.	
Wagon sheds, etc.....	75 00	Shops Nos. 1 and 7—	
Pest-house.....	100 00	radiators and pipe.....	1840 00
Slaughter-house, sheds & pens.....	6,000 00	Shop No. 2—	
Hog-pens, sheds, etc.....	200 00	steam heating system.....	1511 00
Brick-yard, office & dining-room.....	600 00	Shop No. 3—	
Brick-yard, eng. h'se, sheds, etc.....	1,600 00	steam heating system.....	600 00
Sand-house and furnace.....	150 00	Shops Nos. 3 and 4—	
R. R. switch, track & culverts.....	3,500 00	radiators and pipe.....	2290 00
Round gate-house.....	125 00	Shop No. 5—	
Engine & power-house stockade..	3,500 00	steam heating system.....	3365 00
main yard.....	3,000 00	Shops Nos. 6 and 7—	
Stockade office.....	75 00	radiators, pipe and casing.....	2239 79
Tobacco shed.....	25 00	Cell building "A"—	
		radiators and pipe.....	3004 21
		Cell building "B"—	
		2 boilers, radiators & pipe.....	3303 95

INVENTORY—Continued.

Cell building "C"— radiators and pipe	\$670 00	Warden's office— radiators and pipe	\$120 00
Cell building "D"— radiators and pipe	2785 70	Reception-room— radiators and pipe	100 00
New cell building— steam heating system	1251 82	Guard-room— radiators and pipe	90 00
Female building— radiators and pipe	1320 00	Receiving cell-room— radiators and pipe	675 00
Hospital department— radiators and pipe	3098 00	Armory— radiators and pipe	45 00
Dining-room building— radiators and pipe	1173 80	Green-house— steam heating system	65 00

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY FOR THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

Warden's office	\$1,085 05	Prison shoe shop	\$73 15
Guard-room	86 30	Upper dining-room	1,868 60
Receiving or dressing-room	699 15	Lower	746 50
Armory and dormitory	153 40	Bakery department	2,950 05
Armory	1,000 70	Kitchen	2,601 60
Deputy warden's office	249 55	Shop No. 1, A. Priesmeyer	286 35
Doctor's office	361 55	" 2, Sullivan S. T. Co.	348 00
Hospital surgery and dressing- room	532 80	" 3, Straus Sad. Co	325 50
Hospital dispensary	2,169 78	" 4, Standard Shoe Co.	248 65
Furniture in wards "A," "B" & "C"	1,215 20	" 5, Giesecke B. & S. Co.	941 50
Hospital commissary	84 50	" 6, L. S. Parker S. Co.	173 85
" bottle-room	128 70	" 7, J. B. Bruns S. Co.	257 35
" kitchen & dining-room	221 95	" 8, Star Clothing Co	49 55
" dead-room	5 00	" 9, Broom factory	66 65
" yard	75 00	Clothing department	16,306 50
" hall entrance	12 35	Electric light plant	6,935 68
Slaughter-house	729 50	Yard master's office stockade	21 35
Brick-yard	8,589 80	Stockade house gate	21 00
Quarry tools, etc	1,109 65	Stone shed and tools	2,090 30
State farm	649 25	Blacksmith shop	1,165 80
Water-works	20,000 00	Ice tools	49 00
Stable	3,175 55	Broom department	31 00
Fire department	6,004 75	Cooper shop	224 55
Pest-house	46 09	Stockade yard	1,635 15
Power-house	34,302 00	Round gate-house	11 45
Female department:		Hospital fire doors	85 40
matron's room	175 25	Carpenter shop	967 50
" dining-room	71 75	Paint shop	161 25
hall-way	29 50	Tin shop	215 15
matron's bed-room	75 75	Chaplain's office	70 00
" kitchen	29 90	Library	5,365 25
dining-room	67 70	Barber shop	293 25
work-room	365 15	Pump-house	196 30
chapel	86 15	Machine shop, tools, etc	7,052 65
laundry	71 60	Foundry	4,234 70
hall entrance	4 50	Commissary department	2,766 26
store room	49 35	Main yard	491 95
cell building	1,823 45	Guard tower furniture	123 05
Cell building "A"	6,392 45	Sewerage	12,094 55
" "B"	3,546 05	Green-house	42 10
" "C"	1,343 05	Real estate	45,250 00
" "D"	4,077 05	Cisterns, walks, etc	4,300 00
Hall "E"	1,911 65	Buildings	1,250,122 88
Soap factory	345 25	Machinery	41,655 73
Prison laundry	351 25	Steam-heating	29,548 27
		Grand total	\$1,547,480 95

January 14, 1897.

We, as appraisers, respectfully submit the foregoing inventory of the State property found in and about the Missouri Penitentiary, and appraised same to the best of our knowledge.

F. J. FROMME, } Appraisers.
J. ED. BELCH, }

(Signed),

GEO. N. WINSTON, Clerk.



REPORT

OF THE

FISH COMMISSION

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI

FOR THE YEARS 1895-96.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

Mr. Crisp offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted :

Resolved, That there be created a standing committee of the House to be entitled "Committee on fish and game," to consist of five members, and committees to which bills relating to game or fish have been referred, are requested to report them back to the House, to be referred to special committee when organized.

Attest :

R. P. THOMPSON, Ass't Chief Clerk.

Mr. Pope offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted :

Resolved, That two thousand five hundred copies of the report of the state fish commission be printed, one thousand five hundred for the use of the House, five hundred for the use of the Senate, and five hundred to be bound in cloth, for the use of the Commission.

Attest :

R. P. THOMPSON, Ass't Chief Clerk.

MESSAGE.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his Private Secretary, Mr. Winston:

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
JEFFERSON CITY, January 8, 1897. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor herewith to transmit (through the House of Representatives) the Eighth biennial report of the Missouri State Fish Commission for the years 1895-6. This report is so comprehensive in its scope and so luminous in its treatment of the important subject of fish culture that I take pleasure in commending it, not only to your favorable consideration, but to the attention of the people generally. It is a document of such value that I believe the public interests would be promoted by having it printed for general distribution. The present commission have administered the affairs committed to them with great intelligence and fidelity. Pisciculture has made decided progress in the last four years. Much has been done to disseminate valuable information on the subject, greatly to the profit of the people, and it affords me pleasure to congratulate the Commission on the success of their labors.

Respectfully,
W. J. STONE,
Governor.

Attest: R. P. THOMPSON, Ass't Chief Clerk.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM J. STONE, Governor of Missouri :

If the man that makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, is a public benefactor, and deserves grateful remembrance, how much more benefactors, and how much greater should be the rewards of those who, by their thought and labor, provide a new source of food supply—cheap, healthful and abundant—for the use of mankind in general and of the community of which they are a part in particular? It was evidently intended in the economy of the creation of the world, that man should seek and find the means of sustaining life on the land, in the water and in the air—and to a greater extent on the land and in the water than in the air. On that account the supply was made more abundant in the two first named elements than in the last, as the means of securing it were simpler and more within his reach.

In his primal or barbaric state, man appreciated the bounties of nature, and understood the necessity of adopting means to preserve the supply of game on the land, and fish in the water, and to some extent of birds in the air. He took only what he needed. There was no waste, and above all no want or destruction. When the white man—the representative of civilization—came to America, the forests were full of deer, elk, antelope, bear and smaller game, and great herds of buffalo roamed over the prairies and the plains. There were wild turkeys, prairie chickens and quail in abundance. The streams were alive with fish. The early colonists found the rivers east of the Alleghanies stocked to repletion. There were trout in quantities in the mountain and meadow streams, and, we are told, “shad, herring and other migratory fishes annually ascended the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers and their tributaries in such vast multitudes that, according to an old writer, the still waters seemed to fill with eddies, while the shallows were beaten into foam by them in their struggles to reach the spawning grounds. As the rivers of Alaska are said to be filled

to-day with salmon, so were the Susquehanna and Delaware described to have been with other fishes some two hundred and fifty years ago."

In those early days fish supplied the place of a medium of exchange among the people and became, by general consent, a legal tender in the payment of debts. In the settlements along the rivers the people devoted themselves largely to the work of fishing and sold the product of their labor to the people of the settlements farther in the interior who came at the proper seasons hundreds of miles to lay in a stock of fish for their winter supply. The demand gave rise to various devices for increasing the supply, such as building dams and weirs and using seines and nets, which interfered with the habits of the fish, resulted in their useless destruction, and in the end forced them to select other spawning and breeding grounds.

As soon as the colonists became strong enough they entered with enthusiasm on the work, not only of annihilating the Aborigines and possessing themselves of their hereditary birthright to the land, but of destroying everything the Indians loved and cultivated. As they moved westward they carried on the work of destruction with increased vindictiveness. The noble forests that covered the continent disappeared before the ax and brand. What they could not cut down they found pleasure in burning down. A forest fire was looked upon as a public blessing. They destroyed or ran out the game by every means in their power. The passion for destruction was transmitted in a virulent form from generation to generation. The game supply that furnished food to millions of Indians in the states east of the Mississippi river has almost entirely disappeared, and is rapidly disappearing in the states west of the Mississippi. The game animals and birds have disappeared from the remnants of forests that have been left, the better qualities of fish from the lakes and streams, the buffalo, the elk and deer from the prairies and the plains. A generation ago the plains between the borders of Missouri and the Rocky Mountains were black with millions of buffalo. To-day there are probably not fifty left in a wild state on the continent. They were killed for their hides or because of a criminal desire to kill them.

The waters have fared worse, if anything, than the land. Streams and lakes that should be alive with fish of the best quality, furnishing an abundance of nutritious food—God's free gift to man—without money and without price, have been entirely depopulated of their natural inhabitants by the use of seines, nets, explosives and poisons, or are tenated only and sparsely by the coarse and comparatively worthless sucker, buffalo and carp; the better kinds of fish, actuated

by an instinctive impulse to seek a safer habitat, have left them or fallen victims to the ruthless warfare waged upon them.

It is difficult to make the average citizen understand, or at least appreciate, the extent to which the wastefulness and prodigality that have become a marked national characteristic in abusing the bounties of nature have endangered, if not exhausted them. A belief in their wonderful extent has, no doubt, had a great deal to do with producing this result. It is probable the supply of fish—particularly the kinds best adapted to use as food—has suffered more from the idea of their inexhaustibility than from any other cause. When one considers the extent of our line of sea-coast, the rivers, like inland seas, that bisect the continent, east and west, north and south, the number of smaller rivers, which would be considered large ones in most countries, the great lakes on our northern borders and the smaller lakes and streams in the different States, all capable of sustaining an immense amount of fish life, and at a comparatively recent time alive with the best of fish, it is difficult to comprehend why there should be and how there can be a scarcity of edible fish. It is true that in some of our numberless gulfs and lakes and bays and rivers and estuaries the supply has not been exhausted, but this is the exception to the rule.

A few years ago it was supposed the supply of salmon, which at that time blocked up the rivers entering into the ocean on the Pacific coast, was absolutely inexhaustible. But the greed of capitalists who established fisheries and canneries at convenient points, the violation of the laws regulating fish life, and the criminal wastefulness of everybody directly or remotely connected with them, carried on the work of destruction so rapidly that they have greatly impaired and threaten in a short time to exhaust the supply. The States north of California have at last become alarmed and enacted stringent laws for the protection of what is left.

Pisciculture as a practical art, intended to furnish the mass of the people a wholesome, cheap and abundant article of food, is of recent origin. In ancient times the breeding of fish was cultivated by the wealthier classes as an amusement as well as to supply their tables as they could not otherwise be supplied. Cicero complained that the senators and knights—the rich men—of Rome employed themselves feeding their fish in the miniature lakes at their country seats, when they should have been in Rome aiding Pompey to organize an army to resist the advance of Cæsar on the capital. The first experiments made at fish culture in this country were in propagating brook trout by artificial means something more than a quarter of a century ago. That succeeding, attention was directed to fish-farming on a more extensive

scale. During the last twenty years that art has expanded rapidly, and to-day the United States is in advance of any other country in the world in the successful prosecution of it, if we may believe the representatives of foreign nations at the Fisheries' Congress held during the World's Fair at Chicago. As an illustration of the practical benefits of fish-farming, we quote from an address by Mr. Eugene G. Blackford before that body. He said :

"What I particularly desire to call your attention to are certain indisputable successes in the art of fish-culture—notably, the planting of young shad in the waters of the Sacramento, through the efforts of the United States Fish Commission, from which the waters of the entire Pacific coast are now abundantly stocked with this choice fish. A little over a year ago, while visiting the markets at San Francisco, I found them so abundant that they sold for five cents each. Many of these shad weighed as much as twelve pounds each. One of the marketmen told me that they had had several specimens during the season that weighed fifteen pounds each. This, as you are aware, is a remarkable growth. I also saw striped bass weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each that had been caught in those waters. Those fish a few years ago, and until the waters had been stocked by the United States Fish Commission, were not known in that region. Another item of interest in this connection, is that the shad have gradually spread out, so that they are found on that coast as far north as the Columbia river. These facts prove that fish-culture is an absolute and exact science, from which undoubted results can always be counted on if it is carried out intelligently."

The conclusion from what we have said is that the fish product of American waters has been rapidly declining for generations, and if means are not adopted to check the work of destruction the supply of fish, except from the sea and the great lakes, will cease entirely. It cannot be said that the decline is the result of natural causes. Other people, and some of them not nearly as civilized or as shrewd in turning things to advantage as our people, have preserved, by wise laws judiciously enforced, the productiveness of their waters and made them an important element in furnishing food to the people as well as a source of revenue to the government. This is true particularly of China and Japan. These two countries combined have not as large an area as the United States. Their population is many times denser. Their line of sea coast is limited as compared with ours. Their rivers and streams are by no means as large, as numerous or as well adapted to the production of fish as ours. But from time immemorial the productiveness of their waters has been maintained, notwithstanding the

steady drafts upon them, and have furnished a large percentage of the food of their teeming millions of people.

Restrictive laws are not all that is needed. The people will have to be educated in regard to the necessity for legislative action in the first place, and then as to the justice of the particular laws that are sought to be enforced. It is difficult to make an American citizen understand that he does not have a natural and inalienable right to take timber from the public domain. It belongs to the public, he reasons, and he is a part, and an important part, of the public. Beside, the precedents from the beginning of the government are all on his side. American citizens have always exercised the privilege of cutting timber on public lands whenever they pleased. Then why should not he? The same logic holds in regard to taking fish. They belong in, are a part of the rivers, lakes and streams, and as these bodies of water have no personal or specific owners, they are the property of the people, and every person has a right to take fish from them when and by what means they choose.

The first or fundamental principle to be established in the mind of the people is that the fish in the public waters of a State belong to the State, and that the taking of them, and the time, manner and extent to which they may be taken is a privilege that may be granted or withheld by the State. It being understood that the State acts through its legislature in granting and withholding this privilege, and that the legislature acts for all the people and not for any portion of them—that is to say, that according to law one man shall have as much right to take fish from the public waters as another, or all shall have the same right. One difficulty is that the officers whose duty it is made to enforce the laws enacted by the legislature usually take the same view of them that the people do and perform their duties as laxly or neglect them as entirely as circumstances will permit. It is, therefore, as necessary to educate those whose duty it is to see to the enforcement of the law as it is to educate those who may possibly become through ignorance its violators.

But restrictive laws with severe penalties are necessary. They do what education sometimes fails to do. In the proceedings of the Fisheries Congress, already referred to, Mr. A. M. Spangler, president of the Pennsylvania Fish Protective Association, gives an example in point. He says: "Take as an illustration the result of determined official action by the State Fishery Commission of Pennsylvania in regard to fish baskets in the upper waters of the Delaware. When official notice was given that all fish baskets in that river must be removed, there was a general expression of indignation, and the declared

determination that any and all attempts to remove or destroy them would be resisted with all the means at command. The lives of wardens who performed their duties were imperiled; the legislature and courts were appealed to, but the commissioners, backed by law and confident that they were simply fulfilling its behests, continued the crusade until eventually they scored a decided victory. Not a fish basket is to be found in that river to-day. Its productiveness has been restored, as already shown, to the extent of making it the finest shad river on the continent. This gratifying result was accomplished by the simple process of a rigid enforcement of law by the State authorities. The benefits to the inhabitants on both sides of the river are so marked that not only has opposition ceased, but many of those who at first were in open antagonism are to-day the warmest advocates of the healthful reform."

In every light in which the matter can be viewed, it is plainly time the wanton abuse of the beneficence of nature—the wholesale destruction of the elements of life, health and comfort to man—which are such a marked characteristic of the people of this State, should only be checked by stringent legislation; but the legislature should use every means at its command to repair the wrong and injury done. The lakes and streams should be restocked with the best qualities of fish, and the taking of them should be regulated by intelligent laws. The duties of the legislature should not stop with the enactment of stringent laws prohibiting the work of spoliation that is constantly going on, but should extend to the enactment of other laws which will put their enforcement beyond question. That part of the people who have inherited from their ancestors a passion for the destruction of the natural supply of free food for all men alike, should be taught to use without abusing the bounty of nature.

No inland State is more interested in the restocking of its waters with edible fish and in pisciculture, or fish-farming, than Missouri. Its people pay annually millions of dollars for fish for their tables to the dealers in fish in States situated on the sea coast or the great lakes, the fish of which cannot be destroyed by the natural or acquired ingenuity of man. While this State can produce fish enough not only to supply the wants of its people, it can also be made to yield them a goodly revenue by supplying the inhabitants of other States. Missouri is splendidly watered. It has rivers and lakes and streams, large and small, in absolute profusion. In the southern portion known as the Ozark mountain region, and embracing probably a third of the area of the State, full-fed rivers burst from the earth, and there are smaller springs and streams everywhere, the waters of which are as clear as

crystal and as cold as ice. The larger streams should, and, if stocked and properly cared for, would yield an abundant supply of fish to whoever chose to take them, and the abounding perennial springs and smaller streams furnish the means for the construction and maintenance of private fish lakes, which would be at once an ornament to the grounds of the owners and a source of revenue as well.

The importance of the work of a State Commission is to be measured by the value of the cause which it is organized to promote, and the magnitude of the good it has accomplished.

A commission is of no profit to a State unless its achievements are of recognized value, because no benefit to either citizen or State can accrue unless some great and material good is secured.

The Missouri Fish Commission claims that the field of its labor is a broad and important one, one that is destined to result in inestimable benefit to the people of this State, if duly cultivated and improved.

Holding this view, we beg leave to assure you, sir, who are at the head of this proud commonwealth, and who have ever manifested so deep an interest in its welfare, that if our labors have in anywise failed in the work you have appointed and commissioned us to perform, that it has not been from any lack of zeal on our part, or want of appreciation of the advantages of fish culture to the people whom we have sought to serve, nor has it come from any failure upon your part to call prompt attention to the value and importance of fish culture in all its branches, as an invaluable source of a never diminishing meat supply for the people of our State.

Appended hereto is a brief report of the labors of this Commission since our last statement, and we most respectfully ask an earnest consideration of the same.

We do not ask this consideration because this is a report of the result of our labor, but because of the importance of practical fish culture to the masses of the people. By this presentation it is our earnest desire to bring still more forcibly than ever before to the minds of the people of Missouri the magnitude of the benefit they will reap by taking up the cause of fish production, and giving it their strongest support.

We would impress upon their minds the interest each and every citizen has in this work, and induce them to consecrate a part of their time to its early and vigorous promotion.

Fish culture in Missouri comprehends in a large measure the meat supply of the people of this commonwealth, and not only that, but in the humble opinion of this Commission, the only means by which the

great meat combines that are holding a rod of tyranny over them can be successfully combatted.

Practical fish culture comprehends a means of production that places it under the control of all, a condition of affairs under which profit, pleasure and health are all promoted, and the inherent rights of citizenship protected.

Successful fish culture comprehends the application of practical work to provide a means by which all who desire to do so can have the opportunity of pursuing it with a view to profit as well as past-time of providing a saleable commodity as well as the enjoyment of one of the greatest of pleasures.

But we desire to say to the people of this magnificent State that before the work can reach the zenith of its magnitude an important duty devolves upon them as well as the State Executive and Fish Commission.

If our fine streams are to be made to yield their choicest fish, more strenuous methods must be adopted to protect them from those who, regarding the inhabitants of the noble waters of our State as common spoils, poach freely and recklessly upon them in and out of season, and in their insatiable greed destroy millions of fish where they use one.

To make fish culture a success, a source of unfailing benefit, and unvarying pleasure to those who pursue it, our streams must be vigilantly defended against the ravages of the dynamiter, the poisoner, the unlawful seiner and trammel netter, and all manner of fish piracy. Either this or every hope of getting any permanent good from our beautiful streams must be forever relinquished.

In a former report your Commission discussed at some length the importance and necessity of more stringent measures than our laws then provided for the protection of our fish streams, and out of this discussion probably grew the law, a copy of which accompanies this report, providing for the appointment of Fish and Game Wardens, which said law had your official approval and went into effect on the ——— day of ———, 1895. But the same defects made lame this law that have crippled every game and fish law in the United States until judicious amendments strengthened weak places and made the article complete. One of the most serious delinquencies in the act under discussion was the failure to provide a sufficient fund for the remuneration of those who make arrests and cause prosecution of the offenders. For a law to be effective it must provide amply for its own prompt and vigorous execution. Moreover, it must have for its support that eager and vigilant public approval that will insure an active prosecu-

tion. All pioneer laws are, in the minds of many, unnecessary, and it is oftentimes a duty that is tedious and harrassing to educate a people to their sanction and support. It is not always the case that the Fish and Game Warden has the co-operation of the community in which he lives. From time immemorial our creeks and rivers have been open and free to all, and no man claimed sole proprietorship of the myriad of fishes that sported and spawned in their flashing waters as free as the limpid flood in which they had their being. These fishes were the property of all who chose to come and take. Nature's boon to man were they, and all were privileged to partake of the bounty. But, unfortunately, this privilege became, through selfishness and rapacity, a license, and men were led to acts of absolute vandalism in order to secure for themselves regardless of the equal rights of their neighbors.

This rapacity and disregard of others led to the poisoning of the waters of lake and stream with fishberries, unseasonable seining, to the use of trammel nets, and finally to the desperate and deplorable practice of exploding dynamite upon the surface of the waters, which resulted in the destruction of millions of fish that were too small to be of any value whatever.

The frequent use of these various agents of destruction was rapidly depopulating our streams and lakes, and the great fish interests of Missouri were rapidly becoming a thing of the past. It became apparent to many that something must be done, and the organization of the Missouri Fish Commission was accomplished. At first there were no measures of any practical value adopted to protect our waters, except some statutory enactments against poisoning, seining and dynamiting, the commission directing its best efforts to planting and restocking. As time passes the necessity of more stringent means of protection as well as cultivation must be introduced.

It may not be deemed inappropriate here to call attention to the fact that nearly every State in the Union has had the same experience as Missouri, had the same vile, selfish enemy to contend against, that every State has desired to protect its fish food interests from destruction through greed and vandalism, has had a long and bitter strife with fish pirates and been compelled to appropriate large sums of money to preserve for its people the generous bounty which nature has provided for them in the product of her limpid streams and smiling lakes.

Under the protecting arm of such great States as Pennsylvania, California, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and others, the fish industry has grown to wonderful proportions and to-day is

classed as one of the leading commercial forces that are making such States great and prosperous.

Co-operating heartily with State authority, fish and game clubs have rendered invaluable assistance by lending their best efforts, either to plant fresh waters or to protect those already stocked.

These associations organized principally for sport and recreation were not long in divining that our waters were being depopulated and they took prompt and patriotic steps to aid the State to put a check upon the practices of destruction that were everywhere in vogue.

If the State was not organized in the interest of fish culture, they appealed to the constituted authorities, offering their aid wherever it would prove effective, and the result was the organization of State Commissions. One State having taken the lead, others seeing the benefits that had been attained, followed, and as early as 1880 over half the states in the Union were organized.

Your Commission has the honor to call attention to the report that follows herewith, showing a most gratifying condition of the fish industry of Missouri. The results obtained that are of the most value, in our estimation, are in the additional numbers of lakes stocked, the number of young fish planted, the excellent condition of our hatcheries and the capacity of the same and the increased interest many of our people are taking in this noble industry. A fair estimate shows 5,000 artificial lakes in this State against one, when this Commission began its labors under your direction, now, nearly four years since.

ADDITIONAL HATCHERIES.

On the 18th day of February, A. D. 1883, the Board of Aldermen of the city of St. Louis passed the following ordinance, granting to the State of Missouri for the period of fifteen years, from the first day of January, 1883, the free use of certain waters of Forest Park to be used as a place for the hatching of fish and for a repository of young fry. The ordinance reads as follows:

An ordinance to amend sections seven and eight of article six of chapter thirty-two of the revised ordinance of the city of St. Louis, treating of the control of the ponds at Forest Park by the State Fish Commission.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis as follows:

SECTION 1. Section seven of article six of chapter thirty-two of the revised ordinances of the city of St. Louis is hereby amended by striking out all of the same as it now stands and inserting in lieu thereof the following: Section 7. The use of the ponds now existing in Forest Park, except "Pavillon Lake," and of such other ponds as may hereafter be constructed by the State Fish Commission, with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, is hereby granted to the Fish Commission of the State of Missouri for the purpose of hatching and propagating food fishes for the term of fifteen years from the first day of January, 1883: Provided, that the general ornamentation of the grounds adjacent thereto shall always be under the supervision of the park department of the city of St. Louis as also the right to use said ponds for boating purposes whenever deemed desirable.

SEC. 2. Section eight of article six of chapter thirty-two is hereby amended by striking out all of the same as it now stands and inserting in lieu thereof the following: Section 8. All improvements which said Fish Commission shall find it necessary or advisable to make shall be made at its own expense and in strict accordance with the plans and detail drawings first submitted to and approved by the Board of Public Improvements, and any failure on the part of said Fish Commission to properly care for and keep charge of said premises, shall cause a forfeiture of the privilege herein granted, of which due notice shall be given to the mayor by the Board of Public Improvements, and in such case the fishes with which the ponds are stocked and all appurtenances and improvements made shall become the property of the city of St. Louis.

SEC. 3. Within thirty days after this ordinance goes into effect, the State Fish Commission shall file its acceptance of the provisions thereof in the office of the Park Commissioner, and if not filed as herein provided, this ordinance shall be null and void.

Approved February 28, 1883.

By the terms of this handsome grant your Excellency will see the same will expire by limitation unless renewed on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1893.

While the State has derived very important benefits from its hatchery at St. Joseph, and while it has received much valuable aid from the United States hatcheries at Neosho, it must be admitted that by far the larger amount of fish distribution has been derived from our Forest Park hatchery.

This Commission does not know at this time whether St. Louis will continue its great favor beyond the present year or not, and we would most respectfully suggest the importance of the State establishing one, two or three hatcheries on its own grounds.

One of these should be located at Columbia and be under the local superintendence of an officer of the State University and practical fish farming be made a part of the education of such as would desire to embrace that in their curriculum.

We have it on good authority that no intelligent man or woman ever began the study of fish without becoming an enthusiast upon the subject and experienced a burning desire to pursue the same to a limit. If this be true, and we do not doubt it, what must be the probable effect upon the mind of hundreds of Missouri's brightest and most gifted sons to associate with other memories and pleasant reminiscences of their alma mater that of the entrancing study and acquired knowledge of pisciculture which comprehends fish breeding and fish raising? And, to extend the thought to its legitimate length, what must be the effect upon the great industry of fish culture when these thousands of minds are directed and moving in that cause?

Somewhere in Southeast Missouri another hatchery could be most profitably established. In that great district, as will be seen by reference to our chapter on the Fish Streams of Missouri, are grand capabilities for this work, and we are apprised that there are numerous communities which would meet the State half way in the labor and

cost of building a hatchery and depository. That the State would be put to no expense in procuring a suitable place with grounds and waters free is clearly shown by the following letter from Major C. C. Rainwater, President of the W. G. & St. L. R'y Co.

OFFICE OF W. G. & ST. L. RY. CO.)
ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 15, 1896. }

Col. JNO. T. CRISP, *Commissioner*:

MY DEAR SIR—I am authorized to offer for use of your Board sufficient grounds, free of charge, to establish and maintain a Fish hatchery, etc., upon, situated near Greenville, Wayne county, Mo., on the line of the W. G. & St. L. Ry.

The location referred to is admirably adapted to this purpose. Plenty of pure spring water, etc. As you know this section of the State abounds with splendid streams (Black, St. Francois, Current and other rivers.) Means of distribution, transportation are first class. If you will send some one competent to judge, I am sure the location will be approved.

Very truly yours,

C. C. RAINWATER.

In case three hatcheries should be established, the Commission would respectfully suggest West Central or Southwest Missouri as the proper locality—some point from which easy and quick distribution could be made.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Of receipts and expenditures of the Missouri Commission of Fisheries for the years 1895 and 1896.

1895. Apr. 11	Rec'd from State	\$1,750 00		Folio. 83	Expenditures...	\$1,571 79	
June 5	" "	1,186 66		85	" ...	718 84	
			\$2,916 66	87	" ...	513 11	
					Balance		\$2,803 24
							113 42
							2,966 66
July 27	To balance.....	113 42		89	Expenditures...	312 00	
Aug. 5	Rec'd from State	1,066 66		91	" ...	698 00	
			1,180 08		Balance		1,010 00
							170 08
							1,180 08
Oct. 1	To balance.....	170 08		93	Expenditures...	583 33	
Sept. 17	Rec'd from State	683 33			Balance	583 41	
Oct. 4	" "	583 33					1,436 74
			1,436 74				
Nov. 1	To balance.....	583 41		95	Expenditures...		1,042 61
6	Rec'd from State	583 33			Balance		124 13
			1,166 74				1,166 74
Nov. 19	To balance.....	124 13		97	Expenditures...	811 16	
Dec. 5	Rec'd from State	583 33		99	" ...	770 45	
1896.							
Jan. 5	" "	583 33		101	" ...	337 28	
Feb. —	" "	41 45		103	" ...	185 00	
3	" "	583 33					2,103 89
Mar. 3	" "	583 33			Balance		395 41
			2,499 30				2,499 30
Mar. 21	To balance.....	395 41		105	Balance		214 50
							180 91
							395 41
Mar. 24	To balance.....	180 91		107	Expenditures...	868 44	
Apr. 3	Rec'd from State	583 33		109	" ...	525 60	
May 5	" "	583 33		111	" ...	323 52	
June 2	" "	583 33			Balance		1,717 56
			1,930 90				213 34
							1,930 90
July 1	To balance.....	213 34		113	Expenditures...		1,385 11
7	Rec'd from State	583 33			Balance		282 18
	" check F 112.	287 29					
Aug. 8	" from State.	583 33					1,667 29
			1,667 29				
Aug. 31	To balance.....	292 18		115	Expenditures...		489 30
Sept 3	Rec'd from State	583 33			Balance		376 21
			865 51				865 51
Oct. 1	To balance.....	376 21		117	Expenditures...		988 51
6	Rec'd from State	583 33			Balance		554 36
Nov. 5	" "	583 33					
			1,542 87				1,542 87
Dec. 1	To balance.....	554 36		119	Expenditures...		516 57
			554 36		Balance		37 79
Dec. 17	To balance.....	37 79		121	Expenditures...	619 46	
8	Rec'd from State	583 33		121	" ...	585 06	
1897.							
Jan. 4	" "	583 40					1,204 52
			1,204 52				

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 31st, 1896.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following report of our operations at Forest Park hatchery for the years 1895 and 1896, also will endeavor to give a description of the lakes, and how used by us for the propagation of young fish, which I trust will be of some interest to the uninformed.

Our hatchery at Forest Park contains nine beautiful and well arranged lakes, covering an area of forty-nine acres. The estimated cost of these lakes to the city of St. Louis, for the construction of same, amounts to the handsome figure of about seventy-three thousand dollars. These lakes have been turned over to the State free of charge for the propagation of young fish for the State of Missouri.

The number of crappie distributed from Forest Park hatchery during 1895 and 1896, two hundred and three thousand two hundred and nineteen.

The number of black bass distributed from Forest Park hatchery during 1895 and 1896, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand and forty-three.

The number of yellow bass, commonly called striped bass, from Forest Park hatchery during 1895 and 1896, one thousand and fourteen.

The number of German carp distributed from Forest Park hatchery during 1895 and 1896, fifty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-seven.

The total number of young fish distributed from Forest Park hatchery during 1895 and 1896, three hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and forty three.

We still have on hand for spring delivery about seventy-five thousand young fish.

The Peninsula lake is the largest of our lakes, formerly covering seven acres, but now covers about forty acres, varying in depth from six and one-half feet in deepest portion, and running out to a feather

edge. This lake was enlarged during the winter of 1893 at a cost of about thirty-three thousand dollars, subscribed by public-spirited citizens of St. Louis. The money subscribed for this lake was expended by giving the unemployed men of St. Louis an opportunity to earn a few dollars. This lake is now being used by us for the propagation of giant crappie. The original spawners for stocking this lake were received from Col. Jno. T. Crisp's Benton Park lakes at Independence, Mo., and from Creve Cœur lake, St. Louis county, being conveyed to our Forest Park hatchery in our aquarium car. The fish have done remarkably well in this lake and I would not hesitate to state that it is the best crappie lake in the United States. It is well equipped with drainage system, having two outlets, one an eight-inch iron valve, discharging into a twelve-inch pipe, thence into the River Des Peres, and one a ten-inch iron valve, discharging into an eighteen-inch pipe, thence into the River Des Peres. It has two splendid overflows, one into the River Des Peres and the other into Pavilion lake.

It is supplied by a four-inch pipe from the St. Louis works system. This lake is quite an extensive affair and requires large seines and a crew of six to eight men to handle the sein, consequently it requires a great amount of seining to accomplish the work, which would be greatly saved if permitted to drain when required by us.

Round lake, one of our black bass hatcheries, covers an area of one acre. It is five feet in the deepest portion, running out to a feather edge. This lake is supplied by a three and one-half inch pipe from the St. Louis water-works system. It overflows into Sylvan lake through a twelve-inch pipe screened with one quarter inch galvanized wire netting. This lake can be drained when necessary by opening an eight-inch iron valve which discharges into a twelve-inch pipe, thence into River Des Peres. During the year 1897 it will be necessary to remove the ground from the center of the lake, and replace it against the banks. This will incur an expense of about three hundred and fifty dollars.

North pond, our minnow hatchery, covers an area of one and one-quarter acres. This lake is supplied with water through a three and one-half inch iron pipe, from the St. Louis water-works system, and overflows into Sylvan lake through an eighteen-inch pipe, screened with one quarter inch galvanized wire netting. This lake can be drained when necessary by opening a six-inch iron valve which discharges into an eighteen-inch pipe, and flows into Sylvan lake.

Sylvan lake, one of our black bass hatcheries, covers an area of three and one-half acres. It is seven feet deep in the deepest portion, running out to a feather edge. This lake is supplied by three foun-

tains, used by the park department for beautifying the park, also from the overflow water from the Round lake, North pond and Spawning ponds numbers one, two and three. The water all comes from the St. Louis water-works system and overflows through a twenty-four-inch pipe into river Des Peres. This lake can be drained when necessary, by opening an eight-inch iron valve, which discharges into a twenty-four inch pipe, thence into River Des Peres.

Pavilion lake, another one of our black bass hatcheries, covers an area of about one acre. It is eight feet deep in the deepest portion, running out to a feather edge. This lake is supplied by a three and one-half inch iron pipe, and from the overflow water from the Peninsula lake. It overflows through a large screened overflow box into a twenty-four inch pipe, then into River Des Peres. It can be drained when necessary by opening an eight-inch iron valve, which discharges into a twenty-four inch pipe, thence into River Des Peres.

Spawning ponds numbers one, two and three contain about one-third of an acre each. They were formerly used as carp hatcheries with great success, but we are now using them for crappie, rock bass and yellow bass hatcheries. They are supplied through six-inch iron pipes from the St. Louis water-works system. These ponds can be drained through six-inch iron pipes into Sylvan lake. There are no valves in the drainage system of these ponds, but are secured by driving wooden plugs into the drain-pipe which extends into Sylvan lake.

It will be necessary to remove the ground that has washed into the center of these lakes and replace it against the banks, which will incur an expense of about one hundred dollars each.

Pool pond, one of our crappie hatcheries, covers an area of about one and one-quarter acres. It is six feet in the deepest portions and running out to a feather edge. This lake is supplied by a four-inch pipe from the St. Louis water-works system. This lake overflows through a large galvanized screened overflow into a twenty-four inch pipe, then into River Des Peres.

It can be drained by opening an eight-inch valve which discharges into a twenty-four inch pipe, thence into River Des Peres.

It will be necessary to remove the ground that has washed into the center of the lake and replace it against the banks. This will incur an expense of about four hundred dollars.

Very respectfully,

PHIL. KOPPLIN, JR.,
Superintendent.

DISTRIBUTIONS.

Distribution of young Yellow Bass from Forest Park hatchery into private ponds for 1895.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Oct. 19 ...	Fred. Schonhorst	St. Louis .....	.....	100
22 ...	Thos. Green .....	" .....	.....	25
22 ...	Fred. W. Otto	Central	St. Louis	25
22 ...	Hy. Hagemeler	St. Louis .....	.....	25
23 ...	Hy. Albers	Kirkwood	St. Louis	14
24 ...	J. Fruin	St. Louis .....	.....	50

Distribution of young Crappie from Forest Park hatchery into private ponds for 1896.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Feb. 4 ...	Jos. A. Duffy	Cadet	Washington	1,400
Mch. 5 ...	D. C. Case	St. Louis .....	.....	700
9 ...	H. A. Lingenbrink	Bartold .....	.....	400
9 ...	J. F. Schonhorst	Drew Station .....	.....	1,000
Apr. 4 ...	J. O. Shelby	Adrian .....	.....	3,000
6 ...	Dr. Pardue	Eden .....	.....	400
6 ...	H. Hackman	Creve Cœur .....	.....	400
6 ...	Philip Fauley	St. Louis .....	.....	300
6 ...	F. W. Clements .....	" .....	.....	400
13 ...	T. M. Scott	Bonne Terre .....	.....	45
13 ...	C. W. Liler	Blackburn	Saline	45
13 ...	W. H. Wilson	Westville	Charlton	45
13 ...	W. H. Higgins	Higginsville	Johnson	45
13 ...	W. H. Higgins	"	"	45
13 ...	Chas. Riesler	Hughesville	Pettis	15
13 ...	J. D. Eads	Warrensburg	Johnson	45
23 ...	W. A. Chamberlin	Hornie	Jefferson	50
23 ...	"	"	"	50
23 ...	"	"	"	50
23 ...	"	"	"	50
23 ...	"	"	"	50
23 ...	A. Ziegler	Pevely	"	50
23 ...	Jas. Wannell	Sargent	Texas	20
23 ...	Jas. McMillan	Independence	Jackson	50
23 ...	Hy. Dieckhaus	Dutzow	Warren	35
26 ...	C. F. Goodrich	New Haven	Franklin	300
26 ...	J. T. Drummond	Old Orchard .....	.....	800
26 ...	Hyde Park	St. Louis .....	.....	500
27 ...	Chas. Schwoerer .....	" .....	.....	500
28 ...	F. M. Sterrett .....	" .....	.....	1,970
Oct. 20 ...	Benton Park .....	" .....	.....	1,000
20 ...	Chas. Blitt .....	" .....	.....	151
20 ...	Concordia Park .....	" .....	.....	405
20 ...	M. Kickham .....	" .....	.....	75
24 ...	C. A. Alcott .....	" .....	.....	100
24 ...	B. H. Hanschulte .....	" .....	.....	250
24 ...	L. Spelbrink .....	" .....	.....	250
26 ...	F. H. Jacobsmeyer	Spanish Lake .....	.....	75
27 ...	L. J. Bompart	Bartold .....	.....	250
27 ...	H. A. Lingenbrink	St. Louis .....	.....	270
29 ...	Christy Fire Clay Co. ....	" .....	.....	700
30 ...	Thos. Green	Benton .....	.....	350
30 ...	Christy Fire Clay Co.	St. Louis .....	.....	300

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG CRAPPIE—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Nov. 2	Christy Fire Clay Co	St. Louis		310
2	H. Albers	Kirkwood		15
6	J. C. Sutton	Maplewood		100
6	J. L. Sutton	"		100
6	J. L. Sutton	"		100
6	Wm. Sutton	"		75
9	John Frammueller	St. Louis		15
9	F. W. Crandall	Normandy		150
9	F. W. Auiderheide	St. Louis		150
9	F. W. Clements	"		200
10	W. L. Sappington	Afton		300
11	Theo. Tamm	St. Louis		100
11	L. Rinkel	"		100
11	C. Williams	Baden		100
12	G. Hecht	Normandy		170
13	St. Louis Fair Association	St. Louis		800
14	Jos. Lanigan	Clayton		105
14	J. A. Murphy	"		105
14	J. H. Crane	St. Louis		810
14	J. B. Meyer	"		210
18	Jos. Lanigan	Clayton		75
18	Lewis C. Nelson	Normandy		400
21	Geo. Nickolson	St. Louis		60
23	J. G. Richmond	Bynumsville	Chariton	20
23	W. O. Shannon	Vandalla		35
23	M. M. Greenway	Hutton Valley	Howell	20
23	A. W. Childs	Kansas City		20
23	F. F. Brewer	Echo	Chariton	20
23	Concordia Creamery Co.	Concordia	Lafayette	20
23	D. Brock	Richland	Pulaski	35
23	W. W. Reed	Ashton	Clark	35
23	J. W. Keyser	Calhoun	Henry	35
23	F. M. Houts	Warrensburg	Johnson	35
23	"	"	"	35
23	"	"	"	35
24	W. R. Baker	Boonville	Cooper	35
24	"	"	"	35
24	"	"	"	35
24	"	"	"	35
24	"	"	"	35
24	J. W. Choate	Johnstown	Bates	35
24	J. W. Stevens	Ladsonia	Audrain	35
24	State Normal School	Kirksville	Adair	35
24	"	"	"	35
24	"	"	"	35
25	E. H. Craig	Fair Play	Polk	35
25	"	"	"	35
25	"	"	"	35
25	J. W. Crouch	Marshall	Saline	35
25	Nathan Corder	Corder	Lafayette	35
25	H. E. Cason	Carrollton	Carroll	20
25	R. L. Tooms	Springfield		35
25	Pomona Fruit Co.	Pomona	Howell	35
25	J. R. Gaines	Muscle Fork	Chariton	35
25	D. E. Streinther	St. Louis		35
25	J. J. Oehlert	Altenburg	Perry	35
25	Thos. Fisher	Edina	Knex	35
25	Thos. Fisher	"	"	35
25	Ira Hickman	"	"	35
25	Sam Rohr	Spencerburg	Pike	35
25	L. M. Edwards	Bowling Green		20
25	H. K. Ginius	Fayette	Howard	35
25	H. K. Ginius	"	"	35
25	H. K. Ginius	"	"	35
25	W. J. Mayes	Montserrat	Johnson	35
25	F. L. Huston	Gibbs	Adair	35
25	J. B. Gilmore	Willard	Greene	35
25	A. H. McHannold	Bowling Green	Pike	20
25	Bernard Wild	Peirce City	Lawrence	35
25	Ily Oitel	Lexington	Lafayette	20
25	E. D. Phelps	Mountain View		35
25	M. J. Minter	Lexington	Lafayette	35
25	M. J. Minter	"	"	35
27	J. L. Cook	Cook Station	Crawford	35
27	J. L. Cook	"	"	35
27	J. L. Cook	"	"	35
27	J. L. Cook	"	"	35
27	J. L. Cook	"	"	35
27	W. F. Cunningham	Heinmetz	Howard	35
27	W. F. Cunningham	"	"	35
27	W. F. Cunningham	"	"	35
27	W. F. Cunningham	"	"	35

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG CRAPPIE—Continued.

Date.	Name	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Nov. 27...	M. Youngs	Warrensburg	Johnson	35
27	M. Youngs	"	"	35
27	Jos. A. Duffy	Cadet	"	500
27	T. J. Giersa	Gildehouse	"	35
29	F. R. Estill	Pittsville	"	20
30	J. O. Shelby	Adrian	"	500
30	Hy. Albers	Kirkwood	"	35
30	St. Joseph hatchery	St. Joseph	"	1,000
30	Will Cherry	Mt. Vernon	"	35
Dec. 4	H. Minges	St. Louis	"	100
7	G. Roth	Suter	"	500
8	St. Joseph hatchery	St. Joseph	"	1,000
9	Hugh Brown	Moberly	Randolph	20
9	Sam'l Newton	Eldon	Miller	20
9	Cornellus Voorhis	Hannibal	Marion	35
9	Cornellus Voorhis	"	"	35
9	Cornellus Voorhis	"	"	35
9	Cornellus Voorhis	"	"	35
9	Cornellus Voorhis	"	"	35
9	G. E. Prewitt	Jonesburg	"	35
9	T. W. Stokes	Calro	"	15
9	W. A. Chamberlin	Hornie	"	35
9	W. A. Chamberlin	"	"	35
9	W. A. Chamberlin	"	"	35
9	W. A. Chamberlin	"	"	35
9	W. T. Black	Chaddock	"	35
9	J. W. Daniel	Vandalla	Audrain	35
9	R. T. Mathey	Woodlandville	Boone	35
9	E. D. Allen	Owsley	Johnson	35
9	Hy. Offel	Lexington	Lafayette	35
9	Porter C. Taylor	Pendleton	Warren	35
9	Jno Lewis	Schell City	Vernon	35
9	Hy. Hillbrand	St. Charles	St. Charles	35
9	R. E. Beasley	Seymour	Webster	35
9	C. J. Ford	Odessa	Lafayette	35
9	"	"	"	35
9	"	"	"	35
9	"	"	"	35
9	"	"	"	35
9	F. Y. Jones	Lebanon	Laclede	35
9	W. A. Dudgeon	Fayette	Howard	35
9	"	"	"	35
9	F. P. Blount	Wellsville	Montgomery	35
9	"	"	"	35
9	J. R. Buchner	Auxvasse	Callaway	35
9	J. W. Laughlin	Odessa	Lafayette	35
9	C. B. Hewitt	Kansas City	Jackson	35
9	"	"	"	35
9	"	"	"	35
9	"	"	"	35
9	Mrs. J. B. Williams	Winona	Shannon	35
9	W. J. Vaughn	Huntsville	Randolph	35
9	A. Legler	Sutter	"	350
9	Judge Pfister	St. Louis Co.	"	250
9	B. E. Johnson	Kirkwood	"	150
10	Jno. Hahn	St. Louis	"	250
10	Thos. Green	"	"	250
15	G. Albrecht	Bellefontaine	"	100
17	Wm. Husemeyer	Marshall	Saline	15
17	A. Laughlin	Odessa	Lafayette	35
17	A. A. Maples	Brookline	Greene	20
17	M. Reed	Rolla	Phelps	20
18	St. Louis Poor House	St. Louis	"	2,000
18	Judge Squire Turner	Columbia	Boone	300
18	A. B. Ewing	St. Louis	"	900
18	W. L. Fleming	"	"	900
21	Theo. Schell	Carondelet	"	100
22	J. O. Ackerman	St. Louis	"	500
22	A. B. Ewing	"	"	1,900
28	Coolie Lake	Excelsior Springs	"	700

Distribution of young German Carp from Forest Park hatchery into public water for 1896.

Date.	Water.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
March 9...	River Des Peres.....	Forest Park.....	.....	30,000

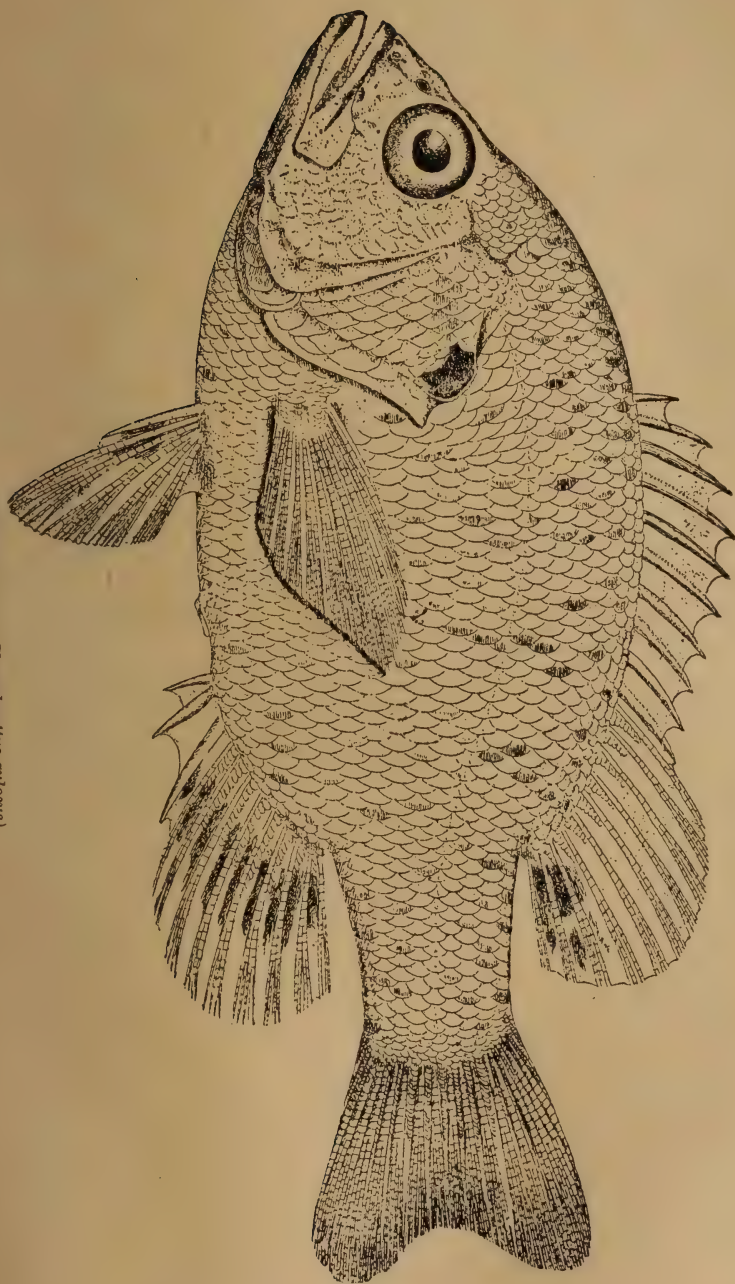
Distribution of young Black Bass into public waters for 1896.

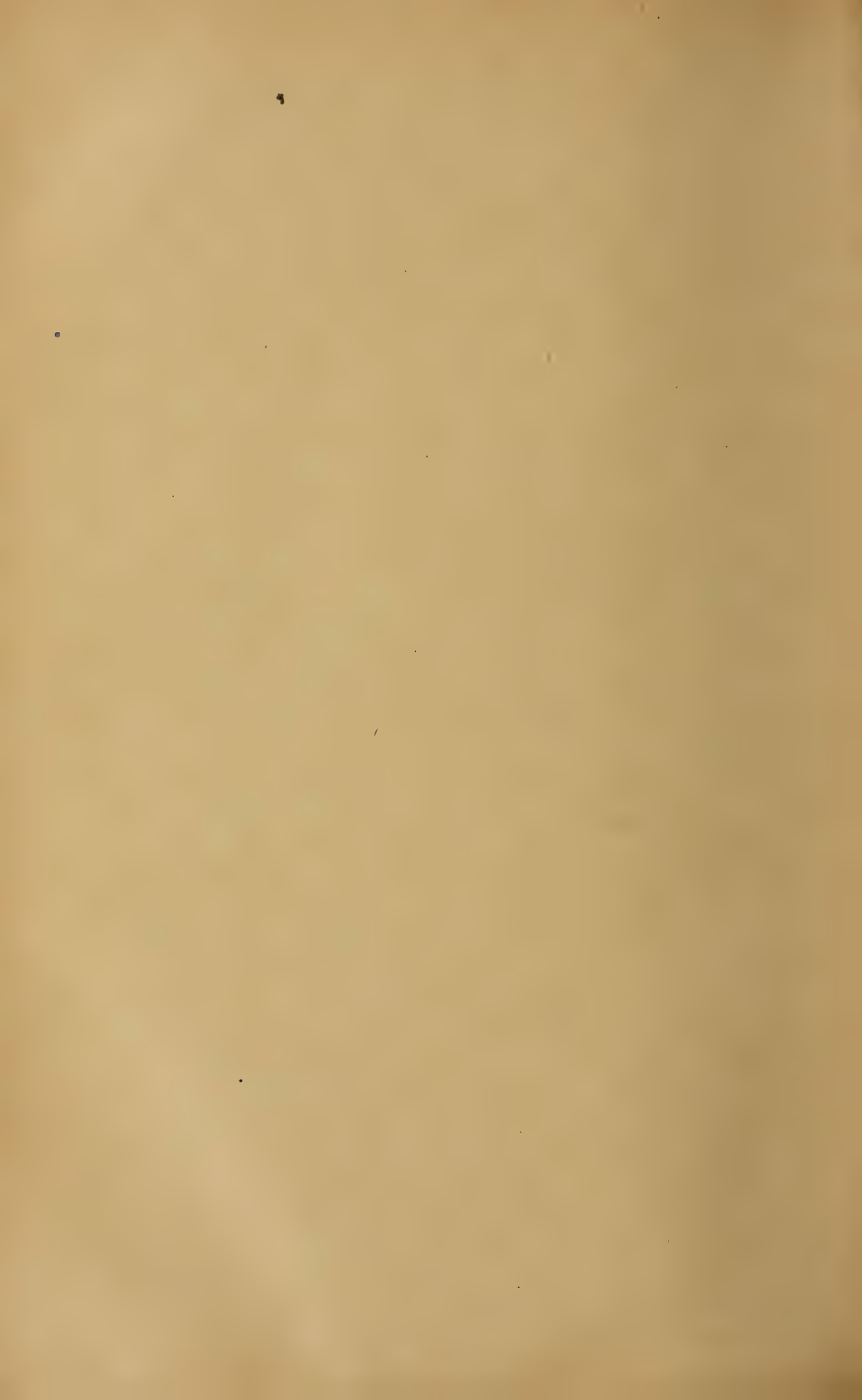
Date.	Waters.	Towns.	County.	No.
Mar. 9...	Black river	Williamsville	Wayne	2,000
9...	St. Francois	Greenville	"	2,000
9...	Halladay lake	"	"	4,500
13...	Gasconade river	Arlington	Phelps	3,000
14...	Little Piney river.....	Between Arlington and Newburg	"	2,500
14...	Big Piney river.....	Between Arlington and Waynesville	Pulaski	2,500
25...	Grand river.....	Clinton	Henry	5,000
25...	Osage river	Schell City	Vernon	5,000
May 6...	Upper Creve Cœur	St. Louis county .....	.....	20,000
6...	Lower Creve Cœur .....	" .....	.....	25,000
13...	Tower Grove Park.....	St. Louis .....	.....	300
26...	Carondelet Park .....	" .....	.....	1,000
June 1...	O'Fallon Park .....	" .....	.....	1,000
Dec. 8...	St. Louis and Bailey Station Fish ing and Hunting club.....	Bailey station.....	.....	140
19...	Spanish lake	Spanish lake.....	.....	1,054

Distribution of young Crappie from Forest Park hatchery into private ponds for 1896.

Date.	Waters.	Towns.	County.	No.
Mar. 9...	Black river	Williamsville	Wayne	2,000
9...	St. Francois river.....	Greenville	"	2,000
9...	Halladay lake	"	"	5,000
26...	Lower Creve Cœur lake .....	.....	St. Louis	12,000
26...	Upper Creve Cœur lake .....	.....	" .....	8,000
28...	Upper Creve Cœur lake .....	.....	" .....	20,000
13...	Gasconade river	Arlington	Phelps	4,000
14...	Little Piney river	Between Arlington and Newburg	Phelps	4,000
14...	Big Piney river	Between Arlington and Waynesville	Pulaski	4,000
18...	Gray's creek	Jefferson City	Cole	6,000
18...	Moreau creek	"	"	8,000
19...	Lamine creek	Otterville	Monteale	5,000
25...	Grand river	Clinton	Henry	10,000
25...	Osage river	Schell City	Vernon	10,000
Dec. 10...	Black river	Dunklin Co.	Dunklin	7,000
14...	Black river	"	"	4,300
17...	St. Louis and Bailey Station Hunt- ing and Fishing club	Bailey Station .....	.....	1,500
18...	Windsor Springs Hunting and Fishing club	Windsor Springs .....	.....	1,000
19...	Spanish lake	Spanish Lake .....	.....	5,260
19...	Windsor Springs Hunting and Fishing club	Windsor Springs .....	.....	1,375

GOGGLE-EYE (*Chenobranchius gulosus*).





Distribution of young Yellow Bass from Forest Park hatchery into private ponds for 1896.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Mch. 9....	H. A. Lingenbrink.....	Bartold .....	.....	500
9....	J. F. Schonhorst.....	Drew Station.....	.....	200
Oct. 22....	Wm. Sanders.....	St. Louis.....	.....	10
28....	J. H. Crane.....	".....	.....	40
Nov. 13....	C. Hecht.....	Normandy.....	.....	25

Distribution of young Carp from Forest Park hatchery into private ponds for 1896.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Mch. 7....	Mrs. A. B. Cairns.....	St. Louis.....	.....	1,000
9....	J. F. Schonhorst.....	Drew Station.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
9....	H. Hackman.....	Oreve Cœur.....	".....	900
23....	Jas. Hall.....	St. Louis.....	.....	300
Apr. 13....	Houston Bros.....	Polo.....	Caldwell.....	35
13....	.....	".....	".....	35
13....	T. H. Scott.....	Delpha.....	Putnam.....	35
13....	Jno. Reed.....	Shawnee.....	Shannon.....	35
13....	.....	".....	".....	35
13....	T. M. Scott.....	Bonne Terre.....	St Francois.....	35
23....	Jno. S. Mudd.....	Bourbon.....	Crawford.....	35
23....	".....	".....	".....	35
23....	James Wonnell.....	Sargent.....	Texas.....	20
23....	Jas. McMillan.....	Independence.....	Jackson.....	35
23....	Geo. Stillwell.....	Fawn.....	Dent.....	35
23....	Hyde Park.....	St. Louis.....	.....	200
23....	Benton Park.....	".....	.....	850
23....	Leo. Anselm.....	Clayton.....	Clayton.....	100
Oct. 20....	Gus. Hecht.....	Normandy.....	.....	500
21....	F. Lohse.....	St. Louis.....	.....	906
22....	C. Williams.....	Baden.....	.....	200
22....	Wm. Sanders.....	St. Louis.....	.....	55
22....	I. Cosby.....	".....	.....	65
24....	J. F. Schonhorst.....	Drew Station.....	.....	10,000
Nov. 12....	Christy Fire Clay Co.....	St. Louis.....	.....	450
12....	G. Hacht.....	Normandy.....	.....	745
14....	Jos. Lanigan.....	Clayton.....	.....	50
14....	J. A. Murphy.....	".....	.....	100
20....	Jas. Lanigan.....	".....	.....	200
23....	B. H. Moore.....	Zalma.....	Saline.....	35
23....	M. M. Greenway.....	Hutton Valley.....	Howell.....	15
23....	Lebanon Hdw. Co.....	Lebanon.....	Laclede.....	35
23....	Concordia Creamery Co.....	Concordia.....	Lafayette.....	35
23....	T. M. Brewer.....	Macedonia.....	Phelps.....	35
23....	.....	".....	".....	35
25....	M. S. Hulen.....	Centralla.....	Boone.....	35
25....	Adolph Will.....	Macon.....	Macon.....	35
25....	Adam Gwimmer.....	".....	".....	35
25....	Webster Clark.....	Milan.....	.....	35
25....	H. O. Clark.....	La Plata.....	Macon.....	35
25....	Jno. Thorns.....	Ash Grove.....	Clark.....	35
25....	Hy. Offel.....	Lexington.....	Lafayette.....	15
25....	Tony Wilmere.....	Ellisville.....	.....	100
30....	St. Joseph Hatchery.....	St. Joe.....	.....	300
Dec. 9....	Fred Howe.....	Pacific.....	.....	35
9....	T. W. Stokes.....	Cairo.....	Randolph.....	35
9....	J. H. Weare.....	Sullivan.....	Franklin.....	35
9....	D. S. Pettit.....	Birch Tree.....	Shannon.....	35
9....	G. M. Harmon.....	Elk Creek.....	Texas.....	35
9....	D. M. Connell.....	".....	".....	35
9....	Theo. Elrichs.....	Rush Tower.....	.....	35
9....	Jno. Aaron.....	Rolla.....	Jefferson.....	35
9....	".....	".....	Phelps.....	35
9....	".....	".....	".....	35
17....	Wm. Husemeyer.....	Marshall.....	Saline.....	15

Distribution of young black Bass from Forest Park hatchery into private ponds for 1896.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Feb. 4.	Jos. A. Duffy	Cadet.	Washington	600
Mch. 5.	D. C. Case	St. Louis.		90
9.	H. A. Lingenbrink	Bartold.	St. Louis.	200
April 4.	J. O. Shelby	Adrian.	Bates.	200
6.	C. U. Liters	Blackburn.	Saline	35
6.	Ph. Pauley	St. Louis.		50
6.	F. U. Clemens	"		25
13.	W. H. Higgins	Higginsville	Johnson	35
13.	"	"	"	35
13.	Chas. Riesler	Hughesville	"	15
13.	J. D. Eads	Warrensburg.	Johnson	35
14.	F. J. Adams	Hillsboro.	Jefferson	100
23.	W. A. Chamberlin	Hornle.	"	35
23.	"	"	"	35
23.	"	"	"	35
23.	"	"	"	35
23.	H. Ziegler	Pevely	"	35
26.	C. F. Goodrich	New Haven	Franklin	100
May 9.	Mr. Alcott	St. Louis.		300
9.	J. T. Drummond	"		1,800
9.	Ger. Prot. Orphans' Home	Normandy	St. Louis	1,500
13.	Walter Gray	St. Louis.		350
13.	Peter Rose	"		600
June 13.	J. H. Crane	"		236
Oct. 20.	Concordia Park	St. Louis		420
20.	Jno. Strassner	"		50
22.	Wm. Sanders	"		100
24.	J. Cosby	"		100
24.	M. Kickham	"		100
24.	C. H. Alcott	"		25
24.	B. H. Hanschulte	"		145
24.	L. Spelbrink	"		78
26.	F. H. Jackobsmeier	Spanish Lake.		75
27.	H. A. Lingenbrink	St. Louis		170
29.	Christy Fire Clay Co.	"		350
Nov. 2.	W. L. Sappington	Afton		200
2.	J. C. Sutton	Maplewood		200
2.	H. Albers	Kirkwood		30
6.	J. L. Sutton	Maplewood		100
6.	J. C. Sutton	"		100
6.	W. L. Sappington	Afton		100
6.	Wm. Wilson	Maplewood		75
6.	F. Rosenfeld	Creve Cœur		200
6.	B. E. Johnson	Kirkwood		75
9.	Jno. Frammueller	St. Louis		15
9.	F. W. Crandall	Normandy		100
9.	F. W. Auferderhide	St. Louis		100
10.	F. W. Clemens	"		100
11.	Theo. Tamm	"		100
11.	G. T. Sidney	Monett		150
12.	St. Louis Fair Ass'n	St. Louis		350
14.	Jos. Lantgan	Clayton		25
14.	J. H. Crane	St. Louis		110
14.	J. B. Meyes	Clayton		250
18.	L. C. Nelson	Normandy		500
21.	Theo. Hertz	St. Louis		100
21.	Geo. Nickolson			156
23.	J. G. Richmond	Bynumsville	Charlton	15
23.	W. O. Shannon	Vandalia		35
23.	A. W. Childs	Kansas City		15
23.	F. F. Brewer	Echo		15
23.	D. Brock	Richland		35
23.	W. W. Reed	Ashton	Clark	35
23.	J. W. Keyser	Calhoun	Henry	35
23.	F. M. Houts	Warrensburg	Johnson	35
23.	"	"	"	35
23.	"	"	"	35
24.	W. R. Baker	Boonville	Cooper	35
24.	"	"	"	35
24.	"	"	"	35
24.	"	"	"	35
24.	"	"	"	35
24.	J. W. Choate	Johnstown		35
25.	E. D. Phelps	Mountain View		85
25.	J. F. Osborne	Evansville		35
25.	"	"		35
25.	Irvin Switzler	Columbia	Boone	100
25.	"	"	"	100
25.	R. T. Edmonson	Holden	Johnson	35

DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK BASS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Nov. 25	J. F. Schonhorst	Drew		50
25	H. E. Cason	Carrollton		15
25	Jno. Bohrer	Hunnewell		35
25	Jos. A. Fisher	Edina		35
25	Jos. Ballinger	"		35
25	Val Tapley	Spencerburg		35
25	L. M. Edwards	Bowling Green		15
25	A. H. McDannold	"		15
25	Bernard Wild	Pelrce City		35
25	J. H. Jackson	Marshfield		35
25	M. J. Minter	Lexington		35
25	"	"		35
27	J. B. Busch	Washington		75
27	O. L. Muench	"		75
27	A. C. Wolf	"		75
27	J. A. Duffy	Cadet		250
27	Hy. Kleinsorgsen	Wellsville		35
27	J. L. Cook	Cook station		35
27	"	"		35
27	"	"		35
27	"	"		35
27	"	"		35
28	J. H. Crane	St. Louis		114
29	J. M. Miller	Pittsville		15
30	R. F. Estill	Estill		35
30	Coolie lake	Excelsior Springs		300
30	"	"		300
30	J. O. Shelby	Adrian		250
30	St. Joseph hatchery	St. Joseph		1,000
30	W. M. Cherry	Mt. Vernon		35
Dec. 8	St. Joseph hatchery	St. Joseph		1,200
9	Hugh Brown	Moberly		15
9	Sam'l Newton	Eldon		15
9	Cornelius Voorhis	Hannibal		35
9	"	"		35
9	"	"		35
9	"	"		35
9	"	"		35
9	D. McIntire	Maurline		35
9	T. W. Stokes	Cairo		15
9	Jno. Mettes	Atlanta		35
9	W. A. Chamberlin	Horine		35
9	"	"		35
9	"	"		35
9	"	"		35
9	E. M. Pilcher	Vandalla		35
9	J. B. Lewellen	"		35
9	Peter C. Taylor	Pendleton		35
9	Jno. Lewis	Schell City		35
9	H. S. Coffman	Lebanon		35
9	W. F. Howard	Boonville		35
9	C. J. Ford	Odessa		35
9	"	"		35
9	"	"		35
9	"	"		35
9	"	"		35
9	W. A. Dudgeon	Fayette		35
9	"	"		35
9	J. T. Goodson	Carrollton		35
9	"	"		35
9	J. R. Buckner	Auxvasse		35
9	J. W. Laughlin	Odessa		35
9	"	"		35
9	Vol. Tapley	Spencerburg		35
9	C. B. Hewitt	Kansas City		35
9	"	"		35
9	"	"		35
9	"	"		35
10	H. Minges	St. Louis		100
10	J. O. Haines	"		250
10	Jno. Hahn	"		150
15	G. Albrecht	Bellefontaine		35
17	Wm. Husemeyer	Marshall		15
17	A. Laughlin	Odessa		35
17	A. A. Maples	Brookline		15
17	M. Reed	Rolla		15
18	Judge Squire Turner	Columbia		300
22	J. O. Ackerman	Crystal City		100

Distribution of young Crappie from Forest Park hatchery into private ponds, 1896.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Mch. 30.	Christy Fire Clay Co.	St. Louis.		800
30.	Barney Schreiber.	"		100
April 1.	Columbia Water & Light Co.	Columbia.	Boone	5,000
5.	D. W. Case.	St. Louis.		500
7.	E. C. Moore.	Columbia.	Boone	3,800
8.	S. D. Gordon.	"	"	1,000
8.	W. E. Mason.	Clear Creek.	Washington.	50
8.	Jno. Carter.	Columbia.	Boone	50
8.	Wm. Parker.	"	"	50
8.	Joe E. Long.	Hinton.	"	50
8.	L. H. Parsons.	Edina.	Knox.	50
8.	Geo. Rinkel.	St. Louis.		500
8.	W. Gordon.	Columbia.	Boone	50
8.	S. Griffith.	Craig.	Holt.	50
8.	Meramec Highlands Co.	Meramec Highlands.	St. Louis.	3,000
9.	P. F. Walsh.	St. Louis.		40
13.	Jno. L. Boland.	"		30
15.	D. Gultar.	Columbia.	Boone	100
15.	J. J. Eye.	Appleton City.	St. Clair.	50
15.	G. P. Milford.	Frankford.	Pike.	50
15.	H. R. Parsons.	Edina.	Knox.	50
15.	J. W. Turner.	Arcadia.	Iron.	50
22.	Thompson & Zelman.	Spring Park.	St. Louis.	50
22.	"	"	"	50
22.	A. A. Hullett.	Webb City.	Jasper.	50
22.	"	"	"	50
22.	"	"	"	50
22.	"	"	"	50
22.	"	"	"	50
22.	P. S. Alexander.	Pleasant Hill.	Cass.	50
22.	"	"	"	50
27.	Theo. Heistand.	"	"	50
27.	"	"	"	50
May 10.	R. T. Cochran.	St. Louis.		100
Oct. 15.	Fred Hamburger.	"		175
15.	Chas. Hager.	"		140
22.	Hy. Wewimer.	Central.	St. Louis.	75
22.	Thos. Greer.	St. Louis.		125
22.	Fred. W. Otto.	Central.	St. Louis.	50
22.	Hy. Hagemeler.	St. Louis.		50
23.	Chas. Hager.	"		225
23.	Hy. Albers.	Kirkwood.	St. Louis.	150
23.	J. H. Busch.	Price.	"	100
23.	Wm. Olderworth.	"	"	100
23.	Jos. Seagle.	"	"	100
24.	F. Hamburger.	St. Louis.		100
24.	J. Fruin.	"		250
24.	Simon Morlitz.	Windom.		100
25.	J. E. Gibson.	St. Louis.		50
25.	G. Roth.	Mt. Olive.	St. Louis.	50
25.	Geo. Rinkel.	St. Louis.		75
25.	A. Alexander.	"		75
25.	A. Kron.	"		150
25.	Wm. Rouch.	Windom.	St. Louis.	30
25.	D. W. D. Case.	St. Louis.		300
25.	Chas. Schwoerer.	"		100
25.	Jos. Schneider.	"		100
26.	Geo. Von Schrader.	"		400
26.	Henry Albers.	Kirkwood.	St. Louis.	50
26.	E. P. Tesson.	St. Louis.		150
26.	Thos. Brown.	"		150
27.	Geo. Smelzer.	"		100
29.	Hydraulic Press Brick Co.	"		180
29.	F. M. Sterrett.	"		150
29.	Gus Hecht.	Normandy.	St. Louis.	50
29.	M. A. Seed.	St. Louis.		150
29.	J. H. Crane.	"		175
29.	F. W. Hinterthrice.	Bartold.	St. Louis.	100
31.	J. H. Stone.	St. Louis.		100
Nov. 31.	Peter Kolb.	Clayton.	St. Louis.	50
1.	Irving Abend.	St. Louis.		100
1.	James Marre.	"		100
2.	Geo. Sippel.	"		150
4.	Aug. J. Benzing.	Ferguson.	St. Louis.	100
4.	Dr. Bracy.	Wellston.		50
5.	F. W. Clemens.	St. Louis.		100
5.	A. J. Benzing.	Ferguson.		175

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG CRAPPIE—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Nov. 5	J. H. Fuhr	Higginsville	Johnson	45
5	"	"	"	45
5	"	"	"	45
5	"	"	"	45
5	"	"	"	45
5	J. J. Secrich	Hickman's Mill	Jackson	45
5	"	"	"	45
5	W. B. Shaw	Eollo	Pike	45
5	J. C. Best	Little Blue	Jackson	45
5	"	"	"	45
5	"	"	"	45
5	"	"	"	45
5	J. W. North	Gray's Summit	Franklin	45
6	T. Tilden	Syracuse	Morgan	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	G. L. Chrisman	Lee Summit	Jackson	50
6	"	"	"	50
6	"	"	"	50
6	"	"	"	50
6	"	"	"	50
6	"	"	"	50
6	"	"	"	50
6	"	"	"	50
6	"	"	"	50
6	C. L. Wilson	Sarcozie	Jasper	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	R. L. Jackson	Holden	Johnson	45
6	S. W. Jurden	"	"	45
6	Peter Minich	Independence	Jackson	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	"	"	"	45
6	J. D. Davis	Maple Grove	Jasper	45
6	J. D. Edwards	Fairville	Saline	45
6	J. Fitzgerald	St. Louis	"	275
7	L. Spelbrink	"	"	200
8	R. J. McKinney	Centralia	Boone	45
8	"	"	"	45
8	"	"	"	45
8	"	"	"	45
8	J. Y. Hume	Armstrong	Howard	45
8	Walter Chiled	Mayview	Lafayette	45
8	W. J. Gash	Palmyra	Marion	45
8	"	"	"	45
8	Wm. Beyer	Pleasant Hill	Cass	45
8	M. Youngs	Warrensburg	Johnson	45
8	S. J. Puston	Walker	"	20
11	E. Schwabe	St. Louis	"	20
11	Geret Heldeman	Selma Station	Rahdolph	15
11	Jos. Beehler	St. Louis	"	140
11	Jno. Fande	"	"	100
11	J. W. Brooks	Manchester	St. Louis	100
11	L. Spelbrink	St. Louis	"	200
13	Theo. Heistand	Pleasant Hill	"	45
13	Jos. Meanely	Hazelville	Knox	45
13	"	"	"	45
13	G. A. Carpenter	Bunceton	Cooper	45
13	"	"	"	45
13	J. R. Smith	Mayview	Lafayette	45
13	H. P. Tate	Dungens Creek	Lewis	45
13	J. J. Davis	Maple Grove	Jasper	45
13	J. J. Russell	Charleston	Mississippi	45
13	"	"	"	25
13	H. C. Leis	St. Louis	"	125
13	J. J. Davis	Maple Grove	Jasper	25
14	C. J. Hogan	Hematite	Jefferson	45
14	M. R. K. Biggs	Farber	Adrain	45
14	Flat River Lead Co.	Farmington	St. Francois	45

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG CRAPPIE—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Nov. 14	William Wingfield	Fayette	Howard	50
14	"	"	"	50
14	Philip Brooks	"	"	45
14	Thos. A. River	"	"	45
14	"	"	"	45
14	Thos. Smith	"	"	45
14	R. P. Williams	"	"	45
15	R. D. Davis	Renick	Randolph	45
15	"	"	"	45
15	David Waldo	Kansas City	"	45
15	"	"	"	45
15	E. T. Smith	St. Louis	"	500
15	I. R. Rickey	La Plata	Macon	45
15	Mrs. E. Middlemas	Willard	Greene	45
15	B. E. Johnson	Kirkwood	St. Louis	50
16	G. E. Burr	"	"	200
16	J. T. Hesser	Ferguson	"	200
16	Geo. T. Sidney	Monett	Barry	40
18	Spanish Lake	Spanish Lake	St. Louis	3,450
19	Julius Knozburger	Gravois Road	"	75
21	E. C. Moore	Columbia	Boone	3,250
22	B. F. Garrett	New Florence	Montgomery	45
22	Hy. Conzelman	Irondale	Iron	20
22	D. W. Wing	La Mine	Cooper	25
22	C. F. Goodrich	New Haven	Franklin	45
22	"	"	"	45
22	"	"	"	45
22	D. W. Wing	La Mine	Cooper	25
22	J. B. Miller	Warrensburg	Johnson	45
22	H. G. Smith	Corder	Lafayette	45
22	"	"	"	45
22	"	"	"	45
22	"	"	"	45
22	"	"	"	45
22	A. J. Copeland	Vienna	Maries	25
22	T. A. Charles	Pevely	Jefferson	45
22	J. Y. Hume	Armstrong	Howard	45
22	J. J. Davis	Carthage	Jasper	25
22	T. M. Chinn	Mayview	Lafayette	45
22	W. L. Ewing	St. Louis	"	150
22	"	"	"	125
22	"	"	"	125
22	C. N. Morris	Catawissa	Franklin	100
25	M. Bircher	St. Louis	"	125
Dec. 4	Howard McCorman	Maryville	Nodaway	25
4	Jno. Talbot	Fayette	Howard	45
4	"	"	"	45
4	S. Newton	Eldon	Miller	45
4	W. H. Reedy	Purdin	Linn	45
4	W. W. Knoop	Cameron	Clinton	45
4	J. C. Evans	Olden	Howell	45
4	Chas. Boyd	Cameron	Clinton	20
4	H. C. Nickols	Amity	DeKalb	45
4	"	"	"	45
4	E. Coen	"	"	45
4	T. H. French	Breckenridge	Caldwell	45
4	Wm. Beyer	Pleasant Hill	Cass	45
4	Hy. C. Terrell	Elmwood	Saline	45
5	Johnson Morrow	Barryville	Macon	45
5	W. H. Allen	Pleasant Hill	Cass	45
5	J. T. Goodson	Carrollton	Carroll	45
5	T. R. Sheiby	East Atchison	Buchanan	45
5	J. A. Bailey	"	"	45
5	J. C. Hansen	Harlem	Clay	45
5	Martin Hunt	Maryville	Nodaway	45
5	R. H. Rhea	Mt. Moriah	Harrison	45
5	G. T. Doty	Bates City	Lafayette	45
5	W. W. Holmes	Ravanna	Mercer	20
5	D. D. Farmer	Pleasant Hill	Cass	20
5	J. P. Mooney	Pattonsburg	Davless	15
5	I. L. Van Meter	Gallatin	"	45
5	W. C. McFarland	Holt	Clay	35
19	A. M. Frazier	Brownsdale	Davless	35
19	W. S. Wright	Fayette	Howard	45
19	"	"	"	45
19	"	"	"	45
19	J. P. Maxwell	Grain Valley	Jackson	45
19	A. M. Thompson	Nashua	Clay	45
19	L. C. Amsden	Carthage	Jasper	45
19	"	"	"	45
19	L. L. Chamberlin	Bellair	Cooper	25

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG CRAPPIE—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Nov. 19	D. D. Farmer	Pleasant Hill	Cass	20
19	Peter Kalb	Wellston	St. Louis	200
19	G. Roth	Sutter	"	400
19	J. A. Fleming	St. Louis	"	425
19	A. B. Ewing	"	"	425
20	W. W. Bailey	New Cambria	Macon	45
20	"	"	"	45
20	H. G. Briggs	"	"	45
20	W. L. Falk	Moberly	"	2,000
21	B. F. Moore	Weston	Platt	45
21	Chas. E. Peers	Warrenton	Warren	45
21	L. Showengerth	Independence	Jackson	45
21	Chas. Falor	Sprague	Bates	45
21	S. S. Bowman	Oak Ridge	Jackson	45
21	M. D. Morse	Kansas City	"	45
21	John Lane	Turney	Clinton	45
21	W. D. Weedire	Lexington	Lafayette	45
21	J. M. Davis	Craig	Holt	45
21	W. A. Chamberlin	Holine	Jefferson	45
21	"	"	"	45
21	W. A. P. Duvall	Pleasant Hill	Cass	25
21	P. S. Alexander	Lone Jack	"	50
21	"	"	Jackson	50
21	W. A. Chamberlin	Holine	"	50
21	"	"	"	50
28	M. Rice	St. Louis	"	75
31	Iron Mountain Lake Co.	Iron Mountain	Iron	3,000
31	C. A. Cunningham	St. Louis	"	600
31	G. M. Stelzlen	"	"	600

Distribution of young Black Bass from Forest Park hatchery into private ponds, 1895.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Mch. 30	Christy Fire Clay Co	St. Louis	"	400
30	Barney Schrieber	"	"	50
Apr. 1	Columbia Water and Light Co	Columbia	Boone	400
5	D. W. Case	St. Louis	"	50
7	E. C. Moore	Columbia	Boone	400
7	Jno. Carter	"	"	40
7	Wm. Carter	"	"	40
8	O. Duck	Schell City	Vernon	40
8	S. D. Gordon	Columbia	Boone	300
8	W. E. Mason	Clear Creek	Washington	30
8	J. B. Wilson	Spickard	Grundy	40
8	"	"	"	40
8	Joe E. Long	Hinton	Boone	40
8	L. H. Parsons	Edina	Knox	40
8	S. Griffith	Craig	Holt	45
8	"	"	"	45
13	Jno L. Boland	St. Louis	"	30
15	D. Guitar	Columbia	Boone	25
15	W. F. McCally	Appleton City	St. Clair	30
15	H. R. Parsons	Edina	Knox	30
15	J. W. Turner	Arcadia	Iron	50
May 10	R. T. Cochran	St. Louis	"	50
Oct. 19	Fred Schonhorst	"	"	100
22	Hy. Wewemeir	Central	"	50
22	Thos. Green	St. Louis	"	135
22	Fred. W. Otto	Central	St. Louis	30
22	Hy. Hagemelr	St. Louis	"	30
23	Chas. Hager	"	"	100
23	Hy. Albers	Kirkwood	St. Louis	50
23	J. H. Busch	Price	"	50
23	Wm. Oldersworth	"	"	50
23	Jos. Seagle	"	"	50
24	F. Hamburger	St. Louis	"	50
24	J. Frutn	"	"	125
24	J. E. Gibson	"	"	50
24	G. Roth	Mt. Olive	St. Louis	50
25	Geo. Rinkel	St. Louis	"	25
25	A. Alexander	"	"	25
25	A. Kron	"	"	50

DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK BASS—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Oct. 25	D. W. Case	St. Louis		50
26	Geo. Von Schrader	"		328
26	E. P. Tesson	"		50
29	Hydraulic Press B. Co.	"		100
29	F. M. Sterrett	"		50
29	M. A. Seed	"		50
29	J. H. Crane	"		75
29	F. W. Hinderthrice	Bartold	St. Louis	50
31	J. H. Stone	St. Louis		50
31	M. Barnhardt	Sutter		50
Nov. 1	Irving Abend	St. Louis		50
1	James Marre	"		50
2	Geo. Sippel	St. Louis		50
4	Aug. J. Benzing	Ferguson		100
4	Dr. Bracy	Wellston		200
5	F. W. Clemens	St. Louis		50
5	J. M. Lmrick	Higginsville	Johnson	35
5	"	"	"	35
5	"	"	"	35
5	"	"	"	35
5	"	"	"	35
5	J. J. Seerich	Hickman's Mill	Jackson	35
5	"	"	"	35
5	Medlin & Latham	Latham	Moniteau	35
5	J. W. North	Gray's Summit	Franklin	35
6	T. Tilden	Syracuse	Morgan	35
6	"	"	"	35
6	"	"	"	35
6	R. L. Johnson	Holden	Johnson	45
6	S. W. Jurden	"	"	45
6	Wm. Kronsbein	Corder	Lafayette	35
6	R. Westlake	Green City	Sullivan	35
6	"	"	"	35
6	Peter Minich	Independence	Jackson	35
6	"	"	"	35
6	"	"	"	35
6	"	"	"	35
6	J. D. Davis	Maple Grove	Jasper	35
6	J. D. Edwards	Fairville	Saline	35
6	J. Fitzgerald	St. Louis		75
8	J. Y. Hume	Armstrong	Howard	35
8	Walter Chiles	Mayview	Lafayette	35
8	Wm. Beyer	Pleasant Hill	Cass	35
8	S. J. Puston	Walker		35
11	E. Schwaebe	St. Louis		20
11	Geret Heldeman	Selma Station	Randolph	15
11	Hy. Fairfould	Moberly		100
11	"	"	"	100
11	Jno. Faude	St. Louis		100
13	Theo. Helstand	Pleasant Hill	Cass	35
13	W. S. Bourland	Culver	Henry	35
13	G. A. Carpenter	Bunceton	Cooper	35
13	J. A. Louderback	Nickellton	Macon	35
13	J. Ransberger & Son	Mt. Leonard	Saline	35
13	J. R. Smith	Mayview	Lafayette	35
13	H. P. Tate	Durgen's Creek	Lewis	35
13	J. J. Davis	Maple Grove	Jasper	35
13	Chas. Kriegshauser	Edina	Knox	45
13	J. J. Russell	Charleston	Mississippi	35
13	"	"	"	20
13	H. C. Leis	St. Louis		50
13	C. J. Hogan	Hematite	Jefferson	35
14	M. R. K. Biggs	Farber	Audrain	35
14	Flat River Lead Co	Farlington	St. Francois	30
14	William Wingfield	Fayette	Howard	40
14	"	"	"	40
14	William Wingfield	"	"	40
14	Phillip Brooks	"	"	40
14	"	"	"	40
14	W. A. Dudgeon	"	"	40
14	"	"	"	40
14	Thos. A. River	"	"	40
14	Thos. Smith	"	"	40
14	R. P. Williams	"	"	40
15	A. Fennewald	Martinsburg	Audrain	35
15	R. D. Davis	Renick	Randolph	35
15	"	"	"	35
15	David Waldo	Kansas City		35
15	"	"	"	35
15	I. R. Rickey	La Plata	Macon	35
15	Mrs. E. Middlemas	Willard	Greene	45
15	E. T. Smith	St. Louis		500

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG CRAPPIE—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Nov. 15....	B. E. Johnson.....	Kirkwood.....	St. Louis.....	200
16....	G. E. Burr.....	".....	".....	100
16....	J. T. Hesser.....	Ferguson.....	".....	100
18....	Spanish Lake.....	Spanish Lake.....	".....	525
19....	Julius Knozbarger.....	Gravois Road.....	".....	30
21....	E. C. Moore.....	Columbia.....	Boone.....	182
22....	Hy. Conzelman.....	Irondale.....	Iron.....	85
22....	D. W. Wing.....	La Mine.....	Cooper.....	20
22....	C. F. Goodrich.....	New Haven.....	Franklin.....	35
22....	".....	".....	".....	35
22....	".....	".....	".....	35
22....	J. B. Miller.....	Warrensburg.....	Johnson.....	35
22....	H. G. Smith.....	Corder.....	Lafayette.....	35
22....	".....	".....	".....	35
22....	".....	".....	".....	35
22....	".....	".....	".....	35
22....	".....	".....	".....	35
22....	T. A. Charles.....	Pevely.....	Jefferson.....	35
22....	J. C. Bayle.....	Warrensburg.....	Johnson.....	85
22....	J. Y. Hume.....	Armstrong.....	Howard.....	35
22....	J. J. Davis.....	Carthage.....	Jasper.....	20
22....	T. H. Clark.....	Otterville.....	Moniteau.....	35
22....	T. M. Shum.....	Mayview.....	Lafayette.....	35
22....	S. T. Rathell.....	St. Louis.....	".....	250
22....	W. L. Ewing.....	".....	".....	150
22....	C. N. Morris.....	Catawissa.....	Franklin.....	50
23....	Mr. Bircher.....	St. Louis.....	".....	50
23....	J. L. Boiand.....	".....	".....	75
Dec. 4....	Howard McCormman.....	Maryville.....	Nodaway.....	35
4....	Jno. Talbot.....	Fayette.....	Howard.....	35
4....	".....	".....	".....	35
4....	".....	".....	".....	35
4....	Wm. Willis.....	Peculiar.....	Cass.....	35
4....	Hogan M. Davis.....	".....	".....	35
4....	J. C. Evans.....	Olden.....	Howell.....	35
4....	T. H. French.....	Breckenridge.....	Caldwell.....	35
4....	Wm. Beyer.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Cass.....	35
5....	Johnson Morrow.....	Barryville.....	Macon.....	35
5....	W. H. Allen.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Cass.....	35
5....	J. T. Goodson.....	Carrollton.....	Carroll.....	35
5....	Wm. Allen.....	East Atchison.....	Buchanan.....	35
5....	O. P. Allen.....	".....	".....	35
5....	J. C. Hansen.....	Harlem.....	Clay.....	35
5....	Jos. Lasley.....	Raymore.....	Cass.....	35
5....	".....	".....	".....	35
5....	R. H. Rhea.....	Mt. Moriah.....	Harrison.....	35
5....	W. W. Holmes.....	Ravanna.....	Mercer.....	35
5....	D. D. Farmer.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Cass.....	15
5....	W. C. McFarland.....	Holt.....	Clay.....	35
19....	A. M. Frazier.....	Brownsdale.....	Davless.....	35
19....	I. B. Thompson.....	Hashua.....	Clay.....	35
19....	L. L. Chamberlain.....	Bellair.....	Cooper.....	20
19....	W. W. Bailey.....	New Cambria.....	Macon.....	35
19....	".....	".....	".....	35
19....	D. D. Farmer.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Cass.....	20
19....	Peter Kolb.....	Wellston.....	St. Louis.....	40
19....	J. A. Fleming.....	St. Louis.....	".....	100
19....	A. B. Ewing.....	".....	".....	100
21....	W. J. Wyatt.....	Martin City.....	Jackson.....	35
21....	Chas. E. Peers.....	Warrenton.....	Warren.....	35
21....	L. Showenzerth.....	Independence.....	Jackson.....	35
21....	Chas. Falor.....	Sprague.....	Bates.....	35
21....	M. D. Morse.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson.....	20
21....	W. D. Wedire.....	Lexington.....	Lafayette.....	35
21....	L. J. Slusher.....	Dover.....	".....	35
21....	".....	".....	".....	35
21....	W. A. Chamberlin.....	Horine.....	Jefferson.....	35
21....	W. A. P. Duvall.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Cass.....	25
21....	P. S. Alexander.....	Lone Jack.....	Jackson.....	35
21....	W. A. Chamberlin.....	Horine.....	Jefferson.....	40
21....	".....	".....	".....	40
28....	M. Rice.....	St. Louis.....	".....	30
31....	Iron Mountain Lake Co.....	Iron Mountain.....	Iron.....	2,500
31....	C. A. Cunningham.....	St. Louis.....	".....	350
31....	G. M. Stelzien.....	".....	".....	850

Dirtribution of young German Carp from Forest Park hatchery into 'private ponds, 1895.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
Mch. 29 ..	Passionist Fathers	Normandy	St. Louis	300
30 ..	Christy Fire Clay Co	St. Louis .....	.....	200
Apr. 8 ..	D. A. Embree	Eminence	Shannon	80
8 ..	C. G. Hanford	Granger	Scotland	80
9 ..	P. F. Walsh	St. Louis .....	.....	85
10 ..	Thos. Green	Benton .....	.....	160
10 ..	German Protestant Home	Normandy	St. Louis	100
22 ..	Thompson & Zeiman	Spring Park .....	.....	100
22 ..	"	"	"	100
22 ..	D. A. Embree	Eminence	Shannon	50
Sep. 17 ..	Geo. Gerlich	St. Louis .....	.....	30
Oct. 21 ..	M. E. Lydik	Central	St. Louis	100
22 ..	Fred W. Otto	"	"	50
22 ..	Hy. Hagemeir	St. Louis .....	.....	50
23 ..	Jno. Wagley	Wellston	St. Louis	50
23 ..	Wm. Oldersworth	Price	"	30
26 ..	Hy. Chapman	Wellston .....	.....	30
29 ..	Wm. Blisener	Clifton Heights .....	.....	50
29 ..	Gus. Hecht	Normandy	St. Louis	100
29 ..	Fred Hornback	Wellston .....	.....	50
Nov. 6 ..	J. D. Edwards	Fairville	Saline	30
8 ..	J. Y. Hume	Armstrong	Howard	30
8 ..	Walter Chiles	Mayview	Lafayette	30
8 ..	G. I. Van Allen	Potosi	Washington	30
11 ..	E. Schwaebe	St. Louis .....	.....	20
13 ..	A. S. Wolcott	Fayette .....	.....	30
13 ..	Chas. Kreigshauser	Edina	Knox	30
13 ..	"	"	"	30
13 ..	H. C. Leis	St. Louis .....	.....	30
14 ..	A. Spencer Wolcott	Fayette	Howard	30
15 ..	A. Fennwald	Martinsburg	Audrain	30
15 ..	W. G. Buechner	St. Louis .....	.....	250
19 ..	Julius Knozburger	Gravois Road	St. Louis	30
22 ..	A. J. Copeland	Vienna	Marles	15
22 ..	Anton Zoellner	Longtown	Perry	30
22 ..	L. W. Miller	Prospect Grove	Scotland	30
22 ..	Jesse Jennings	Ardeola	Stoddard	30
22 ..	"	"	"	30
22 ..	German Orphans' Home	Normandy	St. Louis	500
Dec. 4 ..	Wm. Wills	Peculiar	Cass	30
4 ..	Hogan M. Davis	"	"	30
4 ..	Chas. Boyd	Cameron	Clinton	15
5 ..	J. P. Mooney	Pattonsburg	Davless	15
19 ..	L. C. Amsden	Carthage	Jasper	35
19 ..	D. D. Farmer	Pleasant Hill	Cass	20
19 ..	Peter Kolb	Wellston	St. Louis	350
21 ..	W. A. Chamberlin	Horine	Jefferson	35
21 ..	Hy. Knarr	Sutter	St. Louis	186

Distribution of young Black Bass from Forest Park hatchery into public waters, 1895.

Date.	Name.	Postoffice.	County.	No.
May 17	Creve Cœur lake	Creve Cœur	St. Louis	8,000
17	Gasconade river	Gasconade C.	Gasconade	8,500

SUGGESTIONS TO FISH FARMERS.

Before completing this report, this Commission has deemed it advisable to offer the following suggestions to any who desire to engage in the work of pisciculture, or, more properly speaking, fish farming, as a means of profit or pleasure, if that is their object.

The reader who peruses this report with a view to studying the advantages of fish farming in Missouri, will observe that profit, as an incentive to pursuing this industry, always takes first position over pleasure. The reason is this: While this Commission acknowledges the value of fish and game clubs, and would do all it could to promote the organization of these useful associations in every locality where fish farming can be made to yield profit and pleasure, it wants it distinctly understood that it recognizes in fish cultivation a splendid source of commercial profit to every man who undertakes it. Indeed, we believe that were the profits of this industry properly understood, there would not be a quarter section of land in Missouri which is capable of having an artificial lake, pool or pond, that would be without one.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that in many localities in India, large areas of land have been artificially inundated in order that hitherto rich and fertile acres of farming lands might be converted into still more fertile and profitable fish ponds.

By actual results, it has been ascertained that a lake covering three acres of land has been found to yield in fish a value equal to the product of sixty acres and more devoted to the production of cereals or other food for the fattening of animals. In some experiments the ratio was one acre to from twenty-three to thirty-three.

With such experiences as these to encourage them, our land owners should not think that acre of land which he has converted into a lake as lost to him; on the contrary, if he will utilize its forces by devoting a little time to properly farming his fish, he will find that it yields more than any twenty-five acres given to corn, wheat or meadow.

People living in localities where bold, clear streams of water abound, streams that are fed by springs of pure, cold water, can always be assured of an abundant supply of the best varieties of game fish.

If, however, these streams are not already stocked, they should be at once, and then communities, by organizing protective clubs, can secure a practical immunity from the ravages of the fish pirate.

In some streams, as are described above, may be planted such splendid and vigorous varieties as the black bass, both large and small mouthed, the giant crappie, rainbow trout and spotted cat, or any other choice tribe the tastes of men, as sportsmen or epicures, may suggest. Only, care should always be taken to select those varieties that thrive and multiply and afford good sport and nutritious food. By no means ever think of using the German carp, a filthy, oily and tasteless importation of the sucker tribe that is totally devoid of any good qualities we know of, except that it is of rapid growth and will spawn and thrive in the foulest and filthiest waters when almost at a boiling temperature.

But after you have your streams and pools well stocked, unless you can organize effective, fearless and watchful clubs for the protection of the same, and unless these take prompt steps to guard and protect the streams from poachers, with their dynamite, trammel nets, and other fish annihilating devices, you will find that all your plans have miscarried, and your pleasant anticipations of profitable catches or well filled nets have come to naught.

Fishing clubs should be numerous, all should co-operate and see that a close watch is kept over the fishing pools. The banks of streams should be patrolled and all offenders against the game and fish laws promptly arrested and summarily punished. Their nets, traps and other material for carrying on their nefarious work should be destroyed. It has been by such stringent measures only that the fishing interests of the leading fish States have been protected and made to yield profit and pleasure to those who have been willing to let others live while living themselves, and have taken upon themselves the burden of promoting so great a boon for humanity as is found in the fishes of our lakes, streams, pools and ponds.

In Illinois and several other States, a specific sum of money is set apart every year to secure prompt punishment of violators of game and fish laws, and it may become profitable for our great State to consider the importance of steps in a similar direction.

IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL LAKES OR PONDS.

It is not every citizen of Missouri, however, who has access to a stream of water, which is capable of supporting the finer varieties of game food fishes. Yet, let not such as possess not this seeming advantage despair. Such as do not have this privilege must per force put up with another condition, one that is just as valuable, especially if in his premises there is a spring of living water. With a spring he

may construct a lake or lakes, stock it and have a source of ever productive profit and pleasure.

In the first place care must be taken in the construction of this artificial lake; it must be properly drained and in a manner that silt will not flow into it and fill it up. The first requisite, if you desire to raise game fish, such as Black or rock bass (goggle or redeye) and giant crappie, is a good living spring of sufficient volume to resist the depletion of evaporation during the hot summer months. The size of the lake should be regulated by the flow of water. A spring that discharges a stream that will fill a two-inch gas pipe should be sufficient to fill a lake or lakes (the more subdivisions the better) of five or six acres. In a lake, or lakes thus fed, the finest varieties of lake fish can be raised with success.

Care should be taken to have depths and shallows, the latter to be planted with pond lillies, commonly known as Yoncopins, the broad leaves of which not only provide secure hiding places for the young fry, but protect the water from evaporation as well. They are also natural aeraters, and keep the water pure and wholesome. Nor are these their only value. On the under sides of their broad, fat, thick leaves are accumulated numberless shell fishes, snails, etc., which provide excellent food for the young fishes. Their giant stalks furnish a repository for the eggs of those varieties of fishes whose eggs adhere—such as the giant crappie, sunfish, etc. Their roots, from twelve inches to two feet in length, edible in their natural state to pigs, and cooked to man, as much so as nearly as the sweet potato, is a natural hatchery for the large, fat, black headed lake grub-worm, which perpetually come to the surface. These the young fry seize and devour with rapacity and thrive, grow and fatten as Birkshire pigs do upon fresh oats pasturage in the dew.

The depth of the lake in its deepest place should not be less than five or six feet, provided the proper temperature can be maintained at that depth, but the deeper the better. Along the borders of the deeper portions of the lake should be planted willows, maples and cottonwood, whose generous shades will serve to arrest evaporation and keep the waters pure and cool. Besides, the projecting roots of the willows will afford nests for the large-mouthed black bass.

Another thought in this connection: If the lakes can be located near the house it may be so modeled as to become a veritable paradise or pleasure ground. Any desired shape may be given it, and its borders may be wreathed in flowers or embowered in cooling shade. A rustic bridge may be constructed to lead to an island in the center which may be converted into a floral gem. But two lakes are much pre-

ferable to one, and three in the same ratio to two. Drawing upon the farm or pastoral organizations for our illustrations, the more connecting pastures with gates the better, and so it is with lakes.

CAUTION: Never allow stock of any kind to go into your lakes. If you do the waters soon become fouled, the banks are destroyed, and the lake or pond ruined for fish. Let your stock drink from a drainway.

If desirable, there may be a system of narrows. Across these, after the spawning season is over, nets may be placed with meshes large enough to permit the young fishes to escape, when pursued by the larger and more voracious ones; for no animal is more destructive to young life, even of its own kind, than the varieties of game fish we have named. In fact, the predominating and absorbing nature of all the better and most desirable varieties of fish seems to be cannibalism! It is, therefore, essential—and there can be no such thing as satisfactory and remunerative fish production without it—to adopt every possible measure for the protection of the young fish. This is as necessary as those precautions we take to protect the lives of the young of all domestic animals upon the farm. A black bass will protect its own young, for a reasonable time, say two weeks, but the brood of a fellow bass is considered as so much prey, and he feeds upon them with a rapacity that will soon destroy the entire school. The rock or striped bass is another destructive fish. Of its peculiarity in this regard, Mr. John Guy, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, to whom the friends of America are indebted for much invaluable information upon pisciculture, says:

“A rock fish (rock bass) will frequently corner up a small school of minnows and then pick them up as rapidly and with as great ease as a fowl will pick up grains of corn; and while devouring the luckless minnows will keep them in a small space, close together, all the time. There is no cessation of this murderous work while a fish remains, for after devouring all that it is possible for him to hold, a mere love of destruction keeps him at work.”

But no one should be discouraged from practical fish farming on account of the ills that all fish as well as flesh is heir to. It must be remembered that an adult female bass, or giant crappie, rainbow trout or rock fish will deposit from 15,000 to 26,000 eggs in one year. To arrive at something akin to a proper estimate of the increase in a reasonably sized artificial lake having twenty-five adult spawners, the astounding number of 500,000 in one year is presented. If one-tenth of

these shall hatch and survive there are 50,000 young at the end of the season. In two years these should attain the weight of one pound, and in three years one and a half to two pounds, and you have from these a stock that will readily sell for \$500 annually. But this would be only a small portion of the results. The increase continues to grow and your three or five acres of lake water would soon swarm with fish. The table could be continually supplied with the choicest meat food, and the angler would have, not only sport in the catch, but a satisfactory profit in the sales at the fish stall.

If one has no spring, a deep, everflowing well with a wind-mill will be found to furnish a valuable substitute. If that is impracticable, a pond or lake of still water should be dug; or a draw can be dammed at the lower end, the dam being raised as high as the depth of water is desired. Sometimes it is altogether possible to construct such a dam as will give a depth of twenty-five or thirty feet to the lake, which depth, by the way, is a valuable desideratum. This lake should be prepared in the autumn in order that it may be filled with the winter's snow or early spring rains. A small lake of this construction stocked with giant crappie, large mouthed black bass, sun-fish and speckled cat, will afford much pleasure and far more profit than twenty times the same area in land, even when planted in the most remunerative products.

COLONEL CRISP TALKS ABOUT THE FISH EXHIBIT AT THE GREAT KANSAS CITY INTERSTATE FAIR OF 1893.

To the query by a newspaper reporter, "have you anything new to communicate about pisciculture?" Fish Commissioner Crisp said:

"There is always something new to be said about practical pisciculture, for as yet it is practically an undiscovered industry, especially in the interior States. The State has two hatcheries, both, especially the one in Forest park, St. Louis, in a superb condition; the production of young frylings this season has been very satisfactory and largely in excess of any former year, and distribution, all over the State, is now, as it has been since the cool weather set in, going on satisfactorily.

"The interest in the industry has greatly increased, especially in all Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas, since the great exhibit at our recent "Kansas City Interstate Fair." It was an illustrative school of the possibilities of practical pisciculture to at least 100,000 people who saw, for the first time, the great aquariums in operation

and taught them what every farmer can easily do who is willing to apply to it the same rules and laws of common sense, which, to be successful, he applies to any other branch of husbandry. This exhibit, last fall, here at Kansas City, has demonstrated that it was not a mere "fleeting show" to pass and be forgotten in a moment, but that it was a real college for instruction, and the new lakes, springing up here and there, all over Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas to testify to the fact that the large sum of money appropriated by "the great interstate association," was a practical investment—was not out of proportion to the results which have followed. The association started out with an appropriation of \$1,000; afterwards increased it to \$2,000, and found \$4,000 needed to make it a success, or to carry out the original plan of the Fish Commission of making it not only the greatest fish exhibit in the history of the West, but a real college for the dissemination of piscatorial knowledge, and wherein tens of thousands who had never seen a fish exhibit, would not only be delighted, gratified and educated as to what they had supposed an impossibility, but would awaken to a realization of its practicability. It was a demonstration that the desirable varieties of some fish will, under those conditions easily created upon the farm, multiply, thrive and grow to the same state of perfection as in the wild lakes, streams and rivers. Without one word of inquiry or criticism, the board of managers of the great fair increased the appropriation, at the suggestion of the commission, to \$5,000. It was just like the enterprising board of gentlemen, who constituted the directory, to do that, being typical and representative Kansas Cityans. I say this because it is due the directory of "The Great Kansas City Interstate Exposition" to again give them that credit which, in the columns of the press, I have frequently done before. They were not lacking in commercial courage or moneyed expenditures when they believed it would redound to the great benefit of their city and surrounding contiguous country; in other words, "they did not stand in their own light;" it is, however, characteristic of them to do things and accomplish the most satisfactory results, overcoming obstacles which, to the ordinary eye seem insurmountable. I say I would be justified in saying more if I had the time and you the space and patience to repeat it. The leading papers pronounced the fish exhibit, not only the leading, but the absorbing feature of the great fair, and whilst, of course not, by far, as extensive, yet as far as it went, equal to the great World's Fair fish exhibit at Chicago.

"I have been taught that our Savior himself taught that to render unto Cæsar the things "That are Cæsar's" was proper and right, and

RAINBOW TROUT (*Salmo irideus* Agres).



whatever the Master himself taught is fundamental law everywhere. And at this early day, having witnessed the good results of the wisdom and liberality of the directory in making the necessary appropriation, amounting in all to over five thousand dollars, I feel it my duty, in which I know the other Commissioners will fully and heartily concur, to thus publicly, through your columns, testify to their enterprise, and liberal appropriation to an exhibition of the possibilities of this wonderful meat source.

"Yes, the only way of which I have any knowledge to fight a meat combine is by the unlimited production of meat.

"Yes, sir, the press too, if you wish me to speak of them too, upon the subject. Why, if you will go with me to our headquarters (and from practical obscurity when the present Commission was commissioned by Governor Stone to take charge of this great work, we have been driven to establish headquarters), I will show you files of papers from a dozen States and Territories containing the most complimentary notice of this, the greatest of exhibits, and all who helped to promote it, and particularly of the fish exhibit itself.

"Yes, sir, from the beginning of the discharge of our duties, and the press discovered that we were in earnest and that we were not a mere "going a fishing party," to pose as nominal fish commissioners, mere legally organized nonentities, but were going to develop its possibilities to combat the so-called "meat combines" upon which it is supposed, at least, there could not be organized "a fish corner," it, the press, the press everywhere has stood by us ably, untiringly and unflinchingly; there has been no exception. I am only too glad to make to them also this public acknowledgment for their invaluable assistance. No, without their support we could scarcely have made a single forward step. The great industry with all its possibilities would have for, well no one knows how long, have slept on and the price of meats, especially the best quality, absolutely controlled by syndicates, would have gone beyond, entirely beyond, the reach of the great masses.

"The truth is, it is almost, if not quite, there now. A properly organized, conditioned pond of fine water, either living (spring or surface) if properly stocked and managed sensibly, makes any farmer independent upon the score of first-class meats."

Reporter: "Then you are specially after the 'meat combines'?"

"Just reverse that and you will more correctly state our position; we are not "after" any one, but, getting away from that, which might properly be called a "meat anaconda" which is swallowing everything for the simple reason, it would appear, of merely for the fun of swell-

ing and bloating. They, these "meat combines," merely bloat, and by it continually only increase their capacity to merely swallow and bloat more; no, the Missouri fish commission is not "after" them, but on the very contrary, getting away from them and as rapidly as our legs and the press will allow us to, and teaching, or are trying to, the masses to grasp and utilize this great and invaluable meat source, which is practically and easily within their reach.

"We would put ponds and lakes upon every farm—every 40 acres in Missouri—and they full of the best varieties of game fish, first of which is the, for artificial lake culture, giant crappie, and second, the war or great-mouthed bass; next, the fiddler or spotted cat and the giant or better varieties of the sun-fishes which are too numerous almost to specify; then there would be allotted to every farmer's house and home practically a self feeding or supplying fresh meat stall and "smoke-house," and then why couldn't the Missouri farmer snap his fingers in the face of all "meat combines" if he chose to? No, between the masses and these swallowing meat combines, that is all the Missouri Fish Commission would do. It is not "God save the King or Queen," but God save and bless the masses and keep all roads open which lead to their right to exist, allow them to possess some, at least, of the reasonable, non-cornerable comforts of this life. We use the word "comforts" for luxuries seem out of the question.

"You wish to talk on, then it must be a book and not the ordinary 'interview' for which you are seeking?

"Well there is no end to this fish meat possibility. It is the natural indigenous product of the water, just as vegetable and other matter is of the earth. God has done his part towards supplying man's comforts—I frequently think far more than His part, and all it appears, which he requires of man, is to look unto Him and be filled as well as saved. The products of nature (God) suggest a divine being and the more we have to do with them the better and wiser we are is a natural sequence with it.

"Did you ever stand by a babbling brook or sit upon its banks and after a while find yourself musing? 'Lord, if these clear, limpid waters could only be kept here, what a paradise we would have? Why do they go away?' The trouble is that those who go-a-fishin' are not in the questioning or thinking. But the fun, frolic, 'good time of it mood.' It's an ill wind which blows good to no one. Our babbling brooks are practically no longer. Ann Eliza Hardin, my 'Lady love of the Laguna,' and of my early boyhood days, who used to sit quietly by my side in the far away and long ago—Santa Rosa valley, and listen, perchance to the words which were akin to the song of the brook, if

they—yes, if they only had been spoken, is away yonder, and I am thinking, thinking, thinking, and am a fish commissioner. It's not the song but the fruits of the waters we are now studying, thinking and talking about. The romance, poetry and sentiment, the inimitable holiday of the boy and girl of 'goin'-a-fishin'' is gone forever from me.

"Nature's store-houses of buffalo herds which once, and only a short time ago, blackened one-half this almost unmeasurable continent, where the bull—the monarch of the American animal—fat and sleek, and his mate, the cow, were shot down from the door of the hospitable log cabin of the frontiersman, just because, perhaps, there was nothing else to shoot or for fun, and the orphan calf caught and tamed for a pet, are gone, all gone, but about one hundred, and they are tamed and guarded. It costs money for the permission to see, but not taste, their delicious meats. Likewise nearly, or comparatively all the elk, the deer, the antelope, the turkey and the prairie chicken. The cattle which graze pastures are owned by these 'meat combines,' not owned, not that bad, that's too much risk, they merely tell the man, the producer, who thinks, if he has the time to spare to think about it all, that he owns them, when he brings them faultlessly fattened to market (?)—'meat combine' headquarters which merely fixes the price of them to which he, the producer, bows or looks further and fares worse.

"Would you talk of them? Very well. Nature (God) is just as kind to His people as He ever was, and is just as anxious, in my opinion at least, to help them. But those whom He loveth He chasteneth; hunger, gaunt want, is a great chastener; the cry of children for meat and bread alarms us; it puts us to thinking, thinking, thinking.

"No people ever yet (if sacred as well as profane history is to be believed) helplessly, pitifully asked Him for help that He did not grant it.

"When God created the globe, he put three-quarters of it into water; why? I don't know—do you? But I think He saw—(He sees all things)—that the time would arrive when a few men, not in obedience to the demands of reasonable necessity, but mere greed, would combine and 'corner' the earth itself, as well as its products, and unless He Himself provided an 'outlet,' would enslave his people. When the price for the ordinary articles for the subsistence and maintenance of human life can be dictated—fixed (I wish the modern type machine would allow us to emphasize—I would underscore the word 'fix'), by syndicates of a few men, in the ratio of one to 100,000, and they are allowed by mortgages and deeds of trust to confiscate the earth itself, we are about ready—are we not already ready to begin to think—(I wish I could underscore that important word—think)—about water and

its products. Didn't He upon a certain occasion choose the fruits of the water—(fish) in part—the meat part, with which to perform a miracle? May He not do so again—if we will allow Him to do so?

“As a basic principle, the Book of Books no more plainly teaches anything than that fish was His preferred food. Why shouldn't it have been? There is no cleaner, if as clean, food. It is healthful, wholesome, nutritious, condensed, fosforescent and brain producing. Brain and spirit are nearer akin than any other two elements of the body; He being spiritual, He must have preferred those elements which pertain to the spirit and sustain it; He chose His apostles, themselves from among fishermen, and therefore, for all these reasons already given, and more, for turning to fish and water for meat.

“I think the Missouri Fish Commission entirely within its legitimate lines when it urges and exerts every means at its command, and appeals to everybody else to think about the practicability of utilizing this great practically undeveloped industry. The means are right at hand if we will only employ them, but as a rule man never does anything until driven to it—isn't he about driven now?

“But if you are not tired, I am, or rather I must go, and we will talk again, Mr. reporter and interviewer, upon this great meat for the masses' subject. But permit me to say that I am pleased to have had this talk with you. It is refreshing indeed to find a newspaper reporter who seeks for information (if you please to so term it) as to and about something besides that which is sensational, and, as a rule, of no account to any one.

“Yes, I will answer that question, or try to.

“If the directory of the 'Great Kansas City Interstate Fair Association' had preserved its great aquariums, kept them full of fish for perpetual exhibition, have procured suitable buildings for them and then have invited the people to come all the time, see and study the process of incubation, and the possibilities of fish production; more, have dispensed with possibly some one supernumerary officer, and have turned his salary over to some pisciculturalist professor, who would have delivered at least one lecture each week, it is hardly possible to have estimated its beneficiary results to the masses. Such an institution would have been, to say the least of it, novel, and would have set a salutary and practicable example to other large cities; it is a pity it were not thought of—I did think of it, but the management had been so kind and liberal that I hesitated about asking—even suggesting that they do more.

“But be assured that that exhibit will make an epoch in the history of Kansas City Interstate Expositions, and the \$5,000 expenditure to

not only entertain, but educate the masses, put them to thinking seriously about the greatest, inexhaustible, best meat source given by God to man will prove to have been bread cast upon the waters, which will return a thousand fold to bless man. I am sure we have talked enough for once, and let's quit."

FISH FOOD AND FEEDING.

Food fish is one thing, but fish food is quite another. Yes, it is important to feed your fish—just as important as to feed your young pigs, calves, chicks and turkeys.

To know how to feed them you must first know what they will eat. We have stated in another part of this report that the big fish, especially those of the game varieties, will devour young fish; but this must be prevented. Hiding places for the little ones and food for them to subsist upon must be provided. The adult must be provided with a square meal now and then, to keep him growing and keep him off the little fellows.

Ponds should be tilled as well as fields, and each pond or lake stocked with wholesome, nutritious fish food. This can be done by introducing snails, crustaceans, mussels, etc., but no dead food.

Herein comes the value of the yoncopin, or pond lily. Its roots, as stated elsewhere, are the natural nursery and breeding bed of the flat-headed grub, while its stems and the undersides of its leaves become the refuge of the snail and crustaceans. These are picked off by the young fishes, which grow rapidly when dining off such dainty fare.

If possible, have a stream of fresh water continually flowing into your lake. A little turbidation at times is not objectionable, as it serves to purify the water and is a tonic for the fish. But a constantly muddy lake is not to be tolerated.

It is advisable to sow water cresses along the banks and in the shallows, as these also oxygenize the water and invite the presence of flies and insects that provide a food.

FISHWAYS FOR DAMS.

The State should be rigid in its enforcement of a law requiring the construction of fishways or dams at all points where fish streams are constructed by mill dams, or for reservoirs. Several streams in the State are thus obstructed and the result is that after fish have once

descended below the dams, they are unable to return and hence are lost to the people who reside above the dam.

The object of fishing is to enable the adult fish desirous to go to the upper portion of a dammed stream to spawn to pass the obstruction and go on her way.

THE YONCOPIN.

This Commission, recognizing the value of the Yoncopin, or American Lotus, to fish farming, has missed no opportunity of urging its cultivation. To every one constructing an artificial lake or pond, or owning one not planted with Yoncopins, it has sent a pack age of seeds or berries, with the following letter :

YONCOPIN BERRIES.

The Missouri Fish Commission hands you per mail this package of Yoncopin berries, which please plant in the marginal waters of your lakes, at a depth of about three feet, and about three feet apart; the better plan is to incase several berries in a ball of mud the size of a hen's egg, which carries them straight to the bottom. If you do not hear from them the first, sometimes the second year, do not be disheartened; they are sometimes slow of germination; the better plan is to get and plant the roots from some wild lake, if one is convenient. Their broad, thick leaves give the absolutely necessary shade, gather insect food for the young fry, and hide them from the voracious fish hawk, as well as many other untiring and deadly enemies, including the canabalistic adults of their own species; the egg of the splendid giant crappie adheres to its large winding stems. These stems, also, are conductors of oxygen, which it stores unceasingly in the bottom of your lakes. They are sure purifiers of pond waters, especially surface waters, however shallow. Their sweet potato-like root appears to be the natural hatchery for the large, fat, black-headed water grub-worm, which continually are coming to the surface, only to be swallowed by the young frylings, which induce a wonderful growth.

Time and again the Missouri Fish Commission has called special attention to the absolute necessity of growing the Yoncopin, or some other variety of pond lilly (the former is believed to be much preferable) in the marginal waters of lakes. The word "Yoncopin" is an American or Indian corruption for perhaps the "Egyptian lotus," and possesses wonderful, indispensable protection and virtues in connection with practical pisciculture or, more properly termed, fish farming.

Ever since the present Commission took charge of the Missouri fisheries, it has constantly and continuously, through the columns of the press, as well as in this form, tried to educate the masses to its absolutely indispensable importance. The fish farmer who grows or produces fish, either for pleasure or profit, or both, cannot overestimate the importance of this and all other water plants, which can be gotten to grow; they are as necessary to successful fish production as are oat fields and other good green pasturage to pig, calf and colt culture.

This printed card of instruction is placed in each sack (containing from one to ten quarts) of berries, sent to applicants, who have constantly increased from year to year, as their importance is discovered. It possesses other very important virtues besides those herein enumerated, but these will suffice perhaps to call special attention to its indispensable importance.

Within the last two years, and since attention has been called to it, it is almost impossible to supply the demand for their berries; within the last three years thirteen bushels of seed have been sent out through the mails. The planting and cultivation of the Yoncopin is one of very many primitive laws, in connection with practical pisciculture, or fish farming, without a strict observance of which the best efforts and the most untiring energy will prove very unsatisfactory. And the restocking of artificial lakes, from the State's hatcheries will be an annual necessity, which will prove expensive to State and producer, besides irksome and unsatisfactory.

N. B. CRISP,

Secretary The Missouri Fish Commission.

A PLEA FOR GAME PROTECTION.

To some it may seem chimerical, extravagant, idle, to talk of the preservation of game and fish preserves by the general government or the State, but this Commission believes that the one should do so, and have the co-operation of the other. We believe that the strong hand of the national organization should be stretched out to protect that which is by nature the property of all; that the rapacious destroyer of our game and fish should be taken by the throat and compelled to desist from his wanton work of destruction whether for profit or pleasure.

No American citizen who has within his breast the instincts of true and chivalrous manhood can view the devastation that has been

made upon the herds and flocks that once roamed our broad flower-lit prairies, or browsed amid our giant forests, without a poignant regret that something was not done in time to preserve instead of destroy. The grouse and pheasant have disappeared from their old-time haunts, the squirrel is becoming a stranger to our woods, in a few years more the quail will be exterminated, and only the bird of flight or the contemptible English sparrow will be left.

Yet the fact that people are thinking and talking of these things gives hope that in a short time the general government may not think it a bad investment for the people to take charge of large tracts of land here and there, and set them apart for national parks and let these become blessed sanctuaries for such as are left of our once beautiful fauna, places where our birds may seek refuge and find it.

FISH AND GAME CLUBS.

The importance of the organization of clubs for the culture and protection of fish and game cannot be ignored. This Commission would urge the formation of such at all points where they can be made available, and would suggest as a model of organization that of the

KNOBEL CLUB

Of St. Louis, whose articles of association appear below :

Article 1. The society shall be known as the Knobel club, and shall have its headquarters in the city of St. Louis.

Art. 2. The objects and purposes of this club shall be to establish a club-house or houses for its members, and to establish a library of books, prints and pamphlets relating to field sports and for the promotion of field sports; to preserve and protect game and fish under the game and fish laws of the State of Missouri; to buy or lease such lands as may be necessary for its purposes, and to obtain hunting and fishing privileges on lands and waters in the State of Missouri or elsewhere. And further, to do such other acts and adopt such other measures and means as may be necessary or conducive to the objects of this association.

Art. 3. This association shall not engage in any operations or transactions for pecuniary gain, nor shall it create or issue any capital stock nor shares of stock, nor shall there be any negotiabilities created.

Art. 4. The officers of this association shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, consisting of five members, two of whom shall be the President and Secretary, to be

elected by ballot for the term of one year, who, with the President and Secretary as ex-officio members of said board, shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Art. 5. The President for the first year shall be Alex. H. Smith. The Secretary for the first year shall be W. P. Kennett. The Treasurer for the first year shall be W. P. Kennett. And the Directors for the first year shall be Alex. H. Smith, Thomas Couch, C. McD. Adams, Richard Wardrop, W. P. Kennett, who shall serve until the first annual meeting of the association, or until their successors have qualified.

Art. 6. The annual meeting of the club shall be held on the first Monday in February of each year, at which the officers shall be elected. Notice of such meeting shall be mailed by the Secretary to each member two weeks before said meeting. Vacancies in the Board of Directors may be filled at any regular meeting of said board.

Art. 7. The President shall perform such duties as are common to such officers of like associations, and in the absence of the President, a President pro tem. may be elected to fill his place. The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of each meeting, preserving all records and papers of the club, and deliver the same to his successor in office. He shall sign all notices required to be given of meetings of the club and discharge all other duties usually pertaining to the office. The Treasurer shall have the custody of the funds of the club, and disburse the same on the order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary. He shall keep a complete account of all receipts and disbursements and at the annual meeting of the club, or whenever required by the Board of Directors, shall submit a written report of the condition of the treasury. He shall report at each meeting of the Board of Directors any outstanding liabilities of the club. And at each meeting all liabilities shall be liquidated, and no new obligation shall be entered into while so much as two hundred dollars (\$200.00) remain due and unpaid by this club.

Art. 8. The number of members shall not exceed two hundred and fifty. Gentlemen (excepting market hunters and market fishermen), may become members of the club by a majority vote of the Board of Directors, and the payment of annual dues and such initiation fee as may be established by the Board of Directors. Any officer or member may be expelled for misbehavior by a majority vote of the Board of Directors, voting at any regular meeting of the Board, provided that due notice of the charges to be voted on have been served on the accused and a proper time has been given for explanation or defense.

Art. 9. An initiation fee for new members may be established by the Board of Directors at any regular meeting. The Board of Directors may make annual assessments on each member of the club, such sum as may be necessary to keep the property of the club in repair and to pay the necessary expenses of the club, but such annual assessment shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), payable as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

Art. 10. Special meetings of the club may be called by the President or Board of Directors. Due notice of special meetings shall be given by the Secretary by mail not less than four days before the date set for such meeting. At regular and special meetings ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

Art. 11. Any member failing to pay his dues or assessments to the Treasurer within thirty (30) days after payment is due, shall forfeit all rights and privileges of membership, at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Any member may dissolve his connection with the Club, after paying all dues and assessments, by giving the President or Board of Directors a notice in writing of withdrawal.

Art. 12. The Board of Directors shall have general charge of all the property and interests of the club, and power to make suitable by-laws for the government of the club and the transaction of its business not contrary to the charter of the club or the laws of the State of Missouri, which by-laws shall be submitted and approved by a majority of the members present at any regular meeting before the same shall become operative. The by-laws of the club may be altered at any regular or special meeting of the club by a majority of the members present, when notice in writing of such alteration has been given by the Secretary at least two weeks before the meeting. The charter of this club may be amended in accordance with the laws of the State of Missouri by a vote of a majority of the members of the club voting at any regular or special meeting when written or printed notice of the proposed amendment has been given by the Secretary at least two weeks before the meeting.

Art. 13. When the certificate of incorporation shall be issued on these articles the members and signers herein shall be assembled on call of the President or Board of Directors by notice in writing or print to each member, and the association so assembled shall thereupon proceed to such business as may come before it.

Art. 14. The Directors may be assembled at any time on call of the President or two members of the Board.

The undersigned hereby associate ourselves together for the purposes and objects above set out.

Witness our hands severally this 21st day of March, 1896.

Thomas Couch,	Frank Mesker,
Wm. J. Baker,	W. S. Eames,
H. Wider,	Jas. R. Newall,
E. J. Lonngan,	F. D. Woodlock,
J. J. Kerns,	Geo. N. Sayers,
J. H. Townsend,	W. P. Kennett,
Jas. F. Tumatly,	Alex. H. Smith,
Geo. R. Mann,	J. A. Jennelle,
A. DeYoung,	C. McD. Adams,
Wm. McCalpin,	Richard Wardrop,
Theo. Tompkins,	Wm. H. Clopton.

Besides the Knobel there are numerous other fish and game clubs in Missouri, all of which are actively and enthusiastically, and unselfishly doing what they can to promote production and protection of both fish and game. Among these we are enabled to name the following:

King's Lake Club, Dardenne Club, Cuivre Club, St. Louis and Baily Station Fishing Club, Lemp Fishing Association, Big River Fishing Club, St. Louis Gun Club, Jolly Time Fishing Club, St. Francois River Club, North St. Louis Gun Club, Carondelet Gun Club, Grand Pass Club, Bill Johnson Piney Club, Long Lake Fishing Club, Peckington Hunting and Fishing Club, Halt Nutrine Hunting and Fishing Club, Gasconade Club, La Grand Fishing Club, Horseshoe Lake Club, Current River Club, Gilead Slough Club, Meramec River Club, Riverside Gun Club, Central Gun Club, Western Gun Club.

These clubs have headquarters in St. Louis.

The following are distributed over the state:

Joplin Gun Club, Joplin, Mo.; Carthage Gun Club, Carthage, Mo.; Paris Gun Club, Paris, Mo.; Nevada Gun Club, Nevada, Mo.; Rich Hill Gun Club, Rich Hill, Mo.; Pleasant Hill Gun Club, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Springfield Gun Club, Springfield, Mo.; Aurora Gun Club, Aurora, Mo.; Carl Junction Gun Club, Carl Junction, Mo.; Moberly Gun Club, Moberly, Mo.; Cameron Gun Club, Cameron, Mo.; Charleston Gun Club, Charleston, Mo.; Macon Gun Club, Macon, Mo.; Jefferson City Gun Club, Jefferson City, Mo.; Sedalia Gun Club, Sedalia, Mo.; Silver Lake and Fish Stew Club, St. Charles, Mo.; Island Hunting and Fishing Club, St. Charles, Mo.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION.

Since the last session of the General Assembly of the State an increased interest seems to have been aroused in Missouri in the culture and protection of fish and game. Not only has this Commission been the recipient of hundreds of letters upon the subject, but the public press and numerous organizations have given space and time to the discussion. The following expressions come from some of the leading fish and game clubs in the State and show how the people feel:

ST. LOUIS GAME AND FISH PRESERVE.

This association (better known as the famous King's Lake Club) was reorganized and incorporated May 9, 1884, with a capital of \$4,000 and a membership of 200, comprised of the most prominent merchants and residents of St. Louis and adjoining counties. Arthur L. Thompson, of St. Louis, is president, and George J. Chapman, of St. Louis, secretary. Their grounds, including club-house, located in Lincoln county, Mo., possess the best equipment, accessories and general facilities for the prosecution of the purposes and pursuits for which they were intended, viz: Hunting, fishing and general recreation, the writer has ever visited, and render them an ideal resort for a true sportsman's outing. These gentlemen are most enthusiastic devotees of the rod and gun, and hence are thoroughly interested in the preservation and protection of fish and game, one of their by-laws providing that no person bagging game or fish for the purpose of selling same shall be eligible to membership, and prohibiting any member from doing same, thus confining their sport to the proper and legitimate bounds of true sportsmanship. "En parenthesis," the writer believes this to be equally true as regards all regularly organized clubs in the State of which he has any knowledge. The members in interviews express themselves unequivocally in the conviction that present legislation providing only a resident official (dependent for remuneration for his labor upon fees collected from fines imposed upon offenders, few of which are collected, as the majority convicted are pot or market hunters, invariably irresponsible) is ineffective. The pot hunter is the greatest foe to fish and game preservation, and hence to the sportsman. The authorities as now constituted, dependent upon convictions for compensation, has little heart or interest in prosecuting his duties properly, and having other interests, has not the time if he has the inclination.

They therefore heartily concur in and endorse the sentiment voiced by other like organizations, providing that a paid Game and Fish Warden shall be commissioned by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to devote his entire and exclusive attention to the rigid and proper observance and enforcement of the laws provided. This they deem absolutely essential to game and fish protection, and the suppression of the pot hunter.

With the same laudable purpose they heartily commend the State Fish Commission, its propagation and distribution of fish, and earnestly recommend that every assistance may be extended same, by legislation and appropriation of funds, to further and increase the scope of its usefulness.

DARDENNE CLUB.

The membership of this club, limited to thirty, and comprising as it does gentlemen of the highest commercial and social position, together with its being one of the oldest associations of sportsmen in St. Louis, entitles it to a prominent place in the roster of such organizations. The writer became a member in 1877, and it was then considered an old association; hence it may be argued to be one of the longest established, regularly organized and incorporated clubs of the kind in the State. It was reorganized in 1888, and has ever been in a most flourishing condition. The grounds, including a well appointed and equipped club-house, located in St. Charles county, Missouri, afford every means of gratification of the lover of field sports, and being easily and quickly accessible, members and their invited guests frequently avail themselves of its privileges.

In the course of these frequent visits a yearly and steadily diminution in the game supply, particularly migrating birds, sufficiently appreciable to occasion uneasiness and apprehension regarding its failure in the near future, has been noticed. Confronted with this prospect they have been again aroused to the importance of the protection and preservation of game, legislation thereon, and the more rigid enforcement of the laws provided and to be enacted. The consensus of opinion is that the present system is inadequate, inasmuch as the execution of the laws devolve upon unsalaried officials, who, dependent upon fees resulting from convictions of offenders for compensation, and having other interests, have neither time nor inclination for the vigorous prosecution of their duties necessary. It is thus that the pot or market hunter, who kills only that he may sell, or who hunts merely for gain, escapes and wages incessant war of extermination on the feathered and finny tribe, and per consequence upon the true and

legitimate sportsman, who seeks them from a fondness for the sport, desires their preservation, and is not guilty of wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter.

Deliberating thus, they have resolved to add their voice to the popular clamor of all true sportsmen throughout the States, whether organized or unattached, and recommend as a remedy that the honorable State Legislature be earnestly requested to appoint a salaried Game and Fish Warden whose compensation shall be fixed, and whose duty it shall be to devote his entire time and energies to the rigid enforcement of the law to the exclusion of all other business.

The gentlemen of the Dardenne Club do not confine their love of sport to the gun; many of them are enthusiastic anglers and belong to various fishing clubs. As such, they are also deeply interested in the propagation and distribution of fish, and take occasion to warmly commend the gentlemen of the State Fish Commission for their able efforts in that interest. They are in favor of the Legislature extending all possible aid to these gentlemen by legislation, by increased appropriations for the provision of additional hatcheries throughout the State, or for any other purpose that may be deemed necessary by them to further their labors and increase their usefulness.

The writer of this having been a member of this organization for a number of years, and knowing most of the members, feels that he has voiced their unanimous sentiments.

CUIVRE CLUB.

The roster of this club contains a number of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of St. Louis, who own several thousand acres of land in St. Charles county, Mo., where they maintain perhaps the largest and best furnished club-house in the State. Their sport (on these grounds) consists chiefly in the shooting of migrating birds in the open season. They are also ardent anglers, and make frequent visits to the famous fishing waters of the State.

As the above implies, they are ardent sportsmen, and as such, staunch supporters of the game and fish laws, warmly advocating the appointment of a paid Game and Fish Warden for their better enforcement.

They favor pisciculture by the State Commission and its further advancement by increased legislation and appropriation of funds.

The officers of this club are J. C. Van Blarcom, president, St. Louis; Wm. H. Lee, secretary, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS AND BAILEY STATION FISHING CLUB

Is composed of prominent citizens of St. Louis and Jefferson county, Mo., and has for officers Peter Schaefer, president, and Edward Harrison, secretary.

"The object for which said association is formed is to unite its members in a body to enable them to purchase, lease, own and control such tract or tracts of land or water as may be suitable for game or fish preserves, which shall be exclusive property of the members of this association, and subject at all times to their control by such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may adopt, and to do all other things essential in forming an association of sportsmen who desire to own their property and protect the game and fish found thereon for their own uses and profit, either within or outside of the State of Missouri."

These gentlemen favor the strict enforcement of the present game and fish laws, as well as further legislation in this direction, including the creation of a paid State Game and Fish Warden, whose duties it will be to devote his entire time to this much desired consummation. They also favor the propagation and free distribution of fish by the State Fish Commission, and an increased appropriation to that end.

JOPLIN GUN CLUB.

This association, located at Joplin, Mo., with a membership of over one hundred, and W. G. Sargeant as secretary, in answer to enquiries from your correspondent, writes as follows:

"We favor the strict enforcement of the game and fish laws."

"We favor a paid Game and Fish Warden."

"We favor the propagation and distribution of fish by the Fish Commission."

"Any assistance we can render you along these lines will be cheerfully given."

Thus it will be seen they too are heartily in accord with the sentiments voiced by other sportsmen favoring the above recommendations.

CARTHAGE GUN CLUB.

This club is composed of a number of gentlemen of Carthage, Mo., of whom J. A. Sigler is president and F. W. Nye is secretary. They are in favor of a strict enforcement of the fish and game laws, and believe that this cannot be accomplished except by a commissioned officer who will be paid to devote his entire time and attention thereto, maintaining that the greatest violators of the above laws, and the greatest

enemies to the preservation of game and fish—and consequently to all true sportsmen—are the pot, or market hunters, whose invariable irresponsibility renders the efforts against them of a resident warden or officer, dependent upon fees collected from fines as remuneration for his services, ineffective.

It is therefore believed that an officer commissioned by the State, having general jurisdiction, and paid a fixed salary for the exclusive devotion of his time to such matters, would accomplish far better and more satisfactory results.

They are also warm advocates of the propagation and free distribution of fish by the State Fish Commission, and think they should have a liberal appropriation for that purpose.

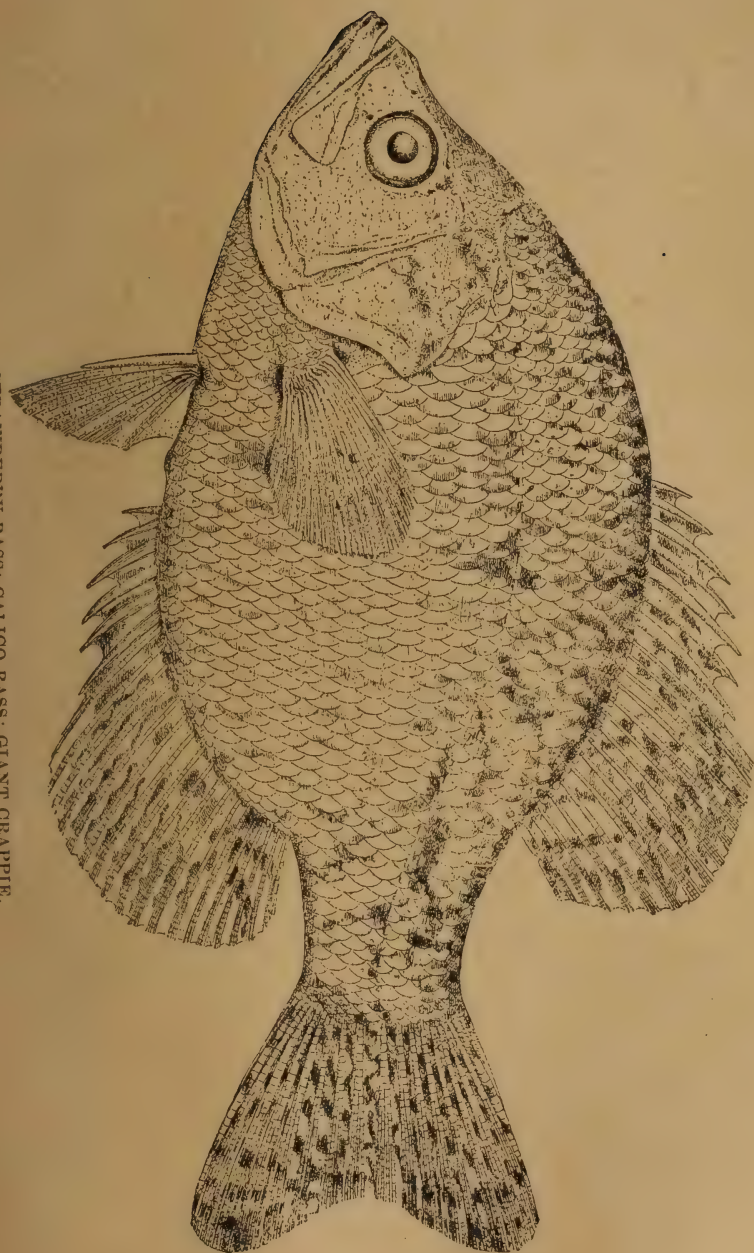
The writer learns that the following hunting and fishing clubs, whose preserves are located in different parts of the State, are strongly in favor of the strict enforcement of the fish and game laws and of increased appropriations and legislation, including the appointment of a State Game Warden, who shall be paid a fixed salary to devote his time and attention exclusively to their rigid observance, the vigorous prosecution of offenders and other matters pertaining thereto:

Lemp Fishing Association, Big River Fishing Club, St. Louis Gun Club, Jolly Time Fishing Club, St. Francois River Club, North St. Louis Gun Club, Carondelet Gun Club, Grand Pass Club, Bill Johnson Piney Club, Long Lake Fishing Club, Peckington Hunting and Fishing Club, Malt Nutrine Hunting and Fishing Club, Gasconade Club, La Grange Fishing Club, Horseshoe Lake Club, Current River Club, Gilead Slough Club, Meramec River Club, Riverside Gun Club, Central Gun Club, Western Gun Club; all of St. Louis. Paris Gun Club, Paris, Mo.; Lamar Gun Club, Lamar, Mo.; Nevada Gun Club, Nevada, Mo.; Rich Hill Gun Club, Rich Hill, Mo.; Pleasant Hill Gun Club, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Springfield Gun Club, Springfield, Mo.; Aurora Gun Club, Aurora, Mo.; Carl Junction Gun Club; Moberly Gun Club, Moberly, Mo.; Cameron Gun Club, Cameron, Mo.; Charleston Gun Club, Charleston, Mo.; Macon Gun Club, Macon, Mo.; Jefferson City Gun Club, Jefferson City, Mo.; Sedalia Gun Club, Sedalia, Mo.; Silver Lake and Fish Stew Club, St. Charles, Mo.; Island Hunting and Fishing Club, St. Charles, Mo.

THE ST. CHARLES HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB

With a membership of 28, and headquarters at St. Charles, Mo., through its president Mr. Edward H. Gut, expresses strong sympathy with the movement inaugurated by kindred organizations, looking to the better enforcement of the fish and game laws, and to that end

STRAWBERRY BASS; CALICO BASS; GIANT CRAPPIE.



strenuously advocates the Commission of a salaried State Fish and Game Warden, whose duty it shall be to give same his undivided attention. They are also warm friends of the State Fish Commission, believe in the culture and distribution of fish, and that the Legislature should extend them all possible aid in increasing their sphere of usefulness.

ADAPTABILITY OF FISHES.

A matter of the first importance is that of procuring a variety of fish which is adapted to your lake. The most desirable fish is one which is robust in health and prolific in production, one which grows rapidly and matures early. If your lake is fed by cold water springs, the best fishes, probably, will be found to be the giant crappie, large-mouthed black bass, speckled cat and the giant varieties of the sun fish. These are gamey, fruitful and satisfying. If you want a greater variety you may add other kinds, but those mentioned above are the leaders, and fish farmers will alway find in the giant crappie and black bass a fish that is ever to be relied upon. Whatever you stock with, you will soon find your lake supplied with the common sun fish, that ever present, almost indigenous, never failing inhabitant of all the inland waters of the temperate zone, whether river, brook or lake of large dimensions. Theirs is the adhering egg and is carried on the under sides of the wings of ducks or other migratory water fowls for long distances; in the bellies of frogs and on the legs of turtles. In fact, all manner of migrating aquatic animals are unconscious distributors of this little beauty. In this wise do observers account for their presence in all our lakes, ponds and rivers—for these are nature's mode of distributing and extending the growth of this delicious morsel of meat food.

If you are planting a mountain stream, such as abound in the southern and southwestern sections of Missouri, there are no varieties that give more satisfaction than the large mouthed and small mouthed bass, giant crappie and rainbow trout. This latter variety has only lately been introduced in our Southern Missouri and Ozark cold water streams, but it is generally believed that it will prove a great success, and by sportsmen is pronounced to be as gamy as the gamiest of all game fish to be found in cold, fresh waters, or waters of the temperature of 60 degrees and lower; there is, however, some doubt about its adaptation to our Missouri waters, which can only be determined by experience.

We would warn you against the so-called German carp. What fatality ever induced the introduction of this contemptible and filthy

and filth-loving fish into the waters of North America, this Commission cannot say, for aside from its rapid growth fecundity, it has nothing to commend it to the sportsman or fish farmer. Its flesh is stale, tasteless and spongy, has nothing of delicacy or toothsome ness about it. Its fry answers very well as a food for other fishes, but beyond this use is of no value and should be immediately destroyed, if that be possible. It is offensively filthy and of such vile habits as to make it utterly despised of all who have studied its ways. The only man we know of who has attained ability as a writer on fishes, that has a good word for the carp, is Professor Baird. "He, says Mr. John Gay of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, 'attached much importance to its introduction and believed it would supply an oft experienced want of a fish for the south representing the more northern trout, and at the same time a species capable of being collected in ponds.'"

Commenting upon this, Mr. Gay says:

"It is to be feared that there are to-day not many who would be willing to voice Professor Baird's enthusiasm. On the contrary, utterly ignoring whatever merits there may be attached to the carp, it is quite certain that a majority of anglers are more apt to execrate the man who first introduced this fish, quite as honestly as they might Benedict Arnold, or the misguided men who originally imported the English sparrow. In fact there are few fishes more honestly anathematised by American anglers. They fail to see a single redeeming feature in the creature, and charge it with many bad qualities, the most serious among which is the allegation that it is a more inveterate spawn-eater than the eel. The fecundity of the fish is so great that it is overrunning all the rivers and streams of the country, and its enemies claim that since it does not take the hook rapidly on account of its spawn-eating habits, it will, in a few years, practically exterminate all the valuable food and game fishes despite the efforts of the various Fish Commissions."

This Commission does not deem it necessary to add to the above opinion further than to warn all who contemplate stocking lakes or rivers that their experience and that of their friends coincide with that of the anglers, that the carp is entirely undesirable, and not to be tolerated. The agencies of destruction are numerous enough now, and need not be increased or added to. However, as long as there is a popular demand for the carp or any other variety of fish, this Commission will consider it a duty to be at all times prepared to supply such demand, but it will comply with a more serious protest. It surely is to be a decided variety and your Commissioner does not hesitate to say that the universal government of all observing Americans seem to be,

that if in some way, its ravages are not checked and confined, that it is only by "fish farming" the better varieties can be propagated and had. "Fish farming," we beg to state, is a term, not known until this Commission introduced it.

FISH THAT ARE DESIRABLE.

It will be observed that much of the space of this report is devoted to the description and habits of those fishes that are best adapted to the waters of the State. To anyone who is acquainted with the great diversity of Missouri's streams and lakes, this would cause no surprise.

It is only by studying the nature and habits of fishes that one can know which species is adapted to his use. This Commission desires this work to be entirely and thoroughly practical. We hold that fish farming is a practical industry. It should be studied and understood. A few fundamental facts must be comprehended by the successful fish farmer. He must know or have a fair idea what species will best thrive in the waters wherein he desires to place them. He must know something of their nature, that he may know how to aid and promote their growth to maturity. He must understand the important fact that his young fishes must have protection just as do his young pigs, lambs, calves, colts and chickens.

If he has a run of living water that is full of shallows and pools, water that is clear, cold and healthful, such as abound in the great region of the Ozarks, a stream he can protect from the ravages of the poacher and pirate, he should know the sort of fish that will prove the most profitable to him when raised there. If he is the owner of a lake, or has facilities for constructing one, it is very important to know how to construct and with what to stock.

The world has been studying for centuries to learn what breed of cattle, hog or sheep is the most profitable, and has not solved the question yet. It has scarcely begun to study the adaptation of fishes to certain waters and climatic conditions, and yet there is more practical knowledge and less dispute upon this subject than there is concerning breeds in domestic animals.

No informed writer, advocate or pursuer of pisciculture would think of advising the stocking of a fresh water lake with a mackeral, blue-fish or pompano, although these are among the finest fishes that swim the briny deep. Nor would he recommend the experiment of planting a warm-water pond with small-mouthed bass, speckled trout

or any of these gamey species that thrive only where the temperature rarely rises above sixty degrees.

As said above, more is already known about the adaptation of fishes to waters than is about the adaptation of the different breeds of the domestic fauna of soil, grasses and locality. Yet, since there are many hundreds of thousands of people in Missouri who do not yet know which sort of fish is best suited to their purpose and who are only awaiting to acquire this knowledge to begin the stocking of a fish farm, we have undertaken to present in this report as full an amount of information as is practical to do.

THE BLACK BASSES.

The following chapter on the black basses is taken from the work on that handsome fish by Prof. Henshall, "The Book of the Black Bass," one of the best and most exhaustive ever written on this subject. Prof. Henshall says: The black bass is wholly unknown in the old world except where recently introduced, and exists naturally, only in America. The original habitat of the species is remarkable for its extent, for, with the exception of the New England States and the Atlantic seaboard of the Middle States, it comprises the whole of the United States east of the Rocky mountains, Ontario (Canada) and East Mexico. So far but one species, the large-mouthed bass, is known to inhabit Florida; but it is my opinion that the small-mouthed species will also be found in some of the streams in the western part of that State.

Of late years the range of the black bass has been extended through the efforts of public-spirited individuals and by the Fish Commissioners of various States: so that at the present time this noble fish may be said to have a "local habitation and a name" in every State of the Union. It has also been successfully introduced into England.

The following account by the late James W. Milner, Assistant United States Fish Commissioner, of the introduction of the black bass into new waters, will be found very interesting and instructive, and is taken from the report of the United States Fish Commissioner for the years 1872-73: "Among numerous records of their introduction, in very few instances discriminating properly between the two species, we give the following: In 1850, twenty-seven live bass were brought by Mr. Samuel Tisdale, of East Wareham, Mass., from Saratoga lake and put into Flax lake, near his home. In the years 1851 and 1852 others were brought to the number of two hundred and reared in ponds in the vicinity. The matter was kept quiet and fishing discouraged for five years, when the fish were found to increase very rapidly. Some

twenty-five ponds were stocked in the same county after Mr. Tisdale had initiated the experiment. Afterward black bass from Mr. Tisdale's ponds were supplied to a lake in New Hampshire in 1867 and to waters in Connecticut and Massachusetts. In 1866 the Cuttyhunk Club, of Massachusetts, introduced black bass into a pond in their grounds. In the year 1869, the Commissioners of the State, together with private parties, stocked several ponds and the Concord river with black bass, and in the following year other waters were stocked.

"In Connecticut, in the winter of 1852-53, the black bass was introduced into Waramang lake, in Litchfield county. They were brought from a small lake in Dutchess county, New York. A few years later they were said to have increased greatly. Another lake in the same county was stocked not long afterward.

"Salstonstall lake, near New Haven ; East Hampton pond, in Chatham ; Winsted pond, in Winchester, and many ponds and lakes of the State, particularly in the northwest portion, were stocked with black bass previous to the year 1867.

"In the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, thirty-seven lakes and ponds in different parts of the State were supplied with black bass.

"As early as 1864 or 1865 black bass had been put into Rust's pond, near Wolfborough, New Hampshire ; in 1868 a few were brought to Charleston and Lakes Massabesick, Sunapee, Pennacook and Echo and Enfield, Wilson's and Cocheco ponds were well stocked ; in 1870 and 1871, the New Hampshire Commissioners introduced the black bass from Lake Champlain into the waters of the State at Meredith, Canaan, Webster, Canterbury, Harrisville, Munsonville, Hillsborough, Warner, Sutton, New London, Andover, London, Concord and in Croydon. In Massabesic and Sunapee lakes, where they had been introduced in 1868 and 1869, they were found to have increased, and, on the authority of Dr. W.W. Fletcher, they have become exceedingly numerous in Sunapee lake.

"The commissioners of the State of Rhode Island, since 1870, have stocked thirty ponds or small lakes in different parts of the State with black bass.

"In Maine in the fall of 1869, the State Commissioners and the Oquossoc angling association introduced from Newburgh, New York, a quantity of black bass. The waters of Duck pond at Falmouth ; Fitz pond, in Dedham ; Newport and Phillips ponds, Cochnewgan pond in Monmouth ; Cobbosseecontee lake in Wintrop and adjoining towns were stocked, and a few years afterwards were reported to have largely increased in numbers.

"Since the year 1871, black bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) and Oswego bass (*Micropterus nigricans*) have been put into seventy lakes, ponds or streams of the State of New York by the Commissioners. They had made their way of their own accord through the canals connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson, into that stream.

"Private citizens of Pennsylvania introduced the black bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) into the Susquehanna about 1869, at Harrisburg. In 1873 the tributaries of the Susquehanna, the Potomac and Delaware rivers were supplied with black bass by the Commissioners at thirty-five different points.

"In the year 1854, Mr. William Shriver, of Wheeling, West Virginia, planted in the canal basin at Cumberland, Maryland, his former home, a number of black bass (*Micropterus salmoides*); from the basin they escaped into the Potomac river, where they have increased immensely at the present day. They were moved from the waters of the Ohio river to their new locality in the tank of a locomotive. Numerous cases have also occurred of transfer from one locality in the Southern States to another.

"There have been very many transfers of these valuable species that have not been recorded, as they are easily kept alive while being moved from one place to another, and propagate surely and rapidly in ponds, lakes and rivers.

"These details are given because they show the facility with which comparatively barren waters may be stocked to a considerable extent with good food fishes, and they exhibit the general interest and attention that have been given to this mode of propagation."

In the account above given reference is made to the stocking of the Potomac river with black bass by General W. W. Shriver, of Wheeling, West Virginia. As this matter is often alluded to on account of the marvelous increase of the fish from so small a beginning, less than thirty bass having been originally transplanted, and as other parties have been accredited with the praiseworthy act who had nothing whatever to do with it, and whom I will not even mention here, it may not seem out of place to give the subject a little more space in this connection.

The earliest reference to the matter of which I have any knowledge is contained in a letter describing the habits of the black bass, written by Mr. John Eoff, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and published in the report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1854, and is as follows:

"Mr. William Shriver, a gentleman of this place, and son of the late David Shriver, Esq., of Cumberland, Maryland, thinking the Potomac river admirably suited to the cultivation of the bass, has com-

menced the laudable undertaking of stocking that river with them; he has already taken this last season, some twenty or more in a live box, in the water tank on the locomotive, and placed them in a canal basin at Cumberland where we are in hopes they will expand and do well, and be a nucleus from which the stock will soon spread."

General Shriver himself, in a letter to Philip T. Tyson of Baltimore, Agricultural Chemist of Maryland, in September 1860, says :

"The enterprise or experiment was contemplated by me long before the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to the Ohio river at Wheeling, but no satisfactory mode of transportation presented itself to my mind until after the completion of the great work (in, I believe the year 1853), and in the following year I made my first trip (although I made several afterwards in the same year), carrying with me my first lot of fish in a tin bucket, perforated, and which I made to fit the opening in the water tank attached to the locomotive, which was supplied with fresh water at the water stations along the line of the road, and thereby succeeded well in keeping the fish (which were young and small, having been selected for the purpose) alive, fresh and sound.

"This lot of fish, as well as every subsequent one, on my arrival at Cumberland, were put into the basin of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, from which they had free egress and ingress to the Potomac river and its tributaries, both above and below the dam."

General Shriver also states in a subsequent letter to Dr. Asa Wall, of Winchester, Virginia, dated September 17, 1867 :

"The number of these black bass taken to the Potomac river by me, as well as I can now recollect, was about thirty."

Mr Edward Stabler, a well known and reliable gentleman of Maryland, in a letter to G. T. Hopkins, of the Board of Water Commissioners of Baltimore city, dated, "Baltimore, 10th Mo, 28, '65," and published in the Baltimore Sun, the same month, says :

"After much delay and frequent disappointments and loss, from lack of suitable transportation, I have succeeded in taking in the upper Potomac, and safely transporting to Baltimore, a fine lot of "black bass" (*Grystes Nigricans* Agassiz) with which to stock "Swan lake" and also those in Druid Hill Park.

"As a brief history of the introduction of this superior fish into the tributaries of the Chesapeake, and east of the Alleghanies for they are, in my opinion, before the trout, both for sport and the table—may not be without interest to some, it may be stated that some thirteen years since my son, A. G. Stabler, then a conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in connection with two public spirited gentlemen of

Wheeling (Forsythe and Shriver), brought from Wheeling creek, West Virginia, a small lot of bass in the water tank of his tender. They were placed in the Potomac, near Cumberland, and from this stock, the Potomac, for more than two hundred miles, and all its large tributaries, the Seneca, Shenandoah, Cherry creek, Sleepy creek, Great and Little Cacapon, Patterson's creek, South and North branch, etc., afford fine fishing.

"They are, I know, from the Great Falls to a considerable distance west of Cumberland, for I have recently so taken them, and often weighing from five to seven pounds—from four to five pounds is not unusual."

The "Baltimore American" in June, 1874, in an article on fish culture, remarked incidentally:

"It was twenty years ago, that Alban G. Stabler and J. P. Dukehart, together with Forsythe and Shriver, brought a small lot of black bass in the tender of a locomotive from Wheeling creek, West Virginia, and put them in the Potomac. From this small beginning sprang the noble race of fish which now swarm in the river."

It is certain from the above evidence, that General Shriver was the leading spirit in the enterprise, assisted, no doubt, by Mr. Forsythe, of Wheeling, and Mr. A. G. Stabler, of Baltimore, the latter gentleman being the conductor of the train which carried the bass, and there is no evidence showing that more than one lot was taken, certainly had some share in the transaction; and if he was a "chip off the old block," for his father, above mentioned, was an enthusiastic angler, it would be naturally expected that he would take a lively interest in the affair. The circumstance is one in which I have always felt the greatest interest, for it occurred at the time when I first left my native city of Baltimore for a home in the west; and I have a distinct impression of the matter, made at the time of its occurrence, either from having heard it frequently spoken of, or from reading accounts of it in the public prints of the day; and my early impressions have always connected the name of Mr. Stabler, then a conductor of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, with the praiseworthy act.

At all events, it excited my curiosity as to the black bass, which I had then never seen, and prompted me to seek the acquaintance of that grand game-fish, which I very soon afterwards proceeded to do, in the Miami river, near Cincinnati. It is scarcely necessary to say that I have ever since been on terms of the closest intimacy with him, he having entirely supplanted, in my affection, the love I once bore my former piscatorial friends, the striped bass, the blue fish, and the white perch of the Chesapeake and the Patapsco; but I must confess

to an occasional retrospective weakness, and a kindly yearning for the old-time friends of my boyish days, not excepting the diminutive, but delicious "Gudgeon" of the the Upper Patapsco and the Herring Run.

SPAWNING AND HATCHING.

Black bass are very prolific, the females yielding fully one-fourth of their weight in spawn. The period of spawning extends from early spring to midsummer, according to the section of country and temperature of the water and without regard to species; in the Southern States occurring as early as March and in the Northern States and Canada, from the middle of May until the middle of July, always earlier in very shallow waters and somewhat later in those of great depth.

In Waukesha county, Wisconsin, I have observed a difference of from one to four weeks in the time of spawning in the numerous lakes of that locality, owing to the difference of temperature of said lakes, caused by their varying depths.

The bass leave their winter quarters in deep water about a month or six weeks previous to the spawning season, at which times they can be seen running up streams and in the shallow portions of lakes in great numbers. Soon afterwards the males and females pair off and prepare for breeding.

They select suitable spots for their nests, usually upon a gravelly or sandy bottom, or on rocky ledges, in water from eighteen inches to three feet deep in rivers, and from three to six feet deep in lakes and ponds, and, if possible, adjacent to deep water or patches of aquatic plants, to which the parent fish retire if disturbed.

The nests are circular, saucer-like depressions, varying from one to three feet (usually about twice the length of the fish) in diameter, which are formed by the bass by fanning and scouring from the pebbles all the silt and vegetable debris by means of their tails and fins and by removing larger obstacles with their mouths. This gives to the beds a bright, clean and white appearance, which in clear water can be seen at a distance of several score yards. I have seen hundreds of such nests, in groups, almost touching each other, in the clear water lakes of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.

Sometimes the nests are formed upon a muddy bottom, with a pavement or foundation of small sticks and leaves, from which the mud and slime have been washed and scoured; and as this often seems to be a matter of choice, there being beds upon gravelly situations in the same waters, I have sometimes thought that this discrimination in the

location of nests might be owing to difference of habits in this respect in the two species of black bass; but of this I am by no means sure.

The females deposit their eggs on the bottom of the the nests, usually in rows, which are fecundated by the male and become glued to the pebbles or sticks contained therein. The eggs are hatched in from one to two weeks, depending on the temperature of the water, but usually in from eight to ten days.

When hatched, the young bass are almost perfectly formed, from one-fourth to one-half of an inch in length, and cover the entire bed, where they can be easily detected by their constant motion. After hatching, the young fry remain over the bed from two to seven days, usually three or four, when they retire into deep water or take refuge in the weeds, or under stones, logs and other hiding places.

During the period of incubation the nests are carefully guarded by the parent fish who remain over them, and by a constant motion of the fins, create a current which keeps the eggs free from all sediment and debris. After the eggs are hatched, and while the young remain on the nests, the vigilance of the parent fish becomes increased and unceasing, and all suspicious and predatory intruders are driven away.

Their anxiety and solicitude for their eggs and young, and their apparent disregard of their own safety at this time, is well known to poachers and pot fishers, who take advantage of this trait and spear or gig them on their nests. I have known, also, some who call themselves anglers—Heaven save the mark—who take the bass at this time in large numbers, with the minnow or crawfish. Of course the bass do not “bite” at this season, voluntarily, but when the bait is persistently held under their noses, they at first endeavor to drive it away or remove it from the nests, and finally, I think, swallow it in sheer desperation.

FOOD AND GROWTH.

After the young bass leave the spawning beds their food at first consists of animalculæ, larvæ, insects and the ova of other fish; as they grow older and larger they devour worms, tadpoles, small fish, etc., and, in later life, they vary their diet with crawfish, frogs, mussels, and water snakes, until attaining a weight of two pounds, they will bolt anything from an angle worm to a young musk-rat.

Where food is plentiful, they grow rapidly, reaching a length of two inches in a few months after hatching, and at a year old will measure at least four inches. At two years of age, they will be found from eight to twelve inches in length, weighing about a pound, and will

grow nearly or quite a pound a year thereafter, until they attain their maximum weight.

They arrive at maturity in from two to three years, according as the conditions of their growth were favorable or otherwise. The maximum weight of the small-mouthed form of the north and west may be said to be four or five pounds, and of the large-mouthed form, from six to eight pounds, though there are rare exceptions to this rule.

An instance, showing the rapid growth of black bass, is related by Mr. Charles J. Pearson, at that time Fish Warden for Morris county, New Jersey. He states that in the fall of 1876, fifty black bass, measuring from two and a half to four inches in length, were placed in D. L. Miller's pond at Madison, Morris county, New Jersey. On October 17, 1877, about one year from the time of putting them in, Mr. Miller had occasion to draw the water down, for some repairs. He had the flume so arranged as to take any fish that might run out. Eleven bass were caught. They measured from ten to thirteen inches in length, and were undoubtedly the same fish that were put in the year before, as none of this species of fish were ever known in the pond before.

There is not an absolutely uniformity of growth in fishes any more than in other creatures; thus, some fish will outgrow others of the same hatching until double their size, a fact made very apparent in the artificial cultivation of brook trout, salmon, etc., but black bass will grow with wonderful rapidity where an equable temperature of water and an abundance of food obtain. As an instance of the influence of an abundant supply of food upon the growth of black bass, A. N. Cheney, Esq., of Glens Falls, New York, related to me the following circumstance, and presented me with a fine photograph of the two fish alluded to:

"I send you a photograph of two large-mouthed bass caught by myself. They are, or rather one of them is, the largest bass ever caught in any waters about here, weighing seven pounds and fourteen ounces, and the other six and a quarter pounds. The most remarkable fact is, perhaps, the effect of food upon the growth of fish. The two fish in question were caught in Long Pond, near here, August 1st, 1877. Long Pond was stocked with six small bass from Lake George, New York, in 1866, they having been put into a stream emptying into the pond by some gentlemen, who, on their way from camping a week at Lake George, had to cross this stream to reach home; and the putting the fish into the stream was suggested by their catching a number of small bass during the last day in camp.

"The fact of their deposit was almost forgotten, when, in 1874 and 1875, quantities of bass were discovered in the pond, which had

hitherto been inhabited by pickerel, perch and quantities of bait fish, minnows, silver and gold shiners, etc. While Lake George has never been known to yield a bass over six and a half pounds, Long Pond has turned out at least a dozen over that weight.

"The largest small-mouthed bass ever caught in this region was a five-pound fish from the Hudson river, taken by Colonel Jephtha Garrard of Cincinnati with a fly, while fishing with me. Two years later I caught one of equal weight near the same place."

The following very interesting account of the food and growth of the black bass, and which, at the same time, exhibits its voracity and pugnacity was contributed to the columns of "Forest and Stream," by William A. Mynster of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. Mynster is an exceptionally close observer and takes especial delight in watching and tending his "finny pets."

"I had a dam constructed in my spring branch, immediately below my fish ponds, in such a manner as to form a small body of pure, clear water. In this I placed some seven or eight hundred native fish of different varieties, embracing the black bass, sheeps head, buffaloes and pickerel. From the banks of this body of clear water I was enabled to see every movement of my finny pets, and many moments of leisure have I spent in watching their habits. The black bass (*Micropterus pallidus*) would usually swim into the current, where he would sport about on the gravelly bottom, while the buffalo would retire into stiller water and browse in the grass and water-cress growing on the bottom.

"Thus I ascertained their habits of feeding, and was enabled to determine what growth they would make in a given time without being fed artificially. Hence, I seldom, if ever, gave them any food. The buffalo (*Bubalichthys bubalus*), became attenuated and began dying. This I attributed to their being in cold spring water with a current too rapid, and their not being able to procure sufficient food. The black bass, on the other hand, thrived amazingly well, and were making a most marvelous growth. This I attributed to the fact that they were in pure water of a uniform temperature. The bass, although found in all kinds of water, undoubtedly thrive best in clear, pure, spring brooks with gravelly bottom. The size of these bass, when I first put them in this place, was from four to six inches in length, and in less than three weeks had grown upwards of an inch.

"This, I must confess, notwithstanding that I had implicit confidence in their making a rapid growth, astonished me much. I had always been a believer in heavy feeding, and felt satisfied that the amount of growth that would be derived in a certain time depended

mainly upon the quantity of feed that had been consumed. This led me to speculate where these bass obtained their food, confined as they were in a very small body of water containing some eight hundred fish, and immediately below my ponds containing some 40,000 salmon, younger and older. For the purpose of ascertaining this, I made my bass frequent visits, and by remaining quietly secreted on the banks, soon discovered the source of their food supply.

"One day I was thus occupied, in company with my eldest boy, he called my attention to the fact that a snake (*Tropidonotus grahami*) was leisurely swimming through their midst. At first I felt inclined to pursue the snake, fearing that he might, in some manner, injure, if not destroy, a large portion of my native stock. My fears were, however speedily terminated by one of the larger bass making a rapid dart at the snake with open mouth, and nearly severing its head quite close to the body. The scene that then ensued beggared description. Never shall I forget it—such a floundering and splashing. The surface of the water for an instant seemed literally covered with perpendicular tails, enveloped in foam. So great was the commotion that we were compelled to retire to a greater distance in order to avoid being thoroughly drenched.

"After the disturbed waters had become somewhat calmed, we resumed our former position in order to make further observations, and found our large bass hero with one end of the snake in his mouth, rapidly making away with it, and a smaller, but not less pretentious brother, at the other end, endeavoring with all his might and main to eat even with him. Thus these gamey lads continued for some time, swimming up and down the stream, like two boys running with a rope. The distance between them, however, rapidly diminished.

"This had continued for some time, when we saw emerging from under a log at the edge of the banks one of my pike (*Esox lucius*). At first he came slowly but steadily, when he made a rapid dart, with open mouth, at my smaller bass, and at a single gulp placed himself outside of it. Then he came face to face with our hero. It was an awful moment of suspense for some time. Our finny gladiators remained motionless, eying each other, measuring the dimensions of each other's mouth, as it were. The crisis at length came. The bass, by force of digestion, had made way with his part of the snake rope, and making one mighty effort, stretching maxillary and dental to their utmost capacity, soon enveloped the pike to a point just below the operculum. At this point we departed, feeling perfectly satisfied that our hero would take care of himself.

"I presume it is unnecessary to say that I no longer entertain any doubts as to the ability of the bass to take care of himself, and that heavy feeding is indispensable to a rapid growth.

"The above may, perhaps, seem somewhat fishy to a great many, but when we consider the structure of the bass, our doubts will be, in a great measure, dispelled. The variety above mentioned has a very large mouth—in fact, they seem all mouth, thus enabling them to envelop anything not exceeding their own circumference, with ample room for respiration through the gills. The Oesophagus is very large (about the size of the stomach) and short. This enables them to take into the stomach all that may be embraced by the mouth."

In the warm waters of the extreme South, which preserve a more equable temperature than those of the Northern States, the black bass grow to an immense size, their maximum weight in Florida being from twelve to fourteen pounds; but while I have seen them of these weights, I never took one there weighing more than nine pounds, with an artificial fly, but, doubtless, I could have done so with live bait or the trolling spoon.

In northern waters they do not grow nearly so large, six to eight pounds being the limit. Under conditions and circumstances favorable to their growth they will increase in weight, as before stated, about a pound a year; but under adverse circumstances or unfavorable conditions their growth is much lower; therefore, no rule of general application can be established from any single instance, or as the result of any exclusively local test or experiment.

The growth of the black bass is affected, not only by the supply of food and temperature of water, but also by the extent of range. Bass in small ponds do not thrive so well nor grow so fast; the smaller the extent of their range the slower will be their growth, and, indeed, this is true of any other fish; for it is well known that fish confined in Aquaria, in springs or wells, grow so very slowly that their increase in size is hardly appreciable from year to year, even though their supply of food be abundant.

An equally well attested fact is that the largest bass are found in the largest bodies of water, or where the range is extensive, extreme depth of water seeming to be more favorable to their growth than mere extent of surface. For example, I know of several shallow lakes in Wisconsin where the bass seldom grow to exceed two pounds, while in deeper lakes in the same vicinity they attain the usual maximum weight of four or five pounds; and in Green Lake, a large and deep lake near Ripon, in the same State, I once caught a string of thirty

black bass, mostly of the large-mouthed species, weighing from four to eight pounds each, and fully averaging six pounds.

HIBERNATION.

Black bass undoubtedly hibernate, except in the extreme Southern and Southwestern States ; but in the colder climate of the North and West, it has been proven in numerous instances that they bury themselves in the mud, in the crevices of rocks, under masses of weeds or sunken logs, in the deepest water, and remain dormant until spring.

This habit has been doubted by some, inasmuch as an occasional bass has been caught through the ice ; though such instances are rare, indeed, and all those of which I have any knowledge occurred late in the winter or early in the spring. As one swallow does not make a summer, these unusual cases must be considered as exceptions to the general rule.

During a residence of ten years in Wisconsin, where fishing through the ice was constantly practiced during the winter, and where tons of pickerel, pike-perch and yellow perch were so taken in a single season, I never knew of a single black bass being so taken, except in very late winter or early spring, say, in March, just before the breaking up of the ice ; and even those instances were of rare occurrence, and happened only during unusually mild weather ; and these same waters, be it remembered, afforded the finest black bass fishing during the summer and fall.

Dr. D. C. Estes, of Lake City, Minnesota, an accomplished angler and naturalist, records a similar experience in regard to Lake Pepin. He says :

"The pike and pickerel are the only fish taken here in winter. It is strange to many what becomes of the other countless numbers of game fish that throng these waters in the summer season. Bass, which are so numerous then, are never seen in winter. I am quite sure that not a single bass was ever caught here through the ice. I have for years tried all depths of water to raise one, or to discover one, but have thus far failed. I must believe, then, that they hibernate."

Genio C. Scott, in "Fishing in American Waters," quotes an intelligent and veteran black bass angler of Central New York in regard to this habit, and who furnishes the following conclusive evidence :

"I have never known them (black bass) to be taken in winter, and I think they seek a particular location and remain torpid during winter. My attention was directed to this fact about thirty years since. At that time I was in the habit of spearing fish in a mill-dam on the outlet of Seneca lake, at Waterloo, Seneca county, New York. From

April to November I found numbers of bass; from December to March I found all other varieties, but no bass.

"In the winter of 1837 the water was shut off at the lake for the purpose of deepening the channel to improve the navigation. This was considered a favorable time to quarry the limestone in the bed of the river; and upon moving the loose rocks in the above-named mill-dam, where the ledges cropped out, there were found hundreds of bass imbedded in their slime and positively packed together in the crevices and fissures of the rocks. My subsequent experience has done much to convince me that my theory is correct."

On this point A. N. Cheney of Glens Falls, New York, related to me the following incidents:

"A few years ago a man, Seth. Whipple, living on the Hudson river, near Glens Falls, in drawing some sunken logs from the river during the winter for fire wood, found in the hollow of one of the logs six black bass (small-mouthed) weighing from a half to two pounds; they were nearly dormant.

"The father of the pension commissioner, Bentley, who lives at Glens Falls and has some trout ponds on his place, to gratify a boy bought of him some black bass and placed the fish in a spring. When autumn came the fish were missing and were supposed to be stolen. During the succeeding winter the spring partly dried up, and to restore the water supply the spring was dug deeper. During the operation it was found necessary to remove an old stump, in a hole evidently prepared for winter burrow bass were found."

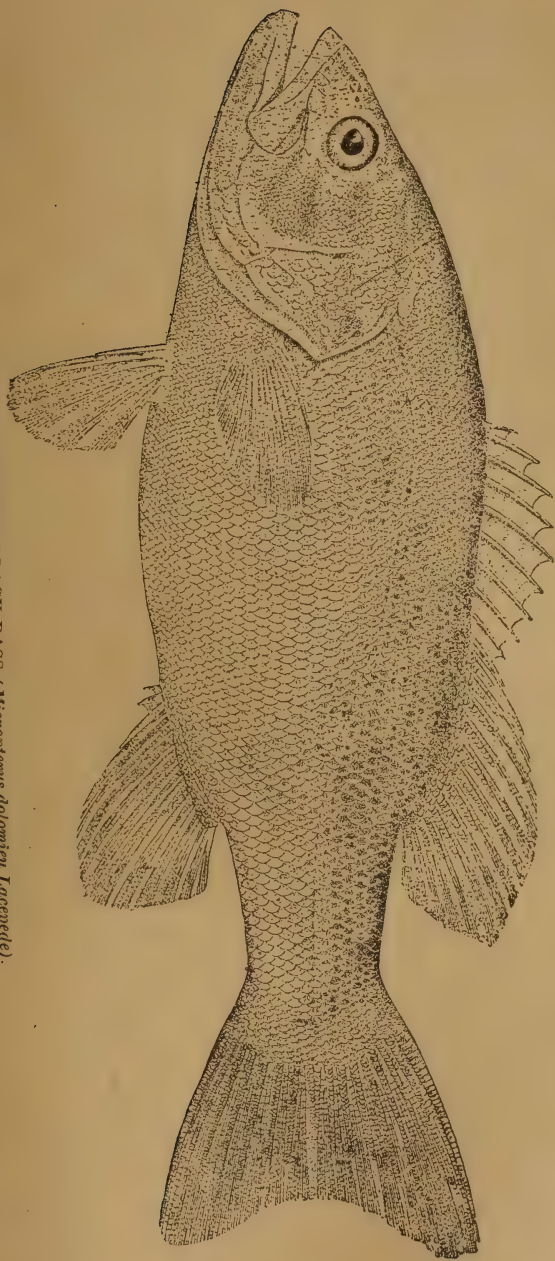
Mr. John Eoff of Wheeling, West Virginia, a remarkably close observer, says in the "Report of the Smithsonian Institution" for 1854:

"In the winter season they retire to deep and still water, and apparently hide under rocks, logs, etc., and remain there until the first of April."

I could multiply evidence on this point if necessary, but these several opinions, founded upon observations made in the widely separated States of Wisconsin and Minnesota in the northwest and New York in the north and West Virginia in the middle section of our country must suffice.

That black bass do not hibernate in the extreme South is well known; and to this circumstance, perhaps, may be attributed, in a measure, their large growth. Still it is not unreasonable to suppose that the black bass of that section have a period of repose and seclusion, analogous to hibernation, at some other season of the year, possibly during the fervid heat of the summer solstice; for it is usual for

SMALL-MOUTHED BLACK BASS (*Micropterus dolomieu* Lacepede).



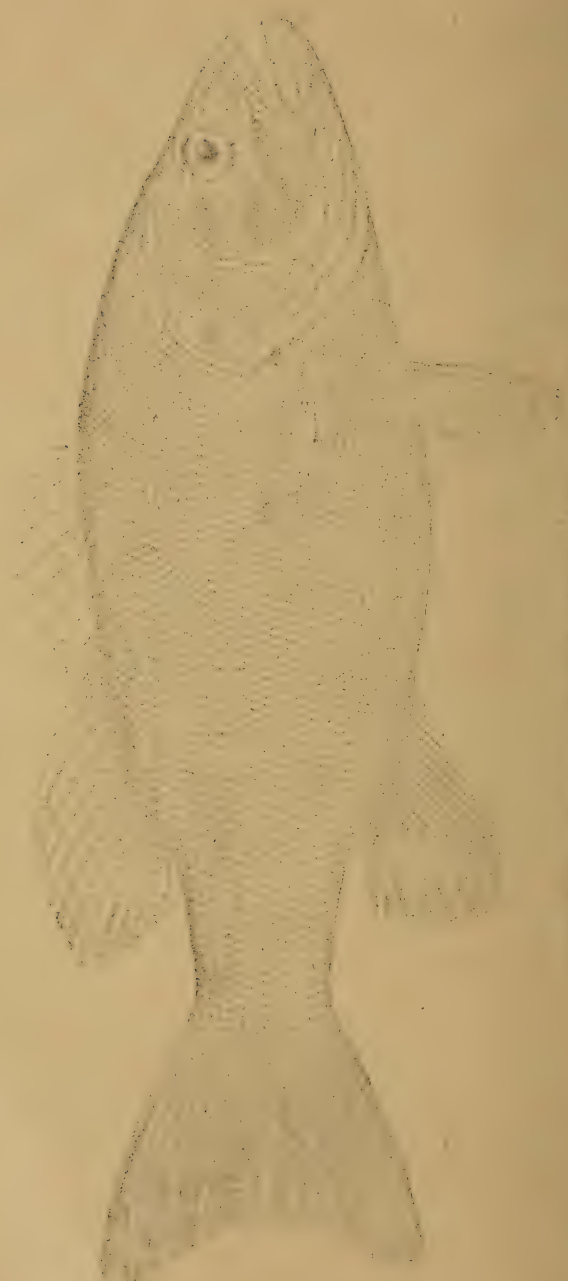


Fig. 1. Sea bream, *Sparus aurata*, L.

the bass of the Northwest to cease biting and retire to the deepest water during an unusually heated term in summer.

The fact that best season for black bass fishing varies in different sections—in the North being from July till October, in the West and most northerly of the Southern States in the spring and fall, and in the extreme South during the winter season—would naturally lead one to suppose that the period of dormancy in the black bass occurs at different seasons in different localities, and is influenced by climatic conditions, or the supply of food.

ON STOCKING INLAND WATERS WITH BLACK BASS.

The black bass is peculiarly adapted, in every respect, for the stocking of inland waters. There is no fish that will give more abundant and satisfactory returns, and none in which the labor and expense attending its introduction is so very slight.

As as food fish there are few more palatable fresh water fishes, its flesh being firm, white and flaky, and when cooked, nutty, tender and juicy ; it has few bones and little offal, and as a pan-fish is unexcelled. Its game qualities are second to none, and it will thrive and multiply in waters where the salmonidæ cannot exist.

There are few fish more prolific, while there are none more hardy, healthy and better able to take care of themselves, and none that protects and cares more tenderly for their young ; consequently, there is no limit to their production and increase in suitable waters, save from a lack of natural food.

In view, then, of its many good qualities, there is no fish more worthy of cultivation ; none that can be so easily transplanted, and none that is so well adapted to the various waters of our country, for there is no game fish that has such an extensive original habitat.

Every attempt that has been made, intelligently, to stock suitable waters with the black bass, has been crowned with signal success, which, unfortunately, has not been the case with the introduction of other game and food fishes. The praiseworthy efforts that have hitherto been made to introduce the salmon and brook trout, even in streams formerly inhabited by them, have either totally failed or the results, in a majority of instances, have not been at all satisfactory ; nor does it seem now as though these efforts will ever prove successful, owing to causes which I have mentioned elsewhere.

Streams which are necessarily obstructed by dams—even when the most approved fishways are provided—or whose waters are pol-

luted by the refuse of manufactories, can never be successfully stocked with the salmonids; but the black bass seem to thrive wonderfully well in spite of these and other disadvantages.

From what has been said in regard to their habits, it will readily be seen that there is no necessity for hatching black bass artificially in the manner practiced with the salmon, trout or shad, nor would the method be as successful for reasons well known to fish culturists.

The salmonidæ of the Eastern United States, with the exception of the grayling, prepare their beds and deposit their spawn late in the fall or early winter. This being accomplished, all further interest in the procreation of their species for the time ceases; the eggs are left to themselves, and such as escape being devoured by their numerous enemies are hatched in from two to four months, according to species and temperature of water. The young are provided with a yolk-sack, which nourishes them for a period of from twenty-five to forty-five days, varying with the species, when they begin to look for other means of subsistence.

During all this time, from spawning until the absorption of the yolk-sack (from three to six months, as the case may be) the eggs and young are helplessly exposed to the ravages of predatory fish, reptiles and birds. Under these circumstances, comparatively few fish arrive at maturity, and streams are soon depopulated by seining, injudicious angling, and natural vicissitudes; hence arises the necessity for their artificial cultivation and the restocking of such waters.

The eggs of the salmonids are of a separate and non-adhesive character, which admits of their being easily handled and managed for the purposes of artificial reproduction, while those of the black bass are glutinous and adhesive, which renders them very difficult to manipulate for similar purposes.

The black bass being hatched with a rudimentary or very small umbilical vesicle or yolk-sack, needs the fostering care and attention of the parent fish, who teaches it how and where to find its food, and protects it from its enemies in the same way that a hen cares for her brood.

All that is required, then, to stock a stream or pond with black bass, is to procure a small number of the fish, at least a year old, and place them in the waters. If the water is of a suitable character, and possesses a sufficient supply of natural food, the bass will propagate naturally and rapidly increase in numbers.

The only considerations to be looked after are the character and conditions of the waters to be stocked—sufficient depth and extent of surface being more important than the quality of the water—and

the supply of food contained in them. It is useless to attempt to stock very small and confined ponds of less than three acres in extent; for in such ponds, without communication with running water, the bass will not increase beyond a certain limited number, which will usually be the number of fish originally planted; for the supply of natural food will soon become exhausted, and the old fish will prey upon the young, should any be hatched, until a certain average, proportionate to the supply of food, is established and maintained.

In the case of newly formed ponds, they should be well stocked with minnows, crustacea, frogs, etc., at least a year before the bass are introduced. It is also necessary that there should be in all ponds deep holes of not less than twelve feet in depth, to which the bass can retire in very hot weather, and where they can also hibernate.

In some waters, one species of black bass may prosper better than another; for instance, in large ponds or shallow lakes with a sluggish current, muddy bottom and abounding in fresh water algae, the large-mouthed bass will thrive better, perhaps, than the smaller-mouthed species. But in streams and ponds with a good supply of running water, either or both species may be introduced.

The black bass has been successfully acclimatized in England; and proper season advertisements may now be found in English papers of young bass from America for sale at high prices, for stocking English waters. Mr. Silk, fish culturist to the Marquis of Exeter, has taken over two lots of young bass from the Delaware river, the first in 1878 and the second in 1879. In a letter to the late Frank Buckland, Mr. Silk says:

"In 1879 I went again and started from America with 1,200 black bass, and on arriving home I had 812, having done better than I did on the previous occasion. All of the black bass were for the Marquis of Exeter, he having borne all the expense of the experiment. Most of the fish were placed in a lake belonging to his lordship called White-water, near Stamford. Not any of them have been caught yet, but two of them were found dead in a pipe where they had got jammed. The pipe supplied a filterer, and they had got in and could not get out again. From what I could learn they would be about half a pound apiece in weight, so that they had done very well. The first lot that were put in will be three years old in April, when they are expected to commence breeding."

In transporting black bass for the purpose of stocking new waters, great foresight care and judgment must be used. The size and number of the fish, the distance they are to be carried, and the length of time to be consumed in the journey, must all

be taken into consideration. The size and number of the fish will determine the size and number of the containers; thus, while a common wash-tub would be a safe receptacle to transport twenty-five bass, six inches in length, for a long distance, it would not be sufficient for half the number of double the size, for it would require a vessel that would contain at least one and a half times the quantity of water. This is a safe rule to follow, and calculations can be made accordingly.

For small fish, six to eight inches long, the largest size wash-tubs are well adapted, but for large fish the carrier must be much deeper. If barrels are used they should not be perfectly new, nor should they contain any vestige of their former contents, vinegar, oil, whisky, etc., if old ones. The very best ones would be those that had been used to hold water for a long time. Wooden tanks, constructed for the purpose, are best, if they have been soaked in running water a sufficient length of time to take up and remove all the soluble matter of the wood, as fannic acid, etc. Metal tanks, constructed of galvanized iron, heavy tin, etc., though more expensive, are to be preferred, but they must be rendered perfectly clean before the fish are put into them.

If the number of fish to be carried is large it is much better to provide a sufficient number of containers than to crowd the fish. There is no good plan yet devised for aerating water while in transit by forcing air into it, for most of it escapes at once, as the numerous bubbles that appear on the surface testify. The better way is to expose the water to the air in finely divided particles in the form of spray or small drops, as by forcing it or pouring it through a fine rose. I have seen it successfully accomplished by dipping the water out of the container with a common sprinkling can or watering pot and pouring it back again through the rose, or sprinkler, from a considerable height. This is as simple and effectual way as any yet devised.

It is a bad plan to change the water frequently, as is often done, for the change in the character and temperature of the water thus produced affects the fish unfavorably. The best plan by far is to aerate the original water. If in warm weather the temperature of the water should be noted occasionally and kept at its original temperature, or a little lower, by the addition of small pieces of ice from time to time.

These instructions are only general, and must be varied to suit circumstances. Sometimes, for short distances, double the number of fish may be safely carried in the space I have designated. Moreover, it is possible to be too attentive and kill the fish with kindness. If the number of the fish to be transported is large enough to justify the experiment, the best and safest plan would be to carry one vessel with its allotted number first and according to the operator's best judgment;

then as the experiment proved successful or not would depend the transportation of the balance on the same or some other plan of proceeding.

OTHER FAVORITES.

Not only are the praises of the black bass enthusiastically sung by Prof. Henshall, but they have in Mr. G. Brown Goode, of Smithsonian Institution, a champion of extraordinary length of arm. So charming is his chapter on the black bass, published in his *Fishes of America*, that we publish it in full, also the succeeding one on the sunfish and its allies. These species, it will be seen, covers the most promising of our fishes, and describe minutely the fishes this Commission would recommend as of first value to Missouri fish farmers and producers.

"Until recently," says Mr. Goode, "we supposed that there were many kinds of black bass. Different communities christened them to their own liking, and naturalists, misled by the numerous popular names, described as distinct forms, which had been seen side by side, they would have considered the same. Twenty-two separately named species are on record. In 1873, Prof. Gill, after studying specimens gathered from all parts of the United States by the Smithsonian Institution, came to the decision that there were only two species, the large-mouthed and the small-mouthed bass. This was easy work for so accomplished an ichthyologist as Gill, but the difficulty was to determine the ownership of the many names already established in the literature of ichthyology. After five years of uncertainty and several changes, thirteen of these have been allotted to the small-mouth and the remainder of nine to its cousin with the long-jaw. The oldest name for the large-mouth is *Micropterus salmoides*, and for the small-mouth, as Henshall has proved, *Micropterus dolomiei*. It is hoped that this decision, which is grounded on a firm foundation of priority, may be permitted to stand unchanged. Gill's paper, in which he defines the differences between the two species, was published in 1873 in the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This volume is, however, not easily accessible, and the important differences are, therefore, repeated in this place. In the large-mouth the upper jaw extends far behind the eye; in the other to a point below it. The large-mouth has from sixty-five to seventy rows between the gill-opening and the base of the tail, instead of seventy-two or more, while on the cheek there are about ten oblique rows instead of seventeen; also, seven and a half to eight, instead of eleven rows between the lateral line and the dorsal. There are other distinctions, such as the absence in the large-mouth of scales on the bases of the dorsals and anal

fins, the smaller number of rays on the pectoral fins (there being thirteen or fourteen, instead of sixteen or seventeen), and the lesser height of the spinous dorsal. (In the large-mouth the first dorsal fin is one-half; in the small-mouth, one-third of the height of the third dorsal fin.)

Numerous as have been the zoological names, they are outnumbered by the popular names still in use in different localities. Charlevoix, a Jesuit missionary, who explored Canada in 1721, mentions a fish called "achigan," which is thought to have been the large-mouth. An earlier allusion to this species, which in the Southern States is called "trout," occurs in the writings of Rene de Laudonniere, who describes the incidents of the first Huguenot expedition to Florida in 1652, under the command of Jean Ribault. The large-mouth is known in the Great Lake region, especially in northern New York, as the "Oswego bass." This name should not be confounded with "Otsego bass," a local name for the common whitefish. In Kentucky, and possibly in Florida, it is called "jumper," in Indiana, "moss bass;" in the Southern States generally "trout," though on the Tar river of North Carolina it is called "chubb," and on the Neuse, "Welshman."

The small-mouth shares with the large-mouth in the Southern States the names "jumper," "perch" and "trout;" and in Alabama, according to Prof. Jordan, it is called the mountain trout. "Bronze-backer" is one of its pet names among the anglers.

"Marsh bass," "river bass," "rock bass," "slough bass," "white bass," "green bass," "spotted bass," "green perch," "yellow perch," "black perch" and "speckled hen," and other names applied to one or both species. A comedy of errors this hath surely been, and the colloquy between the Duke and the Dromios comes pat to the pen:

"Duke: 'One of these men is genius to the other;

"And so of these. Which is the natural man,

"And which is the spirit? Who deciphers them?"

"Dromio of Syracuse: 'I, sir, am Dromio; command him away.'

"Dromio of Ephesus: 'I, sir, am Dromio; pray let me stay.'"

Both species are very widely distributed over the Atlantic slope of the continent east of the Rocky mountains, and their range is probably much wider than is now supposed, for many of our northern and western waters are still unexplored. The large-mouth and small-mouth dwell together in the Great lakes and in the upper part of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins. The small-mouth is found north to latitude 47 deg. and west to Wisconsin, while southward it ranges to latitude 35 deg., where Prof. Jordan found it in the headwaters of the Chattahoochee and Ocmulgee rivers, this being the only instance

of its presence in a stream emptying east of the Alleghanies into which it is not known to have been introduced by man. The large-mouth ranges further to the west and north, occurring in the Red River of the north perhaps as far as Manitoba, in latitude 50 deg. It abounds in all the rivers of the Southern States, from the James to the St. John, and in the lower reaches of the streams and bayous connected with the Gulf of Mexico around to Texas, in latitude 27 deg.

To the waters of New England and the eastern part the Middle States they are not native. The small-mouths found their way into the Hudson in 1825, or soon after, through the newly opened Erie Canal, and they have since been introduced by man into hundreds of Eastern lakes and rivers. Many circumstances suggest the idea that in early days, before the various drainage systems were connected by canals, the distribution limit of the two species were much more sharply defined, the large-mouth inhabiting, perhaps, the upper part of the basin of the Great lakes and St. Lawrence, and the rivers of the southern seaboard, while the small-mouth was found chiefly in the northern part of the Mississippi basin. This theory can never be demonstrated, however, for the early ichthyologists had not adopted the accurate methods of study now in use, and their descriptions of the fish they saw are scarcely good enough to guess by. The mingling of the two forms might have been accomplished in an incredibly short time. A few young bass will multiply so rapidly as to stock a large lake in five years. The Potomac and its tributaries swarmed with them ten years after their first introduction.

A very suggestive incident occurred at the Brookline reservoir, near Boston. Nine bass were introduced in July, 1862. Four or five years after in examining the water pipes leading thence to long pond, bass in considerable numbers and of large size were found; and what is still more strange, they had, either as young fish, or in the egg state, gone through the screen at the mouth of the pipe and found their way into the pond itself, having accomplished an underground journey of fifteen miles through a brick aqueduct nowhere more than six feet in diameter.

Gill states that the two forms of *micropterus* have long inhabited the waters of the Cismontaine slope of the United States, except those of the New England States and the Atlantic seaboard of the Middle States. Only one, however—the small-mouth—appears to have been an original inhabitant of the hydrographis basin of the Ohio river.

The bass do not seem to depend closely upon temperature. Having no opportunity of avoiding the cold they sink to the deepest part of their watery domain at the approach of winter, and if the chill pene-

trates to their retreat their vitality is diminished, their blood flows more slowly, they feel no need of food, and forthwith enter into a state of hibernation. Mr. Fred Mather kept one in his aquarium nearly all of one winter. It ate nothing and seldom moved any of its members except its eyes. In deep lakes, however, they can sink below the reach of surface chills, and here they are sometimes caught with a hook through the ice. In the South their activity never ceases. Any one who has seen black bass feeding must have been impressed with their immense power of movement. They soon become masters of the waters in which they are placed. Sun-fish, perch, trout, young salmon and even the ravenous pickerel are devoured. They feed at the surface on moths, flies and frogs. They turn over stones in search of craw-fish and insect larvae. Rats and snakes have been seen in their stomachs. A correspondent of the *Forest and Stream* relates that once, while fishing in the Chicago river, one of the small frogs used as bait escaped and perched on a portion of an old wreck above the water. A black bass came along, and lifting his head from the water, picked off the frog and descended to the depths below. The angler finds them at the proper seasons equally eager for fly-hook, trolling-spoon or still-bait, and always ready for a struggle, which puts his rod and line to a severe test. Their leaps are almost as powerful as those of the salmon.

The negro fishermen of Florida often surround a big body of large-mouths with a seine, but as the lines are drawn in and the arc grows smaller the dark forms of the "trout" begin to appear, springing over the cork-line and returning, with a splash and a jet of spray to liberty. I have seen them rise five or six feet above the water. They are said to be taken best at night, or when the river is high and the water muddy. Otherwise they leap over the seine. Expert seiners coil their nets in such a manner as to prevent the escape of part of the school. The small-mouths are said, generally, to prefer deep or swift, cool waters, while the large-mouths live in muddy, black pools, or in the shelter of old stumps and ledges. In Florida they lurk among the lilly-pads and aquatic plants in shallow, dark streams, where they feed on a grub called the "bonnet-worm," which burrows in the flower buds of the "bonnets" or yellow water lillies, *Nuphar advena*.

The account given by Laudonniere of the abundance of this fish in Florida nearly two and half centuries ago is well worth quoting :

"Having passed," he writes, "most part of the day with these Indians at Cape Francois, the captain embarked himself to pass over to the other side of the river, whereat the king seemed to be very scerie; nevertheless, being not able to stop us, he commanded that with all diligence they should take fish for us, which they did with all speede.

For, being entered into their weares, or enclosures, made of reeds and framed in the fashion of a dalyzintto or maze, they loaded us with trout, great mullets, plaise, turbot and marvelous store of other sorts of fishes altogether different from ours."

The spawning season occurs on the approach of warm weather. Its date does not vary much with latitude. In Florida, in Virginia and in Wisconsin they build their nests in May and June. The oldest fish, we are told, sometimes anticipate the ordinary season, while many late spawners are occupied with family cares until the last of July, and some young fish are not ready until October or November. After the spawning is over the bass are in season. They take the hook eagerly from July until November. In the winter they are lank and black, though in season till the ice comes.

Concerning their spawning habits, Mr. Hallock, of the Blooming Grove Association, wrote in 1875: "Four years ago one hundred and thirteen black bass from Lake Erie were placed in Lake Giles, and their progeny has increased so fast as to insure good sport to the angler at any time. The late spawners are now (early in July) in the gravel beds, in the shallow waters along shore, protecting either their spawn or their newly hatched fry, as the case may be. It is interesting to note the pertinacity with which they guard their precious charges and the vigor with which they drive away depredators and intruders of all kinds. They will frequently allow a boat to pass over them, scarcely six inches above their backs, and obstinately keep their ground. Sun-fish and such are compelled to keep their distance. There are hundreds of these bowl-shaped excavations, eighteen or so inches in diameter, all along the sandy shallow shores of this lake, which is very clear and in the center some seventy feet deep, fed by bottom springs."

The eggs are much smaller than those of a trout, and, being heavier than the water, rest on the bottom within the limits of the nest. The only estimate of the number with which I am familiar is that made by Mr. E. L. Sturtevant, who found about 17,000 in a large-mouth weighing two and one-half pounds.

The length of time required by the eggs in coming to maturity is estimated at from eight to ten days, the hatching being somewhat accelerated in warm weather. The young fish, when first hatched, are about three-eighths of an inch long. They are very active, and at once begin to feed. One observer describes them as rapidly darting about, looking like black motes in the water; while another has seen them lying motionless near the bottom, the school appearing like a floating

vail of gauze. For a few days they may be seen playing about their nest, but they soon disperse, to find lurking places among the grass and pebbles near the margin of the water, and to begin their corsair career by preying upon the larvæ of insects and the minute crustaceans which abound in such localities. They have another reason for seeking a shelter in the shallow water, for their parents are surely guilty of inconsistent conduct. They are said to care tenderly for their callow brood, and even teach them how to eat; but this must be a mistake; for although it cannot be denied that they patiently mount guard over their nest full of eggs, they are often seen devouring their new born offspring, who thrive in the very teeth of their piratical relatives.

The rate of growth of the young has been studied in artificial ponds. In Granby, Conn., four-pound fish were taken in 1874, the progeny of two hundred and fifty fish placed in the pond in 1868. The eggs require two or three weeks to hatch. In September the young are about two inches long; when well fed they grow to four inches the first season. At two years of age they weigh about a pound, few caught in the North weigh more than four pounds. Leaving the egg in June, they grow to two or three inches before cold weather begins, trim, sprightly little darters, with black bands across the bases of their tails. Another twelve months finds them in the garb of maturity, eight or nine inches long, and with their organs swelling in preparation for the act of spawning, which they are said to undertake at the age of two years, and when less than a foot long. The ordinary size of the adult fish is from two and a half to three pounds, though they are sometimes taken in the North weighing six or seven pounds. In Florida the large-mouths grow larger. A seven or eight pounder is not unusual in the St. John's; and I was told that in March, 1875, a fish weighing nineteen and one-half pounds was caught in the lake of Gainesville, Florida.

Fish culturists have made many efforts to hatch the eggs of the black bass and have never succeeded. One reason for their failure, perhaps, lies in the fact that, while in the shad and salmon the eggs fall from the ovaries into an abdominal cavity, whence they are easily expressed; in the bass and other spiny-rayed fishes they are retained until the parent fish are ready to deposit them. This failure is less to be regretted since the young bass may be easily transported from place to place in barrels of cool water, and, when once introduced, they soon multiply if protected to any desired number.

Black bass are very tenacious of life. A Germantown correspondent mentions some taken at 10 o'clock a. m., sold and wrapped in paper left in a warm room till 5 p. m., when they were found to be alive and well.

The first experiment in their transportation seems to have been that mentioned by A. M. Valentine, who states that a pond near Janesville, Wis., was stocked with black bass about 1847. In 1850 Mr. S. T. Tisdale carried twenty-seven large-mouths from Saratoga Lake, N. Y., to Flax Pond, in Agawam, Mass. The manner in which the Potomac was stocked with small-mouths is also well known. It was in 1853, soon after the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was finished, that Gen. Shriver, of Wheeling, carried a number of young fish from the Ohio to Cumberland, Md., in the water tanks of a locomotive engine. These he placed in the basin of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, whence they soon penetrated to all parts of the Potomac basin, and as far down the river as Mount Vernon. The custom of stocking streams soon became popular, and through private enterprise and the labors of State Fish Commissioners nearly every available body of water in New England and the Middle States has been filled with these fish. This movement has not met with unmixed approval, for by the ill-advised enthusiasm of some of its advocates a number of trout streams have been destroyed, and complaints are heard that the fisheries of certain rivers have been injured by them. The results have been on the whole very beneficial. The bass never will become the food of the millions. The New York market receives probably less than 10,000 pounds of them annually, and they are nowhere very numerous. Yet hundreds of bodies of waters are now stocked with them in sufficient numbers to afford pleasant sport and considerable quantities of excellent food.

The flesh of the bass is hard, white and flaky and not particularly remarkable for its flavor. When sufficiently large it is perhaps better that it should be broiled and served with white sauce. The smaller bass may be treated as pan-fish. They are not well suited for broiling except in the hands of the most judicious cooks.

The black bass is one of the most universally popular of American fishes. Even those who know the joys of trout and salmon angling do not disdain it. For one man who can go forth in search of salmon, and twenty to whom trout are not possible, there are a thousand who can visit the bass in his limpid home. There are many methods of angling for bass. Those who use rod and reel are perhaps not unreasonable when they profess to pity their uncultured bretheren who prefer the ignominious method of trolling with hand line and spoon-bait.

I shall not attempt to discuss the merits of various kind of tackle. The dealers in angling apparatus can usually give advice both timely and suitable to the locality. Those who wish to enter into the extreme refinements of the art of bass fishing must read the writings of Dr.

Henshall, and then learn for themselves by long years of observation and experiment, for to no one is book knowledge less valuable than to him whose desire it is to catch a fish.

Bass may be caught by the use of artificial flies or artificial minnows, with live bait, consisting of minnows, chubs, young perch and many other small fishes, frogs, helgramites, crawfish, shrimps, grasshoppers, crickets or worms, or by the use of spoon-bait or trolling spoon.

In bait fishing a light rod, about eight and one-half feet long is used with a multiplying reel to insure the delivery of the bait at long distances. In fly fishing a more flexible rod, eleven feet long, with a click-reel, is preferred. Strong lines, preferably of braided raw silk, are used, and too much care cannot be given to the strength of leaders and snells, and to the perfection of the hooks. Of the various forms of the latter, Henshall puts the "Sproat bend," first and the O'Shaughnessy second, using Nos. 4, 5 and 6 for bait fishing and Nos. 2 and 3 for fly fishing.

In trolling from a boat at least 300 feet of line should be used. Trolling with the rod "skittering" and "bobbing" are other modes of local popularity.

The small-mouth is the angler's favorite in the North, being the more agile and pugnacious; but in Florida, the paradise of the big-mouths, few complaints are heard as to the character of the sport which they afford. "J. W.," writing to the American Angler, June 31st, 1862, reported as follows the weight of sixteen taken in the Homosassa river, Hemard Co., Fla., in one and one-half hour's fishing: $7\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, 5, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 3, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 2, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$; total, 68 pounds.

The introduction of black bass into England by the Marquis of Exeter has caused great consternation among British anglers, who fear that its rapacity may lead to the destruction of trout and salmon. It has many friends and advocates, however, not the least powerful of whom is Mr. R. B. Marston, editor of the Fishing Gazette. It is, I believe, intended only to place it in streams inhabited by "coarse fish," and the waters of England would surely be the better for the destruction of a goodly percentage of their breams, roaches and barbels.

I have already often quoted the opinions of that wisest of anglers, Charles Hallock, and I cannot otherwise than repeat in this place his prophecy concerning the future estate of the black bass.

"No doubt the bass is the appointed successor of the trout; not through heritage or selection, nor by interloping, but by foreordination. Truly it is sad to contemplate, in the not distant future, the extinction of a beautiful race of creatures, whose attributes have been

sung by all the poets ; but we regard the inevitable with the same calm philosophy with which the astronomer watches the burning out of a world, knowing that it will be succeeded by a new creation.

“As we mark the soft vari-tinted flush of the trout disappear in the even-tide, behold the sparkle of the coming bass as he leaps into the morning of his glory, we hardly know which to admire the most, the velvet livery and the charming graces of the departing courtier, or the flush of the armor-plates on the advancing warrior. The bass will unquestionably prove himself a worthy substitute for his predecessor, and a candidate for a full legacy of honors.

“No doubt, when every one of the older States shall become as densely settled as Great Britain itself, and all the rural aspects of the crowded domain resemble the suburban surroundings of our Boston ; when every feature of the pastoral landscape shall wear the finished appearance of European lands ; and every verdant field be closely cropped by lawn-mowers and guarded by hedges ; and every purling stream which meanders through it has its water-bailiff, we shall still have speckled trout from which the radiant spots have faded, and tasteless fish, to catch at a dollar per pond (as we already have on Long Island), and all the appurtenances and appointments of a genuine English trouting privilege and a genuine English ‘outing.’

“In those future days, not long hence to come, some venerable piscator, in whose memory still lingers the joy of fishing, the brawling stream which tumbled over the rocks in the tangled wild wood, and moistened the arbutus and hunchberries which garnished its banks, will totter forth to the velvety edge of some peacefully flowing stream, and having seated himself on a convenient point in a revolving easy chair placed there by his careful attendant, cast right and left for the semblance of sport long dead.

“Hosts of liver-fed fish rush to the signal for their early morning meal, and from the center of the boil which follows the fall of the handfuls thrown in, my piscator of the ancient days will hook a two-pound trout, and play him hither and yon, from surface to bottom, without disturbing the pampered gourmands which are gorging themselves upon the disgusting viands ; and when he has leisurely brought him to hand at last, and the gillie has scooped him with his landing-net, he will feel in his capacious pocket for his last trade-dollar, and giving his friend the tip, shuffle back to his house, and lay aside his rod forever.”

SUN-FISHES AND THEIR ALLIES.

The "pumpkin seed" and the perch are the first trophies of the boy angler. Many are the memories of truant days dreamed away by the pond or brook side, with twine, pole and pin-hook and of the slow homeward trudge, doubtful what his reception will be at home; pole gone, line broken, hooks lost, the only remnant of the morning's glory a score of lean, sun-dried perches and sunnies, and, mayhap, a few eels and bull-heads, ignominiously strung through the gills upon a willow withe, and trailing, sometimes dropping from weary hands, in the roadside dust.

Then, in later youth, came the excursion to some distant pond; the early start, long before sun-rise, the cane rods trailing over the tail-board of the wagon, the long drive between the fresh forests and dewy meadows, the interested faces at the way-side windows. Then at the pond the casting of the seine for minnow-bait, the embarkation in the boat, the careful adjustment of sinker and float, and the long, delightful, lazy day, floating over jungles of eel-grass and meadows of lily-pads; now pulling in by the score the shiners, pumpkin-seeds and perches; now passing hour after hour without a bite.

Just as the nightingale and the lark, though eminent among the lesser song birds of Europe would, if natives to America, be eclipsed by the feathered musicians of our groves and meadows, the perch and sun-fish yield to the superior claims of a dozen or more game fishes. The sun-fish and the perch must not be snubbed, however, for they are prime favorites with tens of thousands of anglers who cannot leave home in quest of sport. They will thrive and multiply, almost beyond belief, in ponds and streams too small for bass, and too warm for trout and land-locked salmon; and I prophecy that they will yet be introduced in all suitable waters throughout the continent which they do not now inhabit.

The sun-fish (*Lepomis gibbosus*), is the common "pumpkin-seed" or "sunny" of the brooks of New York and New England. It is everywhere abundant in the Great lake region and in the coastwise streams of Maine to Georgia. It is never found in the Mississippi Valley except in its northernmost part, its distribution corresponding precisely to that of the perch. Its breeding habits are thus described by Dr. Kirtland:

"The fish prefers still and clear waters. In the spring of the year the female prepares herself a circular nest by removing all reeds or other dead aquatic plants from a chosen spot of a foot or more in diameter, so as to leave bare the clean gravel or sand. This she exca-

vates to the depth of three or four inches and then deposits her spawn, which she watches with the greatest vigilance; and it is curious to see how carefully she guards this nest against all intruders. In every fish, even those of her own species, she sees only an enemy, and is restless and uneasy until she has driven it away from her nursery. We often find groups of these nests placed near each other along the margin of the pond or river that the fish inhabits, but always in very shallow water; hence, they are liable to be left dry in times of great drought. These curious nests are most frequently encircled by aquatic plants forming a curtain around them, but a large space is invariably left open for the admission of light."

So far as known, the breeding habits of the other species of sun-fishes agree with those of *Lepomis gibbosus*.

It reaches, in the lakes, a weight of about one and a half pounds, and as usually taken is not over a pound weight. Its flesh is of good quality, similar to that of other sun-fish of the same size, and is graded as superior to that of the perch, but inferior to the black bass and white bass. It takes the hook freely and to the small boy is the perfection of a game fish, while even the experienced angler does not despise it.

W. C. Harris, in his "Game Fishes of Pennsylvania," remarks: "I confess to a fondness for catching the 'pumpkin-seed' upon the lightest of light fly rods, with leader and line of a spider-web consistency. I have caught them averaging a half pound in weight by the dozen with black and brown hackles, and when they reach that size they are so sprightly in their play when hooked on trout tackle that we cannot deny them a niche in the gallery of game fishes."

The long-eared sun-fish, *Lepomis auritus*, like its relatives, receives the general name of "sun-fish," "brim," (bream), and "perch" (perch). In Pennsylvania it is called "sun-perch," and "red-headed bream," elsewhere it is called the "red breast," "red-bellied bream," and the "red-bellied perch."

It is found in all coastwise streams from Maine to Louisiana, but does not penetrate far into the interior. It seldom reaches a weight of much over a pound, but from its abundance becomes in the rivers of the South a food-fish of some importance. Like the others, it feeds on worms, crustacea and small fishes, and spawns in early summer.

The blue-fish, (*Lepomis palidus*), is also known as the "blue-bream," and the "copper-nosed bream," and in Kentucky sometimes as the "dollar-dee." This is the most widely distributed of our sun-fishes, ranging from New Jersey and the great lakes to Florida and Mexico. It reaches a weight from one and one-half to two pounds, and, in some

regions, is an important market fish. Its habits adapt it especially for cultivation in ponds.

Many other species of similar size abound in the fresh waters of the Mississippi valley, and are known as "sun-fish," "bream," and "perch," *L. cyanellus* and *L. megalotis*, are universally abundant both North and South; the others are chiefly Southern. All take the hook readily, and are good pan-fish, but from their small size they have no economic importance, and are valued chiefly by urchins and negroes.

The warmouth, (*Chænobryttus gulosus*), is well known throughout the South. The names "perch," "sun-fish," "goggle-eye" and "red-eye," it shares with others of its relatives. It is found in all the low-land streams from Virginia to Texas, and in all the Southern States, and is generally abundant. In habits, food, size and value it agrees closely with the rock bass.

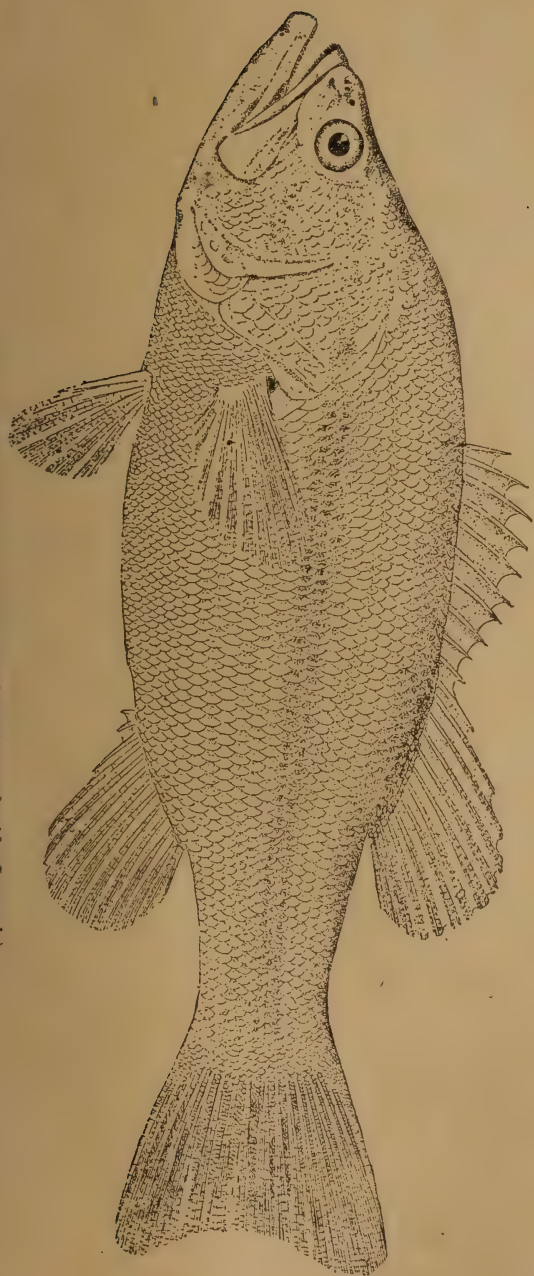
The black warmouth, (*Chænobryttus antistius*), a species also called "warmouth," "sun-fish" and "goggle-eye," abounds in the tributaries of the Upper Mississippi and is often taken in Lake Michigan. In Illinois it is an important food-fish. In size, habits and value it is sufficiently similar to the rock bass.

The Sacramento perch (*Archoplites interruptus*), known only by the name of "perch," a name applied in the San Francisco markets to many very different fishes. It has been thus far found only in Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and tributaries. It is abundant in the lower parts of these rivers, large numbers being shipped to the market in San Francisco. It is there bought and consumed mainly by the Chinese who value it highly, paying for it more than for any other fish which they consume. Although it is an excellent pan-fish, very similar to the black bass, we have never seen any of them bought by Americans. It reaches a weight of little more than one pound. Nothing distinctive is known of its habits.

The rock bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*), is also known as the "goggle-eye" and "red-eye." All these names are in general use, the first being the most common in the lake region, the last farther South. It is everywhere abundant in lakes, ponds and the larger streams throughout the Great lake region and the Mississippi valley. It prefers clear waters, and is not often found in the muddy bayous. It is a hardy and gamey fish and takes the hook readily, and is a good pan-fish, though not large, its weight seldom exceeding one and a half pounds. Like other sun-fishes, they spawn in early summer, and about the same time as black bass, and keep much about sunken logs and roots.

The mud bass (*Acantharchus pomotis*), is found only in the coast wise streams of the lowlands from New Jersey to North Carolina. Its

LARGE-MOUTHED BLACK BASS (*Micropterus salmoides Lacepede*).



habits are similar to those of the warmouth, but it is similar in size and has little value as a food fish.

Centrarchus macropterus has no name more distinctive than sun-fish or "perch." It is found throughout the lowland streams of the South from North Carolina to Florida, Southern Illinois and Texas, preferring generally rather deep, clear waters. It is rarely seen in upland streams. It is a fish of good quality, but small, rarely weighing more than half a pound. Little is known of its habits.

THE GIANT CRAPPIE AND KINDRED SPECIES.

The strawberry bass (*Pomoxys sparoides*) is a beautiful fish known by many names. In Lake Erie and in Ohio generally it is the "strawberry bass," "strawberry perch" or "grass bass." The names "bitter head" and "lamplighter" are also ascribed to it by Mr. Klippert, and "bank lick bass" by Dr. Kirtland, and is also called "bar fish," "razor back," "chinquapin perch," "silver bass" and "big fin bass." In Lake Michigan the name "bar fish" is in general use, giving place in Illinois to the name "calico bass." The latter is among the most appropriate of these designations, having allusion to its variegated color. In the South, like *ambloplites inpestris*, it becomes a "goggle-eye" or "goggle-eyed perch." The strawberry bass is found in abundance in all the lakes and ponds of the Great Lake region and the Upper Mississippi. It is also diffused throughout the Mississippi valley, and appears in the streams of the Carolinas and Georgia east of the mountains. Its preference is for quiet, clear waters, with a bottom covered with grass, and in the muddy sloughs and bayous, where the crappie is abundant, it is rarely seen. It is an excellent pan-fish, reaching sometimes a weight of two or three pounds, although usually weighing not more than a pound. It is, like its relatives, gamey, but it is not so voracious as most of them. The following notes on its habits and value are from the pen of Prof. Kirtland:

"The grass bass [the foundation of the giant crappie—Ed.] has not hitherto been deemed worthy of consideration, by fish culturists; yet, from a long and intimate acquaintance with its merits, I hesitate not to pronounce it the fish for the million. It is a native of our western rivers and lakes, where it usually resorts to deep and sluggish waters; yet in several instances where it has found its way into cold and rapid streams, and even small-sized brooks by means of the constructing of canals or by the hand of man, it has adapted itself to the change, and in two or three years stocked to overflowing these new locations. As a pan-fish for the table it is surpassed by few other fresh water species. For endurance and rapidity of increase it is unequalled. The grass bass

is perfectly adapted to stocking ponds. It will thrive without care in very small ponds of sufficient depth. It will in nowise interfere with the cultivation of any number of species, large or small, in the same waters. It will live harmoniously with all others, and while its structure and disposition restrain it from attacking any other but very small fry, its formidable armature of spinous rays in the dorsal and abdominal fins will guard it against attacks of even the voracious pike."

Closely related to the strawberry bass is the crappie (*Pomoxys annularis*. It is the form almost universally called crappie in the Mississippi valley. Dr. Henshall has proposed that it shall be called the "southern crappie," reserving the name "northern crappie," for the *Pomoxys sparoides*. It is not such an easy matter to change the popular names of fishes, however flexible be the terminology of the ichthyologist. Strawberry bass and calico bass seem to be very appropriate designation for *Pomoxys sparoids*, and the additional advantage of being already generally in use in a large district.

Pomoxys annularis is also known by such names as "bachelor" in the Ohio valley, "Newlight" and "Campbellite" in Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, names given to it by the irreverent during the great Campbellite movement in the West nearly half a century ago. It is also called "sac-a lait" and "chinquapin perch" in the lower Mississippi and has other names of local application, as "tin mouth," "bridge perch," "goggle eye," "speckled perch," "John Demon" and "shad."

It is also often confounded with the preceding species, and some of the names of the two are interchangeable. This species is not often seen in the Great lake region, but throughout the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries is very abundant. Its young swarm in all the muddy bayous along the rivers, and great numbers of them are destroyed in the fall when these bodies dry up. With the exception of its predilection for muddy waters, I know little in its habits distinctive from those of the strawberry bass. Like the latter, it is said to be an excellent fish for ponds. Both take the hook, feed upon small fishes and crustaceans and spawn in the spring. They grow to be about twelve inches long and to the weight of a pound. Exceptionally large individuals have been known to weigh three pounds.

Among the Louisiana anglers, especially about Lake Pontchartrain, the crappie is a prime favorite, for it will take a minnow bait as promptly as a black bass. It is not very pugnacious, however, and will not fight as long as the bass, and is also more easily frightened, requiring greater caution on the part of the angler.

A correspondent of the "Angler" describes the fishing in Cedar lake, Indiana: Angling is carried on from little flat bottom skiffs and

from sail boats, with bait for minnows, worms or pieces of fish. In five hours two men caught fifty-seven bass and eighty-two crappies. Trolling is a favorite mode of fishing among people who live near the lake, who, using two lines with spoon baits or "whirl," and fishing from a sail-boat, frequently take two hundred or more crappies in a day, besides occasional pickerel, perch or bass. Two men fishing for pleasure took in June, 1882, in the course of three days, a thousand crappies, weighing from four to twenty-four ounces each. Another correspondent of the same journal writes as follows concerning crappie fishing near St. Louis.

"Our giant crappie, the greatest pan-fish of the West, is highly esteemed by us for the table. We have seen a monstrous crappie this spring, weighing over three pounds, taken at Murdock Club lake, near St. Louis, on the Illinois side. We consider one of one and one-half to two pounds a large one. They are taken about logs and tree tops, on the water's edge, in our rivers and sloughs. They are greedy fellows, but as soon as hooked step right into the boat without a struggle for liberty.

"A gentleman of this place, a member of one of our old French families, who turned the scale at about three hundred pounds, was noted for his success in crappie-fishing. He would have his large flat towed to a tree; when tied to a limb he would settle himself for the day, on a pillow, placed in a large split-bottomed chair. Hauling his live-box and minnow-pail alongside, he would bait two hooks attached to a strong line, using a weak snell, so that in case the hook should foul he could break it loose. He used a float and short, stout bamboo rod, and shaking the bushes a little to "stir up the fish," would select an opening and carefully drop in the minnow, two feet below the surface, pass the end of the rods through rings in the side of the boat, light his pipe and wait for something to happen. It was not long, and after the fun began, it was the same monotonous lifting out of fish and dropping them into the live-box all day long, and was continued on the next until he had brought to creel over three hundred.

I have always associated in my mind the crappie and the love of ease and quiet of our old French inhabitants. Nothing could more truly represent contentment and ease than the picture of this simple-minded old gentleman, on his annual crappie fish at King's lake."

BULL-FROG PRODUCTION.

There may not be much gilt-edged skill in decoying the festive and tuneful bull-frog, for anything that will jump at a piece of red flannel and become so deeply fascinated by it as to be taken in, does not require skill. Yet the man who has the right kind of a hand and turns his attention to raising these agile creatures for profit is going to "get there," just as his frogship gets into deep water when surprised sitting meditating on the bank "with both feet."

Whenever tried, bull-frog culture—and by this we do not mean that sort of culture all Bostonians boast of, but bull-frog raising—has resulted in profit and success. All one has to do is to get ready and go in. To anyone who is or desires to be interested in raising frogs for the market or table, the following article by Mr. Frederick W. True, and published in *Fisheries and Fish Industries of the United States*, 1884, will be found to be of rare value. We publish the entire article in this report because we desire to encourage an industry that can be so easily and cheaply pursued, and with such great promise to the man who takes it up:

DISCOVERY OF THE BULL-FROG.

The first mention of the bull-frog (*Rana Catesbiana*), Shaw, is found in the eighteenth volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, published in London in 1694, in which Clayton alludes to it as being a larger frog than any found in England, and one which "makes a noise something like the bellowing of a bull." Years later it was accurately described by Catesby under the name of "bull-frog," an appellation by which it is now universally known.

RANGE.

The geographical range of the bull-frog has never been accurately defined. It is found in all the States on the Atlantic seaboard, and in Canada. In the collections of the National Museum there are specimens from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, among the Southwestern States; from Ohio, Wisconsin (Racine) and Montana (Yellowstone river); and from California (San Diego). If the specimens have been correctly identified, the species must extend over the greater part of the United States.

SIZE: MODE OF LIFE.

In regard to size, the bull-frog is undoubtedly the largest animal of its kind inhabiting North America. Holbrook states that it reaches a length of twenty-one inches, although the average, of course, is considerably less. It lives in quiet ponds and sluggish rivers, and is solitary in habit, collecting together only during the breeding season. Like other frogs, it is carnivorous, feeding upon insects, mollusks and other small animals which live in or near bodies of fresh water. It seizes its prey when in motion, and bites greedily at the hook.

BREEDING HABITS: FROG CULTURE.

The bull-frog breeds in spring, at which time hundreds are to be seen together in small ponds. During this season the male utters the well known bellowing cry which may be heard at a long distance.

The artificial culture of frogs has been attempted in a number of localities, with greater or less success. Mr. Seth Green gives the following account of a method for propagating them, which he employed with good results:

"1. *How to get the spawn.*—Take a large dipper and go to the pond where the frog casts its spawn. You will find them in a glutinous bunch. When you dip them up, be very careful not to break the glutinous matter which binds them together. Put them in a pail or can filled with water, and take them to your hatching-box, which is made after the fashion of the shad-hatching box. It is a box two feet long, eighteen inches wide and a foot deep, covered on the bottom with gas-tarred wire sieving, twelve wires to the inch. Anchor the box in a gentle current. They will hatch in from seven to fifteen days, according to the temperature of the water.

"2. *How to take care of them.*—Soon after they are hatched, they should be turned loose in a pond prepared with great care, as they have numerous enemies, such as fish, snakes, birds, lizards, coons and many other animals. The pond should be made where the ground is springy, and have plenty of soft muck in the bottom. In this muck the frog lies during the winter. The pond should have a tight board fence, so that no animals could get in, and should be built so close to the water that no bird could stand on the ground inside the fence and pick up the polliwogs. If you do not heed all these precautions, and more too, your young fry will all disappear down the stomach of some bird or animal; and if you are not an unusually close observer, you will be in great wonder where they have gone. You will have no trouble in feeding the young while they are polliwogs; nature has pro-

vided for that in all waters. They feed upon microscopic forms found in the sediment."

MODES OF CAPTURE.

The capture of frogs is effected in various ways. In Canada the fishery is carried on largely by boys, who employ spears, in the use of which they are said to become quite expert. In some localities scoop-nets are used. Mr. Paul Pieombo of Oakland, California, informs me that he seldom has need of any apparatus, as he finds no difficulty in securing the frogs by grasping them with his hands.

In regard to the capture of frogs in Europe, where the species *Rana esculenta* is most generally eaten, Mr. Buckland furnishes us with the following information :

"The old fishwife of whom I bought the frogs informed me that she had a man regularly in her employ to catch them. He went out every evening at dusk to the ponds in the neighborhood of Paris with a lantern and a long stick, to end of which was attached a piece of red cloth. The frogs were attracted by the light to the place where the fisherman stood. He then lightly dropped his cloth on the surface of the water; the frogs, imagining that some dainty morsel was placed before them, eagerly snapped at it, and, their teeth becoming entangled, they became an easy prey, destined for to-morrow's market and the tender mercies of the fish or rather frog woman."

ECONOMIC USES.

Desmarest, in his article on frogs in the "Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle," makes the following remarks regarding the uses to which these animals may be put:

"The flesh of frogs is white and delicate, and contains a great deal of gelatine. It is eaten almost everywhere in Europe, but particularly in France. Frogs taken in autumn are in the best condition for food, but they are also taken in the summer. In spring the flesh is not at all delicate. In England all parts of the frog are eaten except the skin and the viscera, but with us only the hind legs are employed.

"Frog soup is used in medicines in cases of phthisis, hypochondria, and all those chronic affections which are accompanied by permanent irritation. This remedy, which has been prescribed by a celebrated Dr. Pomme, is not in use at the present time. In ancient days many preparations were made from frogs, such as oil and salve, and from the spawn, water and oil, etc. Dioscorides recommended frogs cooked with salt and oil as a remedy for the bite of the venomous serpents, and would have the patient swallow a heart every morning as a pill for incurable diseases. In the country the lack of ice is some-

times supplied by the application of a frog to the forehead in cases of cerebral congestion."

The late Mr. Buckland, in his entertaining work on "Curiosities in Natural History," already quoted, also alludes to the gastronomic value of the frog in his usual inimitable style, as follows:

"Frogs are not often used in Germany, but in France they are considered a luxury, as any *bon vivant*, ordering a dish of them at the 'Trois Freres' at Paris, may, by the long price, speedily ascertain. Not wishing to try such an expensive experiment in gastronomy, I went to the large market in the Faubourg Saint-Germain and inquired for frogs. I was referred to a stately looking dame at a fish stall, who produced a box nearly full of them, huddling and crawling about, and occasionally croaking, as though aware of the fate for which they were destined. The price fixed was two a penny, and, having ordered a dish to be prepared, the Dame de la Halle dived her hand in among them and, having secured her victim by the hind legs, severed him in twain with a sharp knife; the legs minus skin still struggled and were placed on a dish, and the head with the fore legs affixed retained life and motion and performed such motions that the operation became painful to look at. These legs were afterwards cooked at the restaurateur's, being served up fried in bread-crumbs, as larks are in England; and most excellent eating they were, tasting more like the delicate flesh of the rabbit than anything else I can think of.

"I afterwards tried a dish of the common English frog, but his flesh is not so white nor so tender as that of his French brother.

"Should any person wish to have a dish of real French frogs, he can buy them at Fortnum and Mason's for half-a-guinea, a tin-caseful. They are beautifully preserved and are ready for cooking. I have eaten them at the house of a lady who kindly invited me to luncheon when she tried the experiment. . . .

"The edible frog (*rana esculenta*) is brought from the country, in quantities of from thirty to forty thousand at a time, to Vienna, and sold to great dealers who have conservatories for them. These conservatories are large holes, four or five feet deep, dug in the ground, the mouth covered with a board, and in severe weather with straw. In these conservatories, even during a hard frost, the frogs never become quite torpid they get together in heaps one upon another, instinctively, and thereby prevent the evaporation of their humidity, for no water is ever put to them."

The custom of eating frogs was introduced into the United States from Europe, and has spread from the cities on the east coast to those in the interior and on the west coast. On account of the limited

supply which is sent to market, frog meat has hitherto been considered an article of luxury, rather than one of general consumption. In restaurants and hotels it is seldom found on the regular bill of fare, but in those of the better class, in the large cities at least, it is not wanting on the order-list.

The supply of frogs for the New York market, according to the statement of Mr. E. G. Blackford, is obtained principally from Canada, Northern New York and the vicinity of Philadelphia. The season lasts from May to November. The hind legs, or "hind quarters," as they are termed, are the only portions usually eaten, there being but an insignificant amount of flesh on other parts of the animal. Mr. Blackford states that he is accustomed to sell about 12,000 pounds of frog meat annually, and it is probable that the consumption of New York City is not less than 60,000 pounds. The average retail price is 30 cents per pound.

At Boston frogs are sold generally by the dozen, and bring from 20 to 50 cents, according to quality. As the demand increases the business will furnish quite a source of rural income. The subject of canning frogs is being talked of, and efforts are being made to discover a good process for this purpose.

The following paragraph from an American newspaper of recent date contains some information regarding the extent of the business in Minnesota: "A new industry has recently sprung up in parts of Minnesota that has already arrived at the dignity of statistics. Frog culture is the new thing. It is a simple matter, consisting chiefly in the protection of eggs and tadpoles from birds and other enemies by means of wire screens. The product thus far reported amounts to 3,000 dozen of frogs' legs, of which about two-thirds have been shipped to St. Louis. The average quotation of prices is 20 cents per dozen."

Frogs are quoted regularly as appearing in the San Francisco market. Mr. Paul Pieombo, whose name has been already mentioned, if his statements are reliable, is one of the largest dealers in frogs in California. He writes, in answer to a circular: "Most of the frogs caught in this State are caught by me," and in response to the questions propounded, states that he sells about 300 dozens of live frogs annually, sending two-thirds of them to San Francisco, and the remainder to various other localities in California. The price during summer ranges from \$1 to \$2.50 and in winter from \$3 to \$5.

CATCHING FROGS FOR THE MARKET.

HOW THE MARYLANDERS TAKE THE FAVORED KENT COUNTY PRODUCT.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Within recent years a large trade has grown up in Kent county in providing frogs for market. The catching of frogs for their legs has become a business, and the financial returns are rather handsome to the few engaged in the industry. Along the small streams tributary to the larger rivers the big green or mottled black frogs may be found by thousands under the tufts of flag or coarse grass. One frog shipper has sent to the Baltimore market hundreds of frogs' legs each season, has so increased the demand by the superior size and flavor of the Kent product that he finds it impossible to meet the requirements of the trade.

Frog legs are consumed principally by the patrons of the principal restaurants. Frogs, when cooked, are a delicate white meat, and much more tender than fried chicken, very nourishing, and easily digested, and are recommended, when stewed, as one of the best diets for invalids with delicate stomachs. Only the hind legs and quarters are eaten, and they are sent to the market ready skinned and salted for cooking.

The market frog catcher's method of capturing his game is to secure a small, flat-bottomed boat, easy of management, and in the later afternoon, when everything is still, he pushes his little craft along the shores of the small creeks and coves. The bull-frogs, as they are commonly known, because of their deep, resonant voices, are found sitting in a shallow pool or in the mud under tufts of heavy grass or flag. The novelty and sport of capturing this wily game are worth a row of ten miles on a hot afternoon.

Two, and sometimes three, ordinary sized perch hooks are bound together and baited with red flannel. The hooks are attached to a line of about four feet, and the line is attached to a long, tough angle rod. Approaching the game noiselessly and with extreme caution, the red flannel is gently moved within a few inches of the frog's mouth. As quick as lightning and with a sharp croak, the frog dashes forward and swallows bait, hooks and all. Then follows as gamey struggles as any sportsman ever saw with hook and line.

The amateur frog hunter usually provides himself with a cat-and-rat rifle, the shells loaded with mustard seed shot, and shoots his game,

but this is unsportsmanlike, and is only popular with the uninitiated. Mill ponds, too, are favorite haunts for the frog, and on a clear night the deep roar of the bull-frog chorus may be heard for more than a mile.

The old-time of afore-de-war Kent county cook has solved the mysteries of the perfect preparation of the frog, and those who do not know how delicious frogs' legs may be made have many a dainty dish in store for them. After skinning, the legs should be placed in cold water for several hours, then placed on a plate and salted. In several hours more they are ready for cooking. The legs of medium sized frogs are preferable, as the very large legs are liable to be coarse in the texture of flesh. The most popular way in Kent to cook them is by frying, but there are other ways of making dishes of them to please the palate of the most exacting epicure.

RIVERS AND LAKES OF MISSOURI.

This report could scarcely be considered complete without a brief notice of the various magnificent fishing streams of Missouri, which leading the grand sisterhood of States in many natural advantages, is not a whit behind any of them in the variety and beauty of her forests and streams. Within its borders are over four hundred miles of one of the principal rivers of the world; its entire eastern boundary is washed by North America's greatest water-way, while the systems of not less than sixteen extensive and splendid streams meriting and receiving the names of river have their fountain head within our border. A brief mention of them, with their capabilities and advantages, are surely worthy of a chapter in this report.

Leaving out of this consideration the great "Father of Waters," whose blue depths and grandly moving waters sweep the State from the Iowa line to where the alluvial plains of the southeast are cut by the Arkansas State line, and omitting notice of the Missouri, which affords us altogether over six hundred miles of river way, we shall content us with calling attention to those that are of lesser magnitude, yet capable of being utilized as fishing streams, capable of being well stocked and protected, and in whose waters the fish supply can be controlled and made to yield a superabundance of the choicest and most profitable varieties adapted to fresh water courses. But, however much we should enjoy enlarging upon this fascinating subject, we regret to say that, owing to the limit, a report of this sort must of necessity be compressed into, our sketch must be more abbreviated than

our desires suggest or the merits of the case demand. As it is, only a few lines can be devoted to the more important of our streams and pools.

The variety of creeks and rivers in Missouri is fully co-extensive with that of the soil, topography, fauna, flora and general natural resources.

Up in the northern sections of the State our rivers and creeks are even in the tenor of their way, never or rarely swift flowing or rapid, not tortuous in their course, nor marked for diversity of landscape that indicates that nature was in one of its angry moods when they first began threading their way across the fertile plains to their destination. Peaceful and calm is their flow, deep and silent their waters, except, perchance, when swollen by melting snows or spring or summer rains, their broad bosoms expand, and lifting themselves with resistless force they sweep along in mighty torrents of majesty and power. Such in brief is the nature of the Nishnabotna, Nodaway, Platte, "102" Grand, Salt, Chariton and Cuivre.

A part of the Nishnabotna, which rises in Southern Iowa and flows in a line almost parallel with the Missouri river, is believed by many to have been a former bed of the latter, and is a wonderful producer of those species of fishes that are indigenous to this portion of the country. The stream known as "102," though not a large or a deep one, has had some attention paid it, and has well rewarded those who have taken it in charge. Nearly all the rivers mentioned above have passed under the care of this Commission, as far as such care could be extended. The Commission's efforts have been ably seconded by numerous fish and game clubs, the streams have all been stocked with those species deemed best adapted to them, and the fish interests of the northern portion of the State may be said to be in a flourishing condition.

Besides these fine streams, North Missouri is blessed with a number of fine natural and artificial lakes, among these we mention Lake Contrary, and Horseshoe, near St. Joseph, and Sugar and Bean lakes in Platte County, Mud and Langden, all fine lakes, and of great fish producing capabilities. The largest of these is Lake Contrary, which is some seven miles in length to one in width. It is deep and clear, and the habitat of many splendid specimens of fish, such as the black bass, giant crappie, speckled and channel cat, sun-fishes, pickerel, and pike perch. This fine lake is owned by citizens of St. Joseph, who have with splendid open-heartedness and public spiritedness improved it, until it has become a great resort of fishermen.

The people of St. Joseph are very proud of this fine preserve and never fail to do all in their power to promote the State's and the public's interest in it.

Bean, Sugar, Landon and Mud lakes are also becoming fine fishing waters. Besides these there are hundreds of private artificial lakes. One of these, in Boone county, near Centralia, is the property of Mr. C. S. Rollins, and covers at high tide fifty acres. The city of Mexico owns a fine lake which is supplied by a spring-fed stream, and is the source of the Mexico water system. There are too many such lakes, however, to be mentioned here. We can say no more than that the people of North Missouri are behind no interior section of the country in their efforts to obtain a fine supply of fine fish food.

Crossing to the south side of the Missouri river at Kansas City, we find ourselves in the territory of the two Blues, of Big creek, Grand, and farther east, of the Black and Lamine. None of these, however, are noted for their value as fishing waters, not because they are not capable of being planted with crappie, bass, cat and trout, and of being converted into valuable producers of these varieties, but because they have not had that care and protection that are necessary to such results. Not only have they not been protected, but have for years been the prey of the fish pirate, and trammel netter, until at one time some of them were totally denuded of their finny inhabitants. However, Mr. Leander W. Byram, of Kansas City, and Fish Warden for Jackson county, in a letter to this Commission appertaining to the capabilities of Big Blue says :

"I have been appointed one of the deputies by Mr. Henry, the Game and Fish Warden of the State, and I write you in behalf of Blue river. The rains have been such this summer that it has been impossible for the fiends to stop up the mouth of that river for some months, and the result is that there is now some of the best fishing in that river that I ever enjoyed in my life.

"I wanted to ask you what the chance is to get the State to furnish as many fish as possible this fall to put in the Blue. I do not believe that the government has done for the public in this county what it should. What fish have come here went to ponds and private places. This would be for the public, and in a place that all of Kansas City could use, and be thankful to you for the help. I would see to it that the fish would be put into the river in good shape up about Dodson, in cold, clear water, where they could spawn in safety. The Big Blue should become one of the best rivers for fish in the whole State, though I do not believe that people understand that to be true. But it is. I have with hook and line caught out there lately bass, crappie,

river pike and channel cat, that was enough to make a man wish to stay there always. I think we would be glad to get most any kind of fish to go in there, except German carp. So far as I am informed, I do not believe that we ask for them. Please let me hear from you, and tell me if there is anything I can do to help the work along to put fish in the Blue river.

I am, etc.,

"L. W. BYRAM.

"Colonel John T. Crisp, Fish Commissioner, Independence, Mo., Oct. 5, 1896."

Traveling southward from Kansas City, following the western boundary of the State, we come to the beautiful and placid river of the Swans, or Maris de Cygnes; this, the Marmaten and Little Osage, whose waters meet in the counties of Bates and Vernon, form the Osage, which, flowing in an easterly direction, empties its waters into the Missouri a few miles below Jefferson City. The Maris de Cygnes, Little Osage and Marmaten all have their sources in the State of Kansas, but the Great Osage is strictly a Missouri river. Its waters are rather sluggish, but owing to the vast territory drained by it and its tributaries it is subject to overflows of remarkable magnitude. As the country drained by the three Kansas branches as well as that traversed by the Grand and its tributaries belongs to the alluvial period, their waters, during an overflow, are quite muddy, and deposit great quantities of silt. This has resulted in greatly minifying the value of this once fine river, both as a navigable as well as a fish stream, but it will not be difficult to overcome in a large measure this disadvantage, and this splendid expanse of water may yet become productive of great industries in fish culture. It should be made to produce in abundance the giant crappie, cat, striped bass, blue or channel and speckled cat.

The Osage has several tributaries, the main one on the north is the Grand, which has its source in Cass and Jackson counties. At one time the middle and lower waters of the Grand were noted for black bass, speckled cat, blue cat and sun-fish. Proof sufficient is this fact that a little effort on the part of the people living along its banks could soon restore the ancient prestige and make its waters fairly teem with those varieties native to them.

On the south branch of the Osage, with our faces turned towards the State capital, the first tributary worthy of note that we encounter is the Sac, a broad, shoaly stream which has its course up among the mountains of Greene and Lawrence counties. This river, like all the streams that have their fountain heads in the Ozark range, is fed by everlasting springs of pure, cold, limestone water, in which can always

be propagated with almost unlimited success the finer varieties of game fishes. It may be that owing to want of sufficient depth in the pools that the small-mouthed black bass would not thrive so well in the Sac, but for brook and rainbow trout, large bass and the universal favorite—giant crappie—its rippling waters should afford a home and spawning place that would need only to be cultivated and protected to become wonderful in their productiveness.

The next stream that we meet along the northern slope of the oak-embowered Ozarks is the Pomme de Terre or Land of Fruits river, a flashing little stream that rises among the hills of Webster county and mingles its waters with those of the Osage near Warsaw in the classic county of Benton. Crossing the "Pomme," which we cannot help but admire on account of its rippling shoals and shadowy pools, we proceed along the banks of the Osage until we reach the Niangua, which rises in Webster and Dallas counties and joins the Osage at Lima in Camden county.

Rising high up among the most northerly fastnesses of the Ozarks the rugged Gasconade finds vigorous life. Laying tribute upon numerous cold springs in the counties of Webster, Wright, Texas and Laclede, it gathers its forces in Pulaski and Phelps and hurls them down towards the Missouri in a broad, deep stream that lends majesty to its power and grace to its form. Here should be, if it is not already so, one of the great fish streams of the West, a stream whose waters and fountain head should fairly teem with large and small-mouthed black bass, striped bass, giant crappie, jack salmon, wall-eyed pike, pickerel and blue and speckled cat. It has all the requisites; it is fed by bold springs of pure water; it has numberless depths and shallows, sharp curves and deeply indented bays. True, near the Missouri, which it reaches a few miles above Hermann, in Gasconade county, it is broad, deep, straight and placid, but a few miles above this, up there where it has fought its way among the hills and beat down barriers of stone and tree, it is placid only in its deepest pools and bays, and straight nowhere.

The Meramec is another beautiful stream, and has its source in the northeastern slope of the Ozarks; not so large as the Gasconade nor so extensive in system, it is yet a river of great possibilities, and should be a favorite in piscicultural circles. There are several game and fish clubs that have preserves along this pretty little river, and this Commission has shipped from time to time large numbers of young fry for stocking it. From these plantings good results have come, and the prospects for the future are bright.

WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST.

Another section of this great wonderland of ours is that of South-east Missouri, that country of big watermelons, rich soils, clear water lakes and giant specimens of the *Rana Catisbiana*, by the French called *grenole*, by the laconic Westerner "bull-frog."

This section is at once a haven for the agriculturist, a paradise for the hunter of water-fowl, or man with rod and line.

Traveling southward from St. Louis over the Iron Mountain railroad, one finds himself winding along through mountain valleys, over fine crested ridges, across flashing streams, finally emerging upon a broad level land of the richest alluvium in the world, for he has reached what has long been known as the sunken lands, a territory of many square miles in extent, which, during the great earthquake in 1836, changed its horizon and became converted from a varied landscape of ridge and vale to a vast plain almost as level as a floor. This section is traversed by the Little Castor and St. Francois rivers, and is dotted here and there by lakes, some of which are of considerable extent. One of the finest of these is Lake Bahr. It is over two miles long, by a half in width, and contains over 700 acres. This lake is over twenty feet in depth in its deepest part, and in the shallowest six inches to two feet. It is already stocked, as are all the lakes and streams in the Southeast, with large-mouthed black bass, giant crappie, goggle-eye, here known as the stump perch, buffalo, striped bass and sun perch, which, in these favored waters, attains to the size of two and two and a half pounds.

To Mr. J. W. Bahr of Kansas City, the owner of this lake, we are indebted for much important information pertaining to the fish and game resources of the sunken plains of the Southeast. Mr. Bahr informs us that the most plentiful fish in the waters there is the buffalo, which is caught in such quantities that shipments to New York City and other points in car-load lots are of frequent occurrence. The flesh of this fish there is tender, white and firm, far superior in fact to those caught in the Upper Missouri and Mississippi. While the fish interests have never been promoted by extra efforts at stocking and protecting, they have reached a high scale of commercial importance. Along the line of the railway from Kennett to Caruthersville, a distance of twenty-two miles, the shipments of fish amount to over \$300,000 per annum. The country also abounds in water-fowl, and the marshes are the annual resort of hunters from far and near. Mr. Bahr owns, besides the large lake mentioned above, one of about 400 acres near the Mississippi river, a couple of miles from Caruthersville, which he reserves

for his winter fishing. He says the greatest enemies the fishes of those waters have to contend against is the grinnel, a voracious species of the character of the gar, which is very destructive, so much so that the game and pugnacious black bass is unable to cope with him, and falls an easy prey to his murderous onslaught.

The timber of this section of the State is principally cypress, which grows to a great height. The soil in places is marshy, but where there are lakes the water is clear and in places deep and cool. The land where the cypress stands is subject to overflow, but is reclaimed by clearing and cultivating. Mr. Bahr estimates that the people of Missouri pay annually quite a million and a half if not two million dollars every year for their fish food. Under proper care, planting, natural lakes, constructing and stocking artificial ones, and affording due protection to our fish streams that Missouri cannot only supply all the fish that the people of the State consume, but ship out millions to the markets of the other States.

In regard to frogs, the raising of which is destined to become an important industry in Missouri, Mr. Bahr says Southeast Missouri can beat the world. In the low marsh places they abound in unlimited numbers and grow to a prodigious size. He once caught a dozen, the saddle and legs of which weighed ten pounds, or nearly a pound to each frog. Frog legs, it will be remembered, are always in proper season esteemed a great delicacy, and so highly are they cherished by bon vivants and epicures that no market was ever overstocked with them, and they always command exorbitant prices, other meats considered.

In another part of this report will be found an extensive and instructive, as well as interesting, chapter on "bull-frogs," written by Mr. Frederick W. Price, for the "United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries," and published by authority of Congress in 1884, in the Commissioner's exhaustive work on American Fish and Fisheries.

Turning our course toward the hilly country in some corner of the deep, clear waters of the St. Francois, shadowed by the lofty and funereal cypress, which here attains gigantic growth, the St. Francois swarms with buffalo, with a large sprinkling of large-mouthed black bass, giant crappie, sun-fish and "stump" perch. Crossing this we soon reach the black and farther on the wonder of the State—the Current river, whose praises are sung by all, but by none more eloquently nor enthusiastically than by Mr. G. W. Horton, a topographical engineer in the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railway Company. In a letter to Senator R. A. Love of Kansas City, writing of Current river, Mr. Horton says:

CHANNEL CAT.



SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 12, 1896.

Col. R. A. LOVE, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—Replying to yours under date of Oct. 14th, I will say that Current river, with its tributaries, receives its waters from the southern water shed of the main range of the Ozark mountain that makes out from the line of the K. C., F. S. & M. R. R., at Sterling, Howell Co., Mo., and leads in a northeasterly direction, striking the Mississippi river near Wittenburg, Perry Co. The main western tributary, which is Jack's Fork, of Current river, heads in the eastern portion of Texas Co., while main stream heads near Salem, in Dent Co. Its main eastern tributaries being Barren, Sinking, Big, Henpeck and Bear creeks, which head in Reynolds and Carter counties. The main stream, as well as its tributaries, are fed wholly by springs, some varying in water-throwing power of from 10 to 20 thousand cubic feet per minute; the most noted being Klepsig spring, situated in section 25, town 29, range 5 west, which throws, during an ordinary season, as high as 20 to 22 thousand cubic feet of water per minute. Round spring, which is situated in section 30, town 30, range 4 west, is one of the grandest works of nature in the State. The surface of the water is some 75 or 80 feet below the surface of the ground and has been walled with solid rock by nature on three sides of the same, the spring proper forming a perfect circle. The waters discharge to the West through a tunnel of solid rock, passing into what is known as Spring valley, thence into the main river. This spring is situated some 700 feet from the river, and its waters are from 10 to 12 feet higher than the surface of the water of the river at ordinary stages.

Jacks Fork, as well as all tributaries of the main river, abounds with large quantities of small-mouthed black bass and a few large-mouthed or Oswego bass, the latter generally inhabiting that portion of the river where the current is sluggish, jack salmon, large numbers of which are caught during the months of March and April, pike, red horse, sucker and eels, "Oh God." The government has stocked both Jacks Fork and the main river during the last five seasons with rain-bow and brook trout, planting, all told, some 30,000 fish. Trout have just begun to make a showing in Jacks Fork near Klepsig springs.

Current river, with its tributaries, shows some of the grandest scenery in the State of Missouri or the world, including the great Columbia of Oregon. The waters of the stream, as well as its tributaries, when in their normal condition, are perfectly clear. You are able to see a bass anywhere from one to two hundred feet making a fly for a spoon. It is no uncommon occurrence to see from one to seven bass all anxious to take that which the fisherman is anxious to have them partake of.

The stream varies from 2 to 5 hundred feet in width, and has a sufficient number of falls and rivules to give spice and life to the fisherman. In passing over these miniature falls or cataracts it is nothing uncommon to take from one to three bass, all depending upon the ability of the fisherman to manipulate his pole, so to speak.

The mountain ranges on the upper portion of the stream, that is from the junction with Jacks Fork, make out boldly to the edge of the water, forming perpendicular porphyry bluffs from 2 to 7 hundred feet above the surface of the river. This state of facts exists for some fifty or sixty miles from a point some seven or eight miles above Van Buren. Porphyry or limestone bluffs confront you on every turn of the stream, either upon the right or left hand side, and occasionally upon both sides of the stream. From the point above mentioned to the Carter County club-house, the character of the river is the same as that from the club-house to Doniphan, only that the bluffs are much higher and much more picturesque.

Yours truly,

G. W. HARTON.

The first movement to protect and develop the fishery interest of this river was made by the Carter Fishing Club, which was organized in 1888. This club has built an elegant and capacious club-house nine miles below Van Buren; it is built upon a high and slightly bluff which overlooks the river. This house is well built and furnished, has eleven rooms and is open the year round for members of the club and their invited guests.

The club is well supplied with boats and is the best patronized club in the State. The law regarding seining and killing fish is very well enforced on the Current river, and it would seem that it would be impossible to ever exhaust the supply of game fish in this magnificent stream, and as far as their power lies the Carter Fishing club does not intend that it shall be.

Continuing our course toward the setting sun, we leave the flashing waters of the Current, and, after a trip across the broad counties of Oregon and Howell, famed as the land of the "Big Red Apple," we enter the precincts of the Ozark and soon reach the point where the two branches of Big North Fork join their forces preparatory to plunging down into the country of the Arkansas. Of the capacity of this system for harboring or producing fish but little is known to this Commission, but it knows no reason why much profitable work could not be done here.

White river is only partially a Missouri river, and belongs to the system that has its source in the Boston mountains, a vigorous range of peaks and fastnesses that thrust their rocky ledges athwart the northwestern corner of Arkansas in a diagonal line from Talaquah in Indian Territory to near the City of Pocahontas in North Central Arkansas.

Cutting our southern boundary line in Barry county, thence elbowing its way up into the land of Stone and Taney, it retreats towards the southeastward, and after crossing and recrossing our State line a couple of times bids us adieu, where the counties of Ozark and Taney join their southeastern and southwestern corners. But the White has in this diversion given us over a hundred additional miles of riverway and still further increased the piscicultural capabilities of that modern wonderland, Southern Missouri. Besides this, the magnificent diversity of mountain, valley, rock and stream, here prodigal in its vastness, has attracted the attention of men who are desirous of maintaining natural characteristics, and a great preserve has been secured at this point for protecting not only the fishes of the pool but the inhabitant of the wood. (See article on St. Louis Park).

The Southern slopes of the Ozarks, like those of the north and east, are replete with numberless cold springs, whose discharge alone form rivers. These rivers or creeks go tumbling down towards the White, and while turning some bold cliff of magnesium limestone or stopping to dally with the struggling sunbeams that peer at them through rift of mount or wood, they form deep, cool pools which are the havens of numerous fishes that find here health and food and vigorous growth.

Just over the hills to the northwestward of where the beautiful White river trips across into Missouri like a maiden going to a tryst, and less than forty miles away is a great spring that gives birth and life to Spring river and of the finest streams in Missouri. This, with its companion South Fork, whose waters come to a trysting near the western border of the State in Jasper county, from the main system of the western slope of the Ozarks. Spring river is a tributary of the Neosho, into which it flows a few miles away from where it parts the Missouri-Kansas line.

The large spring which is the main head of Spring river is in Lawrence county near the line of Christian and about seven miles from Aurora. Into this spring have been planted from time to time thousands of large-mouthed black bass and rainbow trout under the supervision of the Hon. Wm. F. Page of the United States hatchery at Neosho, and Colonel A. A. Hulett of the Webb City Game and Fish club. Other fine varieties have also been placed in Spring river and Center creek, but none that afford such satisfaction as the black bass and rainbow trout. Col. Hulett, who is a born fisherman, says that he had always declared the "large-mouthed black bass" to be the King of the stream, but after a few hours' experiment with the "rainbow" he did not hesitate to award it the balm of being the gamiest of all water fish. The "rainbow" has not only proven a very delight to the sportsman, but has shown himself to be of vigorous growth of tender flesh and unexcelled flavor.

The waters of the Spring and Center creek have had much attention paid them. Near Webb City is a fine spring whose waters empty into South Fork. The Webb City Game and Fish club has constructed a fine lake and turned the waters of the spring into it and now has preserves of much value, and which affords a great pleasure to the members of the club and their friends.

Shoal creek in Newton county and Elk river in McDonald, are also streams of considerable magnitude, and when properly stocked and protected will yield handsome results.

ST. LOUIS PARK.

Down on the White river in Taney county there has been improved and fenced in a large tract of land for the purpose of protecting and promoting the growth of native game. This magnificent preserve, which is owned by a club of St. Louis gentlemen, also includes much valuable fishing area, which is in the White river, where it reaches its most northerly bend.

During the month of November last a party of gentlemen consisting of Hon. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Hon. J. Carpenter of Michigan, Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, Moses C. Wetmore of St. Louis, Harvey W. Silmew of Clinton, Sam B. Cook of Mexico, W. A. Towles of Jefferson City and Geo. H. McCann, spent a week hunting and fishing in this preserve. The following article from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch well describes in detail that section of Missouri which we have heretofore mentioned generally:

"The Taney county preserve, where a number of distinguished Missouri Democrats have been hobnobbing during the past week with William J. Bryan of Nebraska, is one of the finest in the country. There is certainly nothing like it in all the Central-West.

"The streams in Taney county, both big and little, are clear as crystal. They meander around and about these knobs, more tortuous in their turnings than the rattlesnakes along their banks, flowing always toward the south. They are alive with fish, a godsend to the natives.

"It was in this country, removed remotely from the confines of civilization, that a number of St. Louis gentlemen determined some six or seven years ago to establish a hunting preserve where they might go and get away from the smoke and smudge and noise of a great city, where they could commune with nature just as they would.

"Moses C. Wetmore, president of the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Company, was the leader in the enterprise. Associated with him were Charles E. Halliwell, vice-president of the same company, J. P. Litton, treasurer, B. F. Stevens, formerly connected with this same concern but now retired from business, and Geo. H. McCann, representative of the Liggett & Myers interests at Springfield, Mo.

"They first got hold of about 3,000 acres in the southern part of Taney county. This they have added to from time to time, until now they have 7,000 acres inclosed by a high barbed-wire fence. The gentlemen interested have incorporated themselves into the St. Louis Park Association, and the name given to the preserve is the St. Louis Park.

"The ordinary man has no conception of how much territory 7,000 acres comprise, but as there are 640 acres in a square mile, a little division will show that there are over ten square miles in St. Louis Park. In other words, it is about the size of the space bounded by Chouteau avenue, Grand avenue and the river, as far north as the water-works, where Grand avenue, running east, runs down to the river.

"Within this park there abounds all kinds of game. There are the indigenous red deer, elk, antelope, wild goat, bear, squirrel, coon,

'possum catamount, turkey and quail in greater abundance than in any place in America. It is really a hunter's paradise.

"Right through the center of it runs the beautiful White river. This stream is about the size of the Meramec, and is full of spotted trout, jack salmon and bass, so that he who does not care to hunt but loves to sit and angle on the river's bank is equally well cared for.

"When the park was first enclosed there were perhaps twenty of the native deer within it, and in the fencing, under the superintendence of Mr. McCann, "Old Coon," they call him, a regular job was worked on the poor, confiding deer who happened to have been left on the outside.

"The bald knobs in the park are very steep. Many of them rise up at angles of 45 degrees, and the twenty-foot wire fence was built so as to lean sharply toward the incline. This made it much higher on the one side than on the other. The White river is the runway for the deer coming north from Arkansas. As the deer come over the knobs they can jump the fence, but once inside they cannot jump back. They thus become prisoners and in this way the herd of deer has been materially increased over and above the additions by birth.

"The whole park is thus a big deer trap and a good deal on the order of some of the patent mouse traps and similar contrivances.

"But not only has the game been increased in these two ways. Elk, antelope and wild goat have been brought from other parts of the country and placed within the park. Two herds of elk were captured—one in the north and the other in the northwest—and turned loose in the big enclosure. This was done in order to prevent inbreeding.

"About a year ago one of the big buck elks got so ugly that they were obliged to kill him. He was like a rogue elephant, the bane of circuses. No sooner had he been shut up a month than he showed such a mean disposition that the rest of the herd drove him away, refusing to associate with him. He then herded with the domestic cattle, of which there are quite a number on the preserve.

"Whenever the park-keepers showed up the buck would charge them in the wildest anger. He became as sharp as a fox and laid for the keepers. They did not dare kill him for fear of incurring the displeasure of the proprietors, so they had to run for it every time they were attacked.

"More than once some of them were forced to climb trees and stay above ground until the furious beast below them grew tired and went away. He finally got so bad that he would creep up around the men's quarters and lie in wait for them, and then the order was given that he be shot. The keepers ate him with great relish.

"This buck was the first of the big game in the park to be killed. One or two others have been shot for sport, but the present outing is really the formal opening of the park. The proprietors have been biding their time until the preserve should be thoroughly well stocked.

"Small game like turkey and squirrel and quail is so thick that one can almost kill them with a club. As for coons and 'possums, they can be picked off the fences—at least that is what those who have been to the park insist, and this is their explanation :

"While the fence is built twenty feet high to keep in the deer, it is also built with the barbed wires very close together at the bottom. Mr. Coon and Mr. 'Possum and other such 'varminths,' coming along in the heyday of their liberty, try to get in or out of the preserve, as the case may be. They stick their pointed noses in between the wires and push. Then a barb catches them. They wriggle a bit and another barb catches them. The first thing they know they are stuck, and all a fellow has to do for a 'possum supper or a coon skin cap is to go over to the fence and pick one off.

"This story is told on the authority of a highly respectable gentleman, who has visited the park and ought to know what he is talking about.

"On the top of one of the highest knobs in the preserve, rising almost sheer up from the White river, stands the hunting lodge. It is a substantial log structure, one story high, with an attic. It contains eight rooms and is very handsomely appointed in the interior. Everything that a man could wish for on a hunting and fishing trip is within reach of his hands.

"The view from the lodge is magnificent, the surrounding country being spread out beneath the eyes for miles, with Arkansas lying far to the south.

"The lodge may be reached in two ways. From the river to the top of the knob on which it stands, 400 steps rise up the steep ascent. Unless this irksome climb is taken, a winding tramp is necessary round and round the sides, a distance of three miles. Visitors generally prefer the steps.

"It is no easy task to reach this preserve. Those who make the trip may go by rail to Springfield and then ride in a wagon over the roughest road in Christendom, a distance of sixty miles. From Chadwick, which may also be reached by rail, the distance is forty miles over a road just as rough. Forsyth, on the White river, may also be made the objective point from Chadwick. It is a distance of twenty-six miles. From Forsyth a float of twelve miles down the river will and you at the foot of the lodge steps."

As a further description of Taney county, I insert Col. A. S. Prather's inspirations, in the form of a poem. The Colonel has represented Taney county for years in the legislature, and knows whereof he speaks.

WHITE RIVER.

BY A. S. PRATHER.

In the shades of Boston mountain,
In a canyon deep and wild,
There gushes forth a fountain—
A laughing, wayward child
That dances in the sunlight
With a joyous heart of glee.
So limpid, pure and bright,
A diamond it might be.

This is where our White river
From its home up in the mountains—
From the land of the Arkansas,
From its home in Boston mountain—
Bends its way to our Missouri;
Picking up the great War Eagle,
Gathering up the bright Osage,
Mingling with the blue Kings river;
All from springs that sparkle
With jewels rich and rare,
Set in rustic frames of beauty.
Then they mingle all their crystals
In a grand and rushing river
Through the tangled breaks of cedar,
Through the tall and stately pine
That lift their heads to heaven,
Bowing to the laughing water;
Holding out their giant arms,
Sighing low a gentle welcome,
Print their forms of beauty—
Blended with the azure dome—
In the placid stream below.

In every limpid pool and ripple
Sported there the line-side bass,
Golden perch and speckled trout;
Red-horse, with their silver scales,
Drum and carp and channel cat.
Through the pictured granite walls,
Where nature keeps her ledger,
There—if we could read the story—
A million gems of history
There on those rocks recorded,
By the palisades and turrets
And the ruined castles frowning,
Scattered o'er with ferns and blossoms,
Where dwelt the elfin genii,
Guarding well their wild domain.
Then there opens wide a valley,
Where waving grain and tasseled corn
In their green and golden verdures

Run to meet the silent river,
 Reaching out their waving arms,
 With smiles upon their faces,
 While the gentle south-wind
 Bends them on in billows.
 Richer harvest Egypt's Nile
 Never welcomed with its smile.
 Then by busy marts of commerce,
 By the hunter's cabin door,
 By the fruitful fields and orchards,
 Catching there the scents of peaches.
 Then bends the mighty river
 In a great horseshoe circle,
 Taking in its arms its brothers
 That have struggled from the mountain,
 Bearing down their crystal springs,
 Bearing on their placid bosoms
 Sweetest cedar laden odor
 Mingled rich with paw-paw flavor,
 With the resin of the pines.

Then you see the distant mountains
 Holding high their dim outlines,
 Folding up their mystic curtains
 Warped and woofed with blue and gold,
 Revealing there a lovely valley
 Nestling in the mountain's lap,
 Covered over with summer verdure,
 Scattered o'er with prairie flowers,
 Rich and fragrant blossoms,
 Trampled by the grazing cattle,
 Brings a balm of sweetest odor,
 On the wings of gentle zepthers sighing;
 Throughout the valley softly murmurs
 Limpid brooklets from the fountains,
 From their homes up in the mountains.
 Then you see Bald Knob domes
 Lifting high their heads to Heaven
 Covered o'er with richest verdure,
 Crowned with stately groves of cedar,
 Building up a wall defying
 All the blizzards of Dakota;
 No frigid breath can ever enter
 In the region of the blessed;
 'Tis here that Eden's gardens,
 With all its wealth of beauty,
 Might have lived in peace forever
 Without sin or without devil.
 Then the mighty river
 Gathers all of its laughing children
 From the mountains, glens and valleys
 And hurried on to join its father,
 Where it loses all its beauty
 Mingled with its turbid tide,
 And hurries on to hide itself
 In the bosom of the ocean.

BENTON PARK.

One day during the winter of 1895-6 a reporter of the Kansas City Star paid a visit to Benton Park, which has been converted into a private hatchery for the benefit of the State. Speaking of this splendid park, the Star said :

Colonel John T. Crisp, Chairman of the Fish Commission for the State of Missouri, has two passions—pisciculture and Benton Park—and these two go hand in hand. Benton Park lies just this side of Independence. It is a beautiful bit of ground covered with forest trees and cut up with streams and many lakes. On it is a pretty station of the Air Line road. Independence avenue passes near it, and it adjoins Fairmount Park. In winter garb it is almost as fascinating as it is in summer. Just now it is covered with snow and the trees stand bare with their many fingered branches making meshes against the sky. But there is plenty of life there for all that.

Over the snow garment that covers the park run curious little dotted lines, usually starting at a stump and ending in a thickly matted clump of leafless underbrush. They are the footprints of birds and rabbits and squirrels. A brook goes laughing and tumbling through the place, now over pebbles and rough declivities, and again gliding smoothly over benches of the solid rock. Springs abound everywhere, some of them quite wonderful. Then there is a chain of lakes and bayous, swarming with fish, and willow copses growing out of shallow stretches in which the baby rainbow trout take their first swimming lessons. In the trees sapsuckers cry and snow birds and sparrows flirt the snow about with their wings, taking their winter baths.

First, we come to East lake or Lake No. 3. This lake contains three acres of water. It is the back up of the dam at Fairmount park. There are in East lake the giant crappie, which is really the strawberry or calico or grass bass. There is really no such crappie as the giant crappie. The ordinary crappie weighs from three-quarters to one pound, the giant crappie from one and a half to two pounds. The giant crappie lays from 18,000 to 27,000 eggs, and under the proper conditions, all these will hatch and the fish mature. What it needs is deep water and cover for the adult fish and shallow or feather edge, in which grow pond lilies or the American lotus, for spawning and the growth of the young fish. The lake is full of black bass, ring perch, the goggle-eye—a species of perch—and the muddy water trout,

or spotted catfish. It would be impossible to estimate the number of fish in this lake

Across the railroad track is Lake McDonald, which is remarkable in its way. In its deepest part it is thirty feet to the bottom. In the summer it covers a great deal of ground. Just now it is small but deep. It was named in honor of ex-United States Fish Commissioner, Marshall McDonald. The United States Fish Commission has put seven car-loads of fish into this lake within the last seven years, and thousands of young fry have been distributed from it, and yet it swarms with fish. It is one of the reserve lakes of the Missouri fisheries. In the bottom are rocks, water soaked logs and stumps, which make admirable hiding places for the small fish. In it are rainbow trout, strawberry bass, black bass, goggle-eye, spotted catfish and the giant crappie. When the lake gets too high the water is siphoned into East lake.

There are two bayous leading away from Lake McDonald. One of them ends at the head of a draw, and there is to be found a fine iron spring. The water is well impregnated with the iron, and as it runs away from the spring it leaves a rusty looking bottom, and tinges the waters of the bayou rustily. This iron spring was the discovery of John Curl. It is to be cleaned out and roofed over some day soon, as is the magnesia spring also.

The other bayou and the lake are fed by a stream that runs down a long draw from South lake and by innumerable springs. South lake is used for a minnow and supply lake. It, too, is well supplied with fish.

CARE OF YOUNG FRY IN SHIPMENT.

[By A. N. CHENEY, of New York.]

On page 111 of the "Fisheries, Game and Forest Law" of New York, a receipt of which is hereby acknowledged with thanks, we find an important letter written by Prof. A. N. Cheney, State Fish Culturist, on the subject of the care of young fry during shipment; and reproduce it herewith:

ALBANY, N. Y., April, 1896.

All persons who desire to obtain fish or fish fry from the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission for planting in public waters of the State (for under no circumstances are fish furnished by the State to be planted in private waters), should apply to the Secretary of the Commission at the office in Albany for blanks to be filled out for this

purpose, at the same time stating the kind or kinds of fish desired. Three different blanks are furnished. Blanks for trout fry, blanks for fish fry (including all fish furnished by the Commission other than trout and black bass), and blanks for black bass. A separate blank must be filled for each kind of fish applied for. All applications for trout fry (including brook, brown, rainbow and lake trout), whitefish, ciscoes, Adirondack frost fish and smelts, must be filed in the office at Albany on or before February first each year. Application for tom cods must be filed on or before January first. Pike-perch and muskallonge applications may be filed as late as April first, an application for black bass as late as May first.

Most of the species of the salmon family reared by the State spawn in the fall and are hatched the following spring, and are ready for delivery from March to May, depending upon the season and the situation of the hatchery. The spring spawning fishes, like the muskallonge, pike-perch and black bass, may be delivered in May and June. Applicants for fish are notified in advance of the shipments of fish assigned to them. Applications for fish received after the dates fixed by the Commission for that purpose must be rejected for that year, as assignments once made are final. The clerical work of filing applications and assigning millions of fish is so great that it cannot be reviewed for reassignment before distribution begins.

By law, no fish, fish fry or spawn, other than trout, salmon and frost fish, can be planted in the waters of the Adirondack region, and the penalty for violating the law is \$500. The law further provides that no trout of any kind or land-locked salmon shall be taken from any waters of the State for stocking a private pond or stream.

A. N. CHENEY,

State Fish Culturist.

TO PROTECT WILD FOWL.

There is evidence of a widespread disposition in Missouri to note why give every encouragement to the production and protection of fish, but to extend the arm of the State to the defense of game. The following from a leading daily newspaper is to the point :

Shooting clubs and gentlemen sportsmen, who do not believe in the wholesale destruction of game, are agitating the passage of laws in various Northern and Western and Middle States putting a stop to all kinds of spring shooting. This subject has been earnestly discussed by hunters during the past two years and now an army of converts

have been enlisted in the battle to prevent the extinction of game birds.

The proper time to shoot wild fowl is in autumn, or any time between Sept. 1 and Jan. 1. With the first cold weather in the fall begins the southern flight from the northern feeding and breeding grounds, and the migratory game birds hunt the rich feeding grounds and the tepid waters of the South, stopping off for a day at a time at intermediary feeding places in Central and Western States. Then the birds are in prime condition, being fat and juicy, their flesh being richly flavored by feeding on wild celery, rice and seeds of aquatic plants. The young birds are full grown and are at their best for food. Then is the time to hunt them, and with a little protection splendid and unlimited sport is assured.

Many of these birds return in the spring, going North as harbingers of warm weather, and then the birds have nearly all paired off and if they escape the hunters, each pair of birds seek the most favored breeding grounds and raise a whole flock themselves. Hunters do not stop to think that for each pair of birds killed there will be just a flock less in the fall, and yet some of these fellows who make big bags of game just to boast of how many they killed, wonder how it is the game fowl are decreasing so rapidly.

Another thing. As the birds are flying North they get only minnows and small shell fish food, and when killed for food they taste strong of fish and are no better than shell-drakes or mud-hens, birds that no sportsman would waste ammunition on. Yet many shooters slaughters dozens of birds in the spring and in the fall bemoan the small amount of shooting to be obtained on account of the scarcity of birds.

Five years ago there was plenty of good duck shooting in this vicinity, but during the past fall there has not been enough of the "quackers" to keep a half dozen men busy for two days. The same is practically true of other birds. Poachers kill quail in the spring after mating time, and are surely and not slowly exterminating the choicest of wild game fowl in a like manner.

FISH AND FISHING.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONS INTO ONE PAID COMMISSION IN EACH STATE, WITH POWER TO APPOINT AND CONTROL PAID FISH AND GAME WARDENS, THE MOST URGENT PRACTICAL QUESTION BEFORE TRUE SPORTSMEN TO-DAY.

[Read by I. G. W. STEEDMAN, A. M., M. D., Chairman Missouri Fish Commission, before the National Association for the protection of game, birds and fish, June 8th, 1886.]

In making this broad and emphatic declaration, I do not wish to ignore or underrate the many other vital questions now before the sportsmen of the country. I appreciate the importance and necessity of uniform game and fish laws throughout the States and Territories. I also most heartily indorse the movements to abolish all spring shooting, believing as I do that the killing of game in the spring is not only wrong and destructive in policy, but a crime against natural laws.

Although the game and fish laws of many States and Territories are crude and imperfect, yet their enforcement is more lax and defective than the laws themselves. It is not within the scope of this paper to discuss the causes for the non-enforcement of the fish and game laws. They are numerous, but the underlying fact in all of them is a want of education among the people as to the crying necessity and vital importance of immediate and thorough game and fish protection. The mass of our so-called sportsmen are still grossly ignorant.

Admitting the wholesale, unlawful, cruel destruction of our once bountiful supply of fish and game, admitting also the inefficiency of our laws and their worse enforcement, I ask all honest sportsmen, what is the remedy? I answer the question fully and entirely to my own satisfaction by referring to the heading of this paper, viz: The consolidation of fish and game commission into one paid commission in each State, with power to appoint and control paid fish and game wardens. This idea is not original with me; on the contrary, I have copied it from States already enforcing the idea in form of law. Notably New York (error I. G. W. S.) Other States may have enacted similar laws recently, but I am not informed of it.

In order to more fully elucidate my views, I will proceed to interrogate myself and to answer in outline these interrogations. Before doing so, though, I should here state upon what authority or right I presume to discuss such questions before my elders and superiors, the veteran representative sportmen of our great country, here assembled in convention. While attaching little importance to the accidents of

birth, I am a South Carolinian, born and reared to early manhood in the thinly settled portion of the State, where fish and game abounded. For twenty years I have been a Missourian, and for the past seven years a member of the Missouri Fish Commission, the greater part of the time its chairman, and giving much time and labor to its duties.

Why should fish and game interests be combined under one management? Because the two subjects are so nearly allied by nature as to constitute a natural combination. The great majority of sportsmen both hunt and fish. All the States and Territories have fish commissions, but I believe few or none have game commissions, but I propose for the reasons stated to combine the two interests under one commission, in so far as the enforcement of our fish and game laws go. Such concentrated commission, if worthy and efficient, will have behind it, as a backing and active moral and legislative force, the honest sportsmen of the State. In union there is strength.

Why should such combined fish and game commissions be paid for its services? It goes without question over the world that the "laborer is worthy of his hire." One of the anomalies of this whole fish and game question is that fish and game commissions, with an occasional exception in a few States, have served the sportsmen of the country and the State without pecuniary reward. That these commissions have done most valuable service without pay none who are informed can deny. They have not only given service for years without reward, but have been targets for abuse from unexpected sources. In this connection I will refer to the underlying fact and truth in human nature, putting the idea in my own words: Those things or services which cost us little or nothing are but little valued. I believe that men of experience in the practical affairs of this world will accept the above as true. Apply it with all legitimate inferences to unpaid fish and game commissions and their employes.

Why appoint paid fish and game wardens and not rely upon the ordinary executive officers of the State to enforce fish and game laws? The conclusive answer to this question is the notorious fact over the whole country, that these local executive officers have utterly failed to enforce such laws. Why these officers have not performed their duties is obvious to those familiar by experience with our local politics and the domestic and social relations between neighbors living adjacent to fishing streams and hunting grounds. Officials of the lower grades are aspirants for promotion at subsequent elections, and are not willing to lose votes by doing their sworn duty in prosecuting a poor fellow who has only killed game or caught fish illegally. His conscience is the more easily reconciled by the fact that the neighbors are not willing to

become witnesses in a prosecution against neighbors for violation of game and fish laws. Why are good citizens unwilling to do their duty in the premises? First, because of ignorance of the rapid destruction of our game and fish; secondly, because too often the habitual offender against game and fish laws is a worthless itinerant, without house or property, living in a flatboat or old tent, and vindictive and unprincipled enough to burn haystacks and barns, or shoot horses and cows, or even a meddling farmer who does his duty as informer. The paid game and fish warden, fearless and honest, not living in the immediate locality, is the only official who can efficiently cope with such offenders.

I have authority for asserting that more has been accomplished in the last two years by game and fish wardens in the enforcement of law than in all previous years by the ordinary executive officers of the State. I regret that the nature of the case prevents me from giving corroborative data on this point.

The number of fish and game commissioners in each State should be reduced to a minimum. I would recommend but one. Why? Because such commissioner should be paid a sum of money commensurate with the value of his services, and few States could afford to pay for the time and services of more than one good man, competent and efficient. I believe public sentiment as represented by the advanced opinions of intelligent sportsmen will endorse this much and no more. Again, these large commissions (Kentucky has ten, the other States varying from one to five) are inefficient from weight of numbers. Responsibility being so divided as to result in general inefficiency.

In conclusion I must say that I alone am responsible for the above opinions, not having opportunity for consulting even my fellow-members of the Missouri Fish Commission. Those who know me personally will not say that I am actuated by personal motives in anything I have said.

FISH FOR ARKANSAS WATERS.

COMMISSIONER CRISP GIVES ADVICE TO AN ARKANSAS FISHING CLUB.

To the Public Press:

I have received the following letter, to which I wish to reply through the columns of the Journal:

Hon. John T. Crisp, Chairman Missouri Fish Commission:

Dear Sir: We have organized a club here for the preservation of fish and game. We want to put some game fish in White river, and would like to know what would be the most suitable for such waters. We have black bass, but no giant crappie, which seems to be the fa-

vorite variety of the Missouri Fish Commission. How would "rainbow trout" do?

You will confer an especial favor by giving us your views as to what fish are best adapted to White river waters. Is it now too late in the season to plant fish? Any information you may give us will be greatly appreciated.

We have the highest appreciation of your efforts for the past two years, to which our attention has been called by the press of your State, and we beg to assure you that this club in Arkansas will be only too glad to at all times heartily co-operate with your Commission in its humanitarian efforts to not only restock the living waters of Arkansas and Missouri with the better varieties of game fish, but also for the preservation of the same.

Very respectfully,

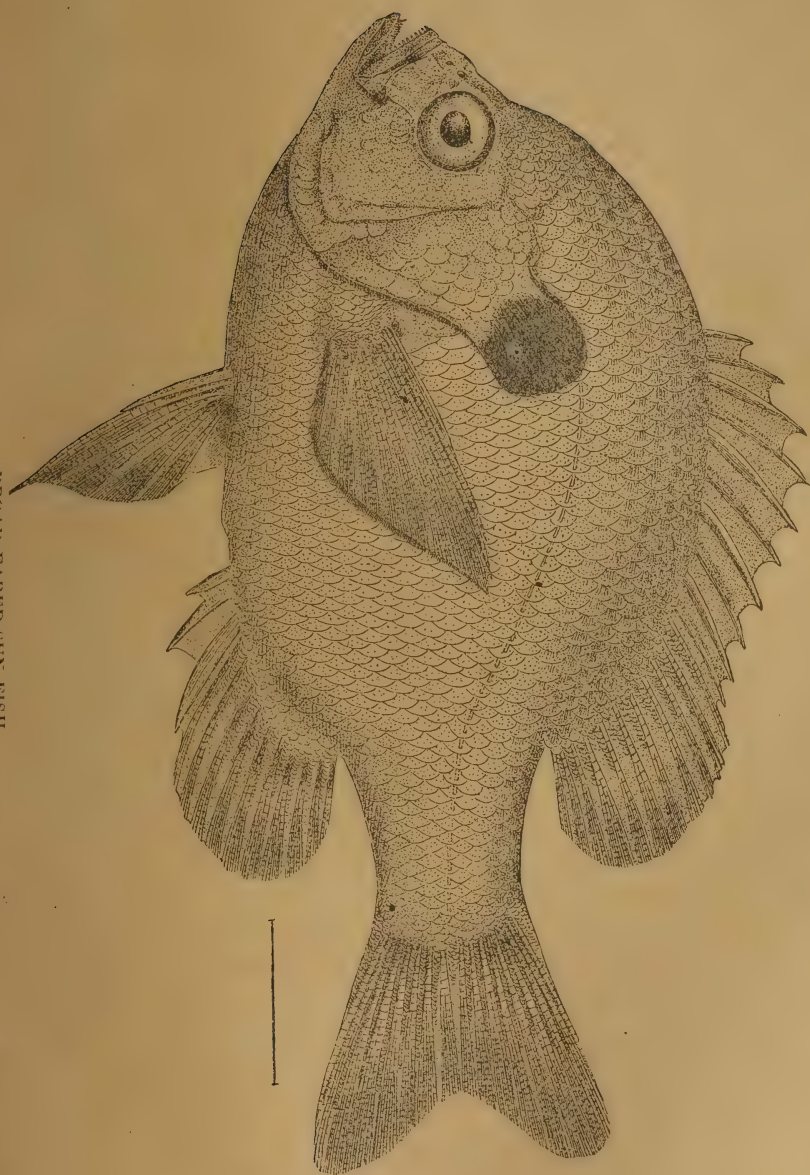
E. R. BROWN,
President Eureka, Ark., Fishing and Game Club.

My Dear Mr. Brown: Your very complimentary and highly esteemed favor of the 20th inst. just received. The Missouri Fish Commission is glad to know that clubs are being organized over Arkansas for the planting and preservation of fish and game. The presence of a few such clubs, properly distributed over every State, would soon work a powerful revolution in this great source of meat supply for the masses.

We need not, we hope, assure you that you shall have our hearty co-operation at all times. The people of Missouri are becoming wide-awake to the importance of fish culture, and the preservation of their fish and game generally, as an evidence of which I am pleased to call your attention to the fact that the last General Assembly of the State of Missouri increased the appropriations for the fisheries of Missouri \$7,500, the only item for which appropriation was increased. If the people of Arkansas and Kansas arouse themselves, as their neighbors of Missouri have, what wonderful results would soon follow.

I wish to call your especial attention to the fact that many of the finest streams in the world, and the best adapted to the cultivation of game fish, have their sources in the southern, southeastern and southwestern portions of Missouri and Southeast Kansas, finding their way to the Mississippi river through Arkansas. Hence co-operation on the part of these great States is, as you will easily see, very necessary. Some of these streams receive a great part of their water supply from the State of Kansas, which State, I beg to assure you, now has a live fish commission, which will surely co-operate with Arkansas and Mis-

BROAD-EARED SUN-FISH.



souri in their efforts to create another and inexhaustible supply of meat for the whole people.

Now, if I were a member of your club, I should seriously study the practicability of planting in the headwaters of the White river, in addition to your black bass, the "small-mouthed bass," which is the bass par excellence of all varieties of bass. He is, however, a wild fish and needs wild, rapid, cold waters. I seriously doubt whether he has a superior in the waters of the globe. The texture of his flesh is beyond criticism, and he is the gamest of the game. I am sure he would thrive in the clear, cold, deep, headwaters of White river.

As to the "giant crappie," you cannot attach too much importance to him. Because of his size and color he is called by our Northern friends the "calico," "grass" or "strawberry bass." At adult age he weighs from 1½ to 2 pounds, is exceedingly game and is one of the greatest of multipliers. He is nothing more nor less than an overgrown crappie, and you should plant him in your waters by all means—extensively and extravagantly—and he will return you 10,000 fold.

There is no finer or handsomer fish than the "rainbow trout." He will flourish in the headwaters of White river and other Arkansas streams where the temperature of the water is below fifty degrees, and you cannot plant him too extensively.

But you must never lose sight of the fact that production and protection must go hand in hand, or all your best efforts will fail. No countries on the globe are more thoroughly and deplorably infested with those deadly, poisonous enemies of game and fish than Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri. I refer to the dynamiter and trammel-netter. With you it is as it is with us—how can we overtake and suppress him? If this problem could be solved in favor of game and fish, within a short time these localities would yield first-class meat enough for a hundred times as many people as now inhabit these two States. The conditions which now and have forever prevailed in these regions for game and fish are a disgrace to civilization, to say nothing of the fact that it destroys, annihilates these reliable, first-class and ample meat sources for hundreds and thousands—soon to be tens of thousands of people who are not able to pay the present prices exacted by the "meat combines" for other meats, not any better, if as wholesome and nutritious.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. CRISP,
Chairman Missouri Fish Commission.

ANOTHER LETTER TO SAME.

My Dear Mr. Brown: All the questions propounded in your recent letter to the Fish Commission of Missouri were not answered. The fact, however, was not observed until both our letters appeared in print, and I compared the printed copy of yours to the original.

You asked if "it was now too late in the season to plant fish?"

It is never too late to plant fish; the difficulty enters into the act or season of transferring. A temperature of 60 degrees and lower is the best, unless it is done by the United States Government, whose facilities for carrying fish in their capacious and perfectly arranged cars are so perfect that they do it with comparative safety any distance. The danger appears only when the transferring from the Government car to the pond, lake or stream, or the place of their final destination begins.

The water in the tanks, half-barrels, tubs or cans in which they are to be removed from Government car to their new homes, should be, as nearly as possible, the same quality and temperature as that in which they have been transported; the same water transferred to the tanks in the wagons for transportation to lakes or streams is best, adding from time to time just enough ice or cold water to maintain the same temperature it was whilst in the car or cans. Be careful, however, to not put in too much ice as that will chill, perhaps freeze the young fish to death. These transfers from car to pond are generally made in wagons, the jostling of which, as does the motion of the car, keeps the waters sufficiently stirred and alive to avoid danger, but you should be provided with dippers or cups with which to elevate the waters and allow them to pour back, by which process, as you will easily perceive, the waters are kept alive and which in turn keeps the fish in good condition.

In case the wagon in which fish for planting are transferred from car to lake is stopped for even a short length of time, it will be necessary to do this. Experience teaches that it is only by the very closest attention to the observance of these small details can the lives of young fish in transit from hatchery to lake or river be preserved, and fish raising be made a success.

If you could read the tons (almost) of letters addressed to the Missouri Commission, and observe how often this same question is asked, you would be given another excuse for this very detailed answer to your query. It is no stranger; it is asked in nearly every

letter. The answers to them are not to be found in any book yet printed. The truth is, that whilst every book I have read—and I have read and studied all I could find upon fish and anglers, and am still searching for more—none, not one, nor a line in any of them, teaches as to the fundamental or primitive laws or rules of practical or primitive fish planting, production and protection. They generally relate to the different varieties of fish; the history of each; in what waters found; a very interesting history and fascinating description of the color of each variety; their curious peculiarities; the names and biographies of the splendid anglers, who have devoted much of their lives and fortunes in finding and catching them; and also a most en-hungering account of the delicious qualities and texture of their flesh. But all this is only entertainment, which belongs to those who have wealth or leisure, or both. The land is full of books containing very accurate and minute accounts of the improved arts of destruction and annihilation, but not so full, alas, of the blazes which mark the roads to successful planting, production and protection. But it is very apparent to every one who for a moment stops to think about it, that these laws, or principles, or whatever you may choose to call them—planting, production and protection must go hand in hand, or the land will have in it a dearth of some of the elements, a bountiful presence of which man to-day regards as some of the essentials which constitute his health, comfort and happiness.

Very respectfully,

J. T. CRISP,

A Fish Commissioner for Missouri.

PRACTICAL PISCICULTURE.

FISH COMMISSIONER JOHN T. CRISP WRITES AN OPEN LETTER TO A LADY LIVING IN KANSAS.

“Yes, sir,” replied Col. Crisp to a reporter, “there is, at least that is my experience, something new always in the progress which practical pisciculture is making in Missouri. Here is an evidence of it; read that letter from, unmistakably, a very intelligent and a practical lady, residing in Kansas. Among other things she says:

“‘I have been reading for the last year or two your letters which have appeared in the Journal of Kansas City, about the growing of fish in private ponds, and have become very much interested in them and would be pleased if you would explain to me more plainly what you mean by ‘practical pisciculture?’”

"Now here is my answer to that portion of that letter which, if you please, you may publish in your columns, as it tends at least to fasten a proper amount of attention to one feature of the great industry, the importance of which it is hard to over-estimate, viz., practical pisciculture.

"Those things or lessons taught in nature's great book, the leaves of which, alas, do not always give that evidence, I often think they should, of constant perusal and serious study, are mere suggestions, an index of what nature's real students may find in it if they will but make a practical application of them. They only become practicable when success—satisfactory results—follows their application. It is a saying which has passed into proverb, that the book of nature teaches everything; the rub and strain come when the practical application of them to man's wants arrives. No lesson in that great and splendid book is more plainly laid down or more easy of encompassment than our lesson now under consideration—practical fish farming.

"Fish are Biblical meat food; they were the favorite food of the Master, it would seem. He chose some of His apostles from among fishermen, found them fishing on Sunday, nor is it laid down that He upbraided them for it.

"Fish in streams are merely suggestions of what may be done by any individual—greater water, plant it with fish (the game varieties, of course), creating the same conditions for good nesting and their protection during the period of incubation; prepare pastures and protection grounds, which simply means the margins of lake growing in yoncopins in warm weather, and brush, logs, etc., in the deeper parts for cover for the young fry during winter, whither they are driven by the frost upon the surface, etc., and so on; this is what, or partly what, I mean by practical pisciculture.

"When you look upon wild running waters and know they are practically full of fish, but that they belong to everybody and do not exclusively belong to you, and therefore, you cannot rely upon them for fish meat food. Whenever you wish it, practical pisciculture, as above described, naturally suggests itself, doesn't it?

"'Practical pisciculture' or fish farming, may be defined generally by absolute ownership and control of anything which we may need and desire, to the exclusion of others; or, if they are permitted, subject to your own laws; which, practically applied, means your own lake, and it full, so to speak, of splendid game fish.

"The first and greatest obstacle in the way of utilizing natural streams, creeks, rivers, etc., and making them practical reservoirs for meat production is, that there exists a kind of a general, universal convic-

tion that all streams of water and their contents belong to nature—God—and one person has just as many rights as to them and their contents as another, which, as in the case of the once famous buffalo, whose innumerable herds and droves fairly blackened the face of one-half of this continent, now all gone, means universal extinction and annihilation. Many has been the time I have heard the hunter reply to the query, ‘Why did you kill so many when you really had need for the meat of only one or part of one?’ ‘Well, if I had not killed them all somebody else would.’ Somebody else would! Now, practical buffalo culture, as practical pisciculture does, would have reasoned with the philosopher in this wise: Then if this wonderful animal, strange and rare gift of God to man, would be preserved, the laws of domestication and the rights of individuality, when directed that way, must be interposed, and recognized, for what belongs to everybody belongs to nobody, and the latter condition suggests annihilation. The buffalo should have been domesticated and preserved, in my opinion, for many reasons, two or three particularly. First—That down to the last generation of the patriotic American the evidence of God Almighty’s favor and partiality for his birth land would be preserved in undisputed evidence, which surely would not, to say the least of it, diminish his love for his country, generally held by some—those who have the time to think about it—as not altogether a superfluous virtue. Second—It would have been, as in the case of fish, the preserving of a variety of meat food for man, a variety suggested by God himself.

“It is not recorded in any history, or discovered in the experience of any man, where any of His suggestions are impracticable. On the contrary, when accepted and applied they become not only practicable, but very much so.

“God suggested the value and the possibilities of this animal, for notwithstanding the density of its numbers in herds or droves, which extended unbrokenly for miles, there was no disease among them; their robes were simply beautiful, invaluable as well as ornamental; but they, alas, are never seen again; they belonged to everybody, and, of course (?) that meant (?) annihilation. Another suggestion—what a Christian (?) race this Anglo-something is—when he has a half or even a quarter of a show to exterminate, annihilate.

“Less than forty years ago Russia practically gave to the United States—whatever that is or means—their Alaskan possessions, and, of course, all the waters contiguous and adjacent thereto, the latter fairly swarming, alive, so to speak, like maggots, for hundreds of miles up and down that strange coast and many leagues to sea, with that one of the rarest gifts of God—the fur seal; which, protected, as the

Missouri and Kansas Fish Commissions would protect their fish in the wild streams within their territories, though the population of the whole earth were and remained as dense forever, as that now of Southern Asia, there would have been sealskin sacques extending from neck to ankle and from bosom to embracing the whole body, enough for every mother and daughter in Israel, and some to spare. But—ah, if there had never been a necessity for that word in connection with Anglo-Saxon, human (?) Christian (?) progress (???) upon the lines of nature as suggested by the Creator—but listen. Every day almost the faithful monitors, the public press, tell us that although a Christian (?) nation has been in possession of that wondrous and goodly land for less than forty years, a space of time not a minute in the life of the world, this wonderful gift of God to man is about to, as the buffalo has, and the fish will, and all other game will, if not better protected, entirely and absolutely disappear. Practical seal culture would not have allowed this to be deplored condition.

“My dear Mrs. K—, I am not, I suppose, what is generally understood to be a ‘woman’s rights man,’ but please allow me to say to you that every step taken, every move however insignificant apparently, made, every word spoken, every sweet blessing smile bestowed by her—woman, your sex; every word of inquiry made by your sex as to practical anything in behalf of her right to do, what man has refused and is failing to do in behalf of humanitarianism generally, which augurs well for that condition of things which immediately precede—don’t they?—the dawn of the millennium upon this earth, in conjunction with every member of the Missouri Fish Commission, also Kansas and Arkansas and every other fish and game commission of which I know anything, I hail, and allow me to salute you, as a practical inquirer, concerning the practical things with which we all have to do.

“Be assured, my dear madame, in conclusion, of my highest regard and consideration for yourself, and a willingness at all times to try to answer all questions you may propound as to practical pisciculture. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. CRISP,
Chairman Missouri Fish Commission.”

ROBBERY OF THE STREAMS.

COL. CRISP WRITES ANOTHER OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE GAME AND FISHING CLUB, EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.

My Dear Mr. Brown—The more I reflect upon the mission of your organization—the good it can and doubtless will accomplish for not

only your own citizens and people of Northern Arkansas, but also Southeastern Kansas, and all that portion of Missouri lying south of the Missouri river—the more I am inclined to congratulate ourselves here in Missouri upon its happy augury.

Those portions of these three States are interwoven by the very same water-courses; they nearly all rise or have their sources in the latter two States, finding their way out to the great Mississippi and on to the Gulf of Mexico, through your State of Arkansas, which suggests the necessity of the hearty co-operation of all the friends of game and fish living in this territory, if success would attend our efforts.

To those who have not seen these magnificent streams of cold, limpid, clear, blue and, in places, almost fathomless waters, as you and I have, an attempt at description would surely be a failure—they must be seen and tasted to be appreciated. They seem to have been prepared especially as the natural home for game and fish, and if allowed to, they would soon, by multiplication and natural increase, reoccupy them again. When the civilized (?) white man drove the Indian out of these “happy hunting grounds”—pushing him still further and further West—he, the white man, entered into them to—alas! not to preserve, improve and cultivate, but to destroy and annihilate. What, what a time he had of it; what a civilizer (?); what a Christian missionary race this Anglo-something is when left to the bent of his own inclination, it doth seem!

The barbarous (?) custom of the savage (?) “red man” to take nothing but what he actually needed, and that with his “bow and arrow,” did not frighten the game, and they were comparatively tame; those which were not taken—killed—were not scared and frightened by that almost imperceptible decimation of their ranks, by the silent “bow and arrow,” and sufficiently only to supply the natives bountifully from nature’s splendid storehouse. What they didn’t actually need they left for others. But then, that was a savage (?) custom which civilized (?), Christian (?) white man, Anglo-something, could not for a moment endure, and in lieu of the quiet “bow and arrow” he substituted the gun, with ball, patching and powder, and when his rifle cracked upon the clear, telephonic air, what had not fallen had been terribly frightened—and result, in a short time these wonderful gifts of nature to man were referred to as “wild game.” I should think so; a convenient term—an excusing, apologetic one—to justify and continue the slaughter, and until, like the Indian, his friend (savage though, of course), he was either annihilated or driven away.

When they had become so "wild" (who wouldn't?) that it was with difficulty that they were brought within rifle shot, then was substituted the magnificent, music-making, hunting hounds to finish up the work completely, and what did not fall under the unerring rifle, with ball and patching and powder, were tormented by night as well as by day. Well do I remember, when a boy, to have heard, many a live-long night, these other civilizers and Christianly associated exterminators sending out their terrifying yells, fairly filling the air for miles around hard upon the track of their terrified victims; my boyish sympathies, as they have ever been, were not with the hounds, the infernal dogs—the majority—but the poor pursued, the deer, the minority.

All this could—did—but—result in one thing, the practical destruction of a meat source which the masses long since have sorely needed, and when meats—beef, pork and mutton—go to 25 cents per pound our illustration will be the better appreciated.

It is to partially, at least, restore these conditions—a reliable meat source for the masses—the Missouri Fish Commission is laboring.

All this could—did—but—result in one thing, viz.: this, the preferred home of the buffalo—in which his innumerable herds fairly blackened the side hills, filled the hollows and mountain gorges—are now all gone; likewise the majestic elk, whose horns fairly towered among the branches of the trees; he, too, had to go—civilized (?)—Christian, white man had arrived, and he wished to make way for—murrain, Texas cattle fever and hog cholera, and their kindred and associates—political parties, the breeders and hatcheries of offices—the fiddlers of modern society, for whose music the people sometimes dearly pay; registration laws of from 100 to 200 sections to keep the Anglo-Saxon, son of something, from killing and robbing each other, as they once killed and robbed nature's storehouses, and the gentle Indian who guarded them. Yes, I hear you, "the Indian killed the white man," but who killed first? But presuming for the sake of argument (which is not true, however) that the Indian did kill first, who would have killed first if a modern farmer were to find some one, even of his own kind, in his pastures and fields, killing and destroying the meats for his present use and for the coming winter?

But we are not arguing the white man and Indian question, for that has long since been settled, and in favor of the former, of course. We are simply taking some bearings that we may know something about the susceptibilities and capabilities, with proper, practical protection of what was once a paradisaical land for those animals whose rare meats seemed once inexhaustible—but I have already occupied

as much space as a great newspaper can afford to give at one time, and I will stop until the next time, when I will pursue this line of thought further—if I can get permission to do so.

Very respectfully,

J. T. CRISP,

Chairman Missouri Fish Commission.

Kansas City Journal, July 1, 1895.

GAME AND FISH, BY COLONEL CRISP.

To the Public Press:

Referring again to my recent letters to the club at Eureka Springs, Ark., for the preservation of game and fish. In that locality I have thought to add another suggestion or so, as it pertains to pisciculture generally.

The recent session of the Missouri legislature, among many other wise and sensible things it did, and which, in due time, will develop and be appreciated, enacted a law for the preservation of game and fish; created the office (no salary, which is a direct appeal to gun clubs and sportsmen's organizations everywhere in the State to lend a helping hand) of Game and Fish Warden, who, in turn, is authorized to appoint deputies for every county, to enforce its provisions. In common phrase this "means business."

Governor Stone himself is, in every sense of the word, a humanitarian; is the unshakable friend and advocate of every law and principle, which, from his standpoint at least, tends to the promotion of the comforts and happiness of the masses, and the cause of the protection of game and fish (God's gift to the masses) has no stauncher friend than he. In looking over the field of splendid gentlemen who would have accepted this very honorary position of Game and Fish Warden for the State, he finally chose Mr. Jesse W. Henry, of Jefferson City, a gentleman who is not only one of the most accomplished in the State, but one who has been a champion of the preservation of the game and fish of Missouri all his life. He is thoroughly qualified to discharge the onerous duties of his new position, and I predict, if aided by the masses in every section of the State as he should be, and I believe will be, the most satisfactory results will soon be apparent to all.

The new law for the preservation of game and fish, among other things, provides that no doe—female deer—shall be slaughtered in this State for five years; it should have been forever, and before this five

years expires the wisdom of the law will be so perceptible, no doubt, that the law can be easily amended to extend it indefinitely.

If this law were rigidly enforced the deer, whose instinct is acutely wonderful, would soon become conscious of it, and instead of watching and running the most of the time to save her own life, she would quickly realize the changed condition and devote her life to the rearing of her young ones, in a state of semi-domestication, which condition invariably follows in the animal world, a sense of security. More, Missouri would draw largely from Northern Arkansas, where there is practically no law for the protection of game, and which is yet the Paradise for hunter and hound, in and out of season. A rigid enforcement of our law would mean the shooting down of that noble (?) animal, the hunting hound, when he crossed the borders of Missouri and Arkansas, into the former, which the deer, just as they do in Yellowstone Park, would soon learn, and they would naturally, instinctively, take up their permanent abode in the land of security, in preference to that in which they have no rest, either by day or night.

It is not commendable to desire blessings, which emanate from our neighbor's curses or misfortunes, but the result of horns and hounds and hunters, in and out of season in Northern Arkansas, would mean less deer—in a short time, practically none at all—for Northern Arkansas, and many, yea, thousands and tens of thousands for all Missouri. I say all Missouri, because, as I have just said, the deer is very susceptible of domestication, and once they have learned, which they would quickly if it were true, that all Missouri was their primitive home restored—that Missouri was in fact "the land of the free and the home of the brave," where chivalry and Christianity go hand in hand and mean protection, humanitarianism and production, then indeed would a meat millennium have set in for the masses, for in ten years or less time probably, their colonies would have pushed into and have occupied every woodland and thicket to the Iowa line upon the north, and the Kansas line upon the west.

This—these—statements appear incredible at first glance, but what has been may be again, under like conditions, is a reasonable proposition.

Within my own recollection I have seen droves of deer within fifty and less miles of where Kansas City, Mo., now is, and they were so tame as to allow me to approach near enough to count them. I remember to have counted some 300 in one drove, on Grand river, near Engle's Mills, in Cass county, in the spring of 1890. Dried venison (it excites my palate now to recall it), was as common in the "smoke houses" of the Missouri people then as bacon is now—more

so, and far more so than beef or mutton. But the gentleman (?) with his civilization, a part of which was three or four packs of hounds, about eighteen dogs to the pack, arrived a short time afterward, and—well, there is no use going into the details of that era of horns, hounds, killing every animal “just to see it kick,” or because somebody else would, if they didn’t; many knew what it was, regretted and protested against it at the time it was going on, and will now, no doubt, gladly join Fish and Game Warden Jesse W. Henry for a restoration of those goodly times which preceded the annihilation era, and wherein none went hungry for first-class meats, for nature’s storehouses were crowded and packed with them.

What a splendid benefactor “Mother Nature” is anyhow, when she is allowed to be!

The law for the protection of fish and game and the creation of the warden is very short, very explicit and very plain, and it is to be hoped that every newspaper in the State friendly to its enforcement will publish in its entirety, and editorially call attention to it.

Respectfully,

J. T. CRISP.

APPEAL FOR FISH CULTURE.

COMMISSIONER CRISP ADVOCATES PRIVATE PONDS—REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF FISH RAISING IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI—AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Colonel John T. Crisp, Chairman of the State Board of Fish Commissioners, is a strong advocate of the plan that farmers especially should establish artificial fish ponds, and not depend upon the natural streams for their fish supply. In speaking of this matter yesterday, Colonel Crisp said:

“I know of no industry of interest to the masses that has made greater strides within the last few years than practical pisciculture, not only everywhere, but particularly in Missouri. This is a most gratifying result to the present Commissioners for Missouri, for they have labored zealously, indefatigably, in and out of season, aided ably by the press of the State, without which, of course, the result would have been far different.

“Instead of thousands of stock to meet the demands of applicants only two years ago, the demand now requires tens of thousands. And if the next legislature stands by the industry as the last one did, the demand will go to hundreds of thousands annually.

"The enterprising and humanitarian city of St. Louis, added to her already numerous lakes in her great Forest Park, forty acres or more of fine water, and very generously allows the Commission the use of it for fish production, to meet the increasing demands from nearly every county in the State.

"The State of Michigan appropriates \$55,000 (I believe that is the amount) to her Fisheries Commission annually. She sells to our State alone \$1,000,000 worth of fish annually. This order of things should, and no doubt will be, very soon reversed. Missourians will awaken to their natural advantages, and instead of allowing her sister States such an uncontested, undisputed monopoly, will not only produce enough to supply her own wants, saving the \$1,000,000 she now expends, but several million dollars' worth to sell to the people of other States. The feasibility and practicability of this statement is just as demonstrable as the growing of a field of ten or any other number of acres of corn or any other farm or pasture product.

"If the wild streams of water south of the Missouri river alone were protected as they should be, within a very short time would supply the demands of a population many times as numerous as Missouri's present population.

"But wild stream production of fish by the community generally is very, very difficult indeed. It is akin to and has to contend with the same difficulties which those other wild or natural provisions of nature—God—had to contend with—the natural production of the buffalo, elk, deer and antelope, the prints of whose hoofs once made a checker-board of the surface of this continent, and in turn, when in commotion fairly made the earth itself tremble. That was the condition when man came here and drove the original, natural red man backward; took his lands and his game from him, in most instances without remuneration, and then stayed 'just to see 'm kick.'

"They builded log church houses in the forests, preached the gospel of peace and good will towards and among men on Sundays, and in the week days killed more Indians and destroyed more game. I am charitable enough to believe and say that they did not know what they were doing all this time, but that was the result. Result? Revengeful, savage Indians, no buffalo, no elk, no deer, no antelope, but few turkey—no, nothing except fish.

"Therefore and for that particular reason, the Missouri Fish Commission has and is urging all the time the organizing of artificial lakes by individuals, planting fish therein, giving them his individual supervision and protection, whereby he will have all he needs for his own table, every meal in the year, and a surplus for the market."—Kansas City Journal, Nov. 1, 1895.

Soon after the appointment of Mr. Jesse W. Henry, as Fish and Game Warden of the State under the act of 1895, Col. Jno. T. Crisp caused the following letter to be published in the public press of the State :

FISH AND GAME WARDEN FOR MISSOURI.

To the Public Press:

I would be pleased if the press of Missouri, which for the last two years has very generously tendered its columns in the interest of the preservation of game and fish, would publish this notice, which I will make as brief as possible.

By referring to the acts of the recent session of the legislature, it will be seen that the office of "game and fish warden" for the State was established. This law has been long needed. The Governor of the State has recently appointed to that office the Hon. Jesse W. Henry, of Jefferson City, Mo., one of the most estimable and eminent gentlemen in the State. Although there is no salary attached to the office, or recompense in the form of money for his labors, which are onerous, nor any money appropriated to execute the provisions of the law, which was a great mistake but could not be avoided, yet Mr. Henry has accepted the office and has announced through the columns of the press that he will do the very best he can for the preservation of the yet not entirely extinct numerous varieties of the fine games and fishes of Missouri. If he can accomplish this, it means the restoration in a very short time of almost unlimited quantities, at least far beyond the demands of all of our people, though their population far exceeded its present ratio, and ultimately, much for exporting, which under proper regulations would yield an immense revenue and do no damage.

But what I particularly wish to say is that by reading the acts creating the office of Fish Commissioner and that of Game and Fish Warden, it will be seen that, while their duties are somewhat akin, yet they are very different, and by calling especial attention to the two acts, we are trying to avoid a great deal of annoyance to the State Warden and our Commissioner, and also accommodate inquirers.

The office of Fish Commissioner has nothing at all to do with that of Game and Fish Warden, except to aid it in every way possible in the capacity of friend and citizen, and we beg that all communications touching the destruction of game and fish; obstruction of streams, which prevents the ascent of the latter to their breeding and grazing grounds; dynamiting, trammeling, etc., be addressed to Mr. Henry, who, under the law, has sole and absolute supervision of it, and the former, the Fish Commissioner, no more than any other citizen.

Whilst the breeding of "young fry," advice as to varieties to plant—in short, all matter touching the production and planting of fish, pertain to the Fish Commissioner.

The appointment of Mr. Henry augurs well for the future of game and fish in Missouri, and our Commission avails itself of this opportunity to earnestly request that its friends, which includes the press of the State, extend to Mr. Henry that co-operation and succor, without which, so generously and liberally bestowed, we surely could not have attained the great success we have in advancing so far and raising so high that great and growing interest which now pervades every locality of great Missouri as to general and practical pisciculture.

Very respectfully,
J. T. CRISP.

COL. CRISP ON PISCICULTURE.

To the Public Press.

Through your columns, so often and generously tendered to the Missouri Fish Commission, I beg once more to talk with the friends of practical pisciculture, or fish farming—in artificial lakes.

It has been now nearly three years since the Hon. Joseph L. Griswold and the undersigned were invited by Governor Stone to accept positions on this Commission. At the close of his splendid administration of the affairs of this State pertaining to the duties of the office of chief executive, will close our labors also, now only a little more than a year.

I desire to retrospect a little.

When we took charge of this work (without pecuniary consideration—there is no salary attached to the office of Missouri Fish Commissioner other than that splendid reward, and conscientious satisfaction and gratification which cometh to him who has caused one single blade of grass to grow where none grew before, has not lived in vain, and may we not add that he who has caused one thousand fish to swim where none swam before, is amply rewarded for his pains) there had never appeared in the press of this State any articles upon the subject of practical pisciculture or fish farming. Nor the press of any other State, so far as my knowledge extends.

There are now lying upon the tables of this Commission almost innumerable letters of the strongest commendation as to the work performed by this Commission during the last three years, whose attention, they say, had never been called to this practical, reliable and

inexhaustible fish meat source produced in artificial lakes or ponds—gathered upon the farms.

To the press of the entire State is this Commission indebted for invaluable assistance, ever and always performed with alacrity, and with the spirit of the extremest kindness for the Commission, and particularly for the industry. The fact is, this Commission could have made but little progress without the aid of the press and its hearty co-operation.

The words “practical pisciculture,” or “fish farming,” had never been seen in print until they appeared in these letters.

Years since Peter Henderson wrote and published several books upon gardening and floriculture, which are simply invaluable to the vegetable and flower world, and without which no farmer or florist’s library can be complete, viz.: Henderson’s Gardening for Profit, Henderson’s Gardening for Pleasure; Practical Floriculture, Hand Book of Plants and Walks and Talks Upon the Farm. I have not only read all of these books carefully, but have studied them as text-books upon the subjects of which they treat. This distinguished author and humanitarian, who honored me by calling me friend, once suggested to me—in fact it was more than a suggestion—to write books upon the same subjects, and from his high standpoint assured me of their worth and popularity. These suggestions grew out of a correspondence which lasted for twenty or more years and to the time of his death, which sad event cast a gloom over thousands and thousands of his pupils and admirers everywhere. I did not possess the courage of his most complimentary estimate of my acquaintance and familiarity with these wonderful sources of kind nature.

But after accepting the position of Fish Commissioner I saw an opportunity to do something for the masses—the so-called “common people” (of whom I am proud to be one), that is if there are any common people in Missouri, my own State, and I began a series of articles upon practical pisciculture or fish farming, impelled by the same motives which actuated him to perform a good for the masses.

Result? There are 2,000 acres of artificial lakes in Missouri swarming with fine game fish which were not when this Commission began its labors—three years ago—to educate the masses up to the practicability of farming—in water.

Let’s see what that means?

An acre of properly gathered water, either surface or living spring, or both, with proper conditions, will produce as many pounds of fish meat (game fish—not coarse) as from twenty to thirty acres will, properly managed or cultivated in any of the cereals upon which any of the

superior domestic animals upon which man subsists will. Incredible, but true! Placing the average at twenty-five acres and the Missouri Fish Commission has added to the farmers' products 2,000 multiplied by 25 is equal to 50,000 acres of—say corn, averaging thirty-five bushels to the acre, planted, cultivated, gathered and fed, the animal slaughtered, quartered and laid upon the kitchen block, ready for steaks, roasts, etc.

But far more than that; attention has been not only called, but aroused to the practicability of fish farming, which I predict will not only not die out, but will continue to grow and expand until every acre of that dug-out land by the great living springs is dammed and overflowed, and the splendid, incomparable giant crappie is jumping up all over Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, waiting to be taken and fried and broiled. The more attention is called to it, the more the interest in it will increase. It is not only a first-class meat, but it is a variety food. There is not near enough fish eaten. It is a phosphorescent—a brain food.

If, Mr. Editor, this article strikes you as being worth the space it would occupy in your columns, and you allow it to enter therein, I will feel encouraged to venture to offer others.

I hope the friends of pisciculture will watch the columns of all the papers of Kansas City for these articles upon fish farming; for if they ever undertake to prepare lakes and thereby be in a condition to live independent of the so-called meat combines, they may prove of some interest and value to them.

Very respectfully,

J. T. CRISP,

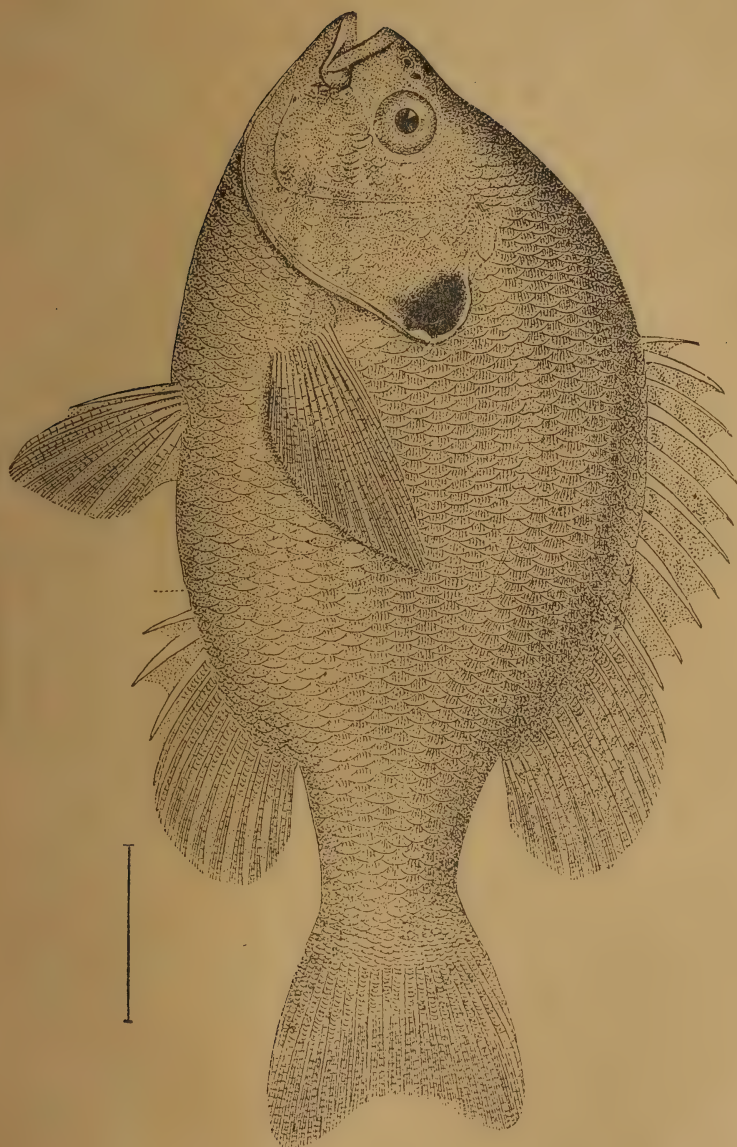
A Commissioner of Missouri Fisheries.

COLONEL CRISP ON FISH.

To the Public Press:

I have been asked, by letters, almost innumerable times within the last three years, and since I have been writing letters to the people of this State through the columns of the Kansas City press, upon practical pisciculture or fish farming, the best books upon the subject. I desire to repeat again what I have already, tiresomely no doubt to many, often said that there are no such books in print. I have myself frequently turned towards my own library and found myself half reaching out for such a book under a half consciousness that such a book ought to be there. But it is not. If there were such a book or books,

BLUE-INK; OR INDIGO SUN-FISH.



I surely would not be consuming so much of my own time, and so much of the valuable space of the press, with my very primitive, alphabetic fish-farming letters. No one has more felt the need of such books than myself. For instance, the first step to be taken after locating the acre, or the two or more acres, whereon the water is to be gathered, is the erection or making of a dam. This is an item upon which too much attention cannot be bestowed. And yet I know of no dams in the country, out of the thousands built, which could not be very much improved upon. There is, however, no book published upon the art of building dams, where to build them or the season of the year best adapted to their construction. I, at least, have had to learn by annoying and expensive experience what I should have known forty years ago, and would if there had been any book upon the subject.

The dams sustain the same relation to the waters which they hold and their contents as the crib does to the cornfield. If I had to do without either, whatever others may think of the statement, it would be the latter.

I have felt impelled to write these letters and ask the entire press of the State to publish them in order to satisfy the demands of a vast number of letters received and being received upon this subject.

There are a thousand and one items in connection with practical pisciculture or fish-farming just as important as dams. It will require many, many letters to embrace them all. When I have done with it Kansas City newspapers will fairly smell of fish.

I have now commenced again these letters, through the columns of the Kansas City press, and when not entirely too long, I beg every newspaper friendly to practical pisciculture to reprint them, which will not only gratify a great many anxious inquirers, but it will still increase the already great interest in the great industry. Whenever any reader of a newspaper sees the articles and is pleased with them, if he will preserve the paper and call the attention of his county paper to it and request its republication, it no doubt will gladly do it. My work is gratuitous—help me, and in a short time there will be neither thirsty domestic animal nor fowl nor hungry person in all our Missouri and Kansas land.

I trust, most respectfully ask, that every paper in Missouri, under the eyes of whose editor the foregoing statement falls and who is friendly to the development of this great meat source for the masses, will give it a prominent place in his columns. We would assure him that its appearance will do his paper no irreparable injury at least, of which he will be assured if he will cast his eye at our tables

whereon the letters of our correspondents lie—more, he would conclude that every farmer in the State was not only interested in fish farming, but nothing else.

Very respectfully,

J. T. CRISP.

Kansas City Journal, December 31, 1895.

COLONEL CRISP ON FISH.

To the Public Press:

I never discuss or write about fish from the professional or any other kind of angler's standpoint.

As I understand it, that is no part of the duties of the office of the Missouri Fish Commissioner. And if it were, I should have nothing to do with it, for it is neither possible nor practicable.

Angling—going a-fishing—with expensive rod, line, reel and books of costly artificial bait, by gentlemen who have plenty of leisure upon their hands, and still more cash in their pockets to spare, is all well enough. I would not be understood as objecting to the custom, or to that source or mode of recreation. It is unquestionably a most pleasant, as well as a most healthful pastime, and entertainment, especially to the person whose avocation or profession is sedentary or confining. But I am talking of pisciculture as a product of the farm, just as hogs, mutton, cattle or poultry are products of the farm, a small per cent. of which abundantly supplies the farmer's table, and the remainder—much the larger portion—is carried to the best market and sold.

I am talking to those people who are, or are liable to be, out of meat. It is no light or trivial matter for the farmer, with four or five little ones dependent upon him for bread, to look into an empty smoke house. Up to date, happily, there are not many of that class of people; but how long is it going to remain so if the multiplication of the human family continues, and it is to be hoped it will (provided the proper conditions are preserved and opportunities kept open for their encouragement), at the same ratio it has for the last generation, for, notwithstanding the ruinous war between the States, we have jumped from 40,000,000 to 70,000,000 in thirty years, how long until that class of people who are always near the door of gaunt want and hunger, will largely increase, unless their wants are anticipated and provided for? The safe thing is to inaugurate a system of production and existence applicable to a population very much greater than the present. All wise people, nations—governments, if you please—do that. That

keeps down all socialistic disturbances, gives every one the means for remunerative employment, the legitimate and reasonably expectant fruits of which is strength, physically, mentally and morally, prosperity and a happiness commensurate at least with an earthly existence.

The man, the people, the nation which utilizes the elementary powers of nature, with which the world seems to be abundantly supplied will be prosperous and reasonably content, if not happy.

God said as plainly as He ever speaks, what He thought of the element called water, and what appears to be its natural products, when He created three and more quarters of the planet of the globe upon which we live into that element. He seemed to wish His creatures to know that He regarded it as the most powerful of all elements.

But I am talking particularly about organized water, and not water in creeks, rivers, gulfs and oceans, and about the products, force and power of organized, utilized water.

Why not accept of some of these lessons just as we find them—unmistakably from His hands? Look at the power of water, when organized and controlled and required to exhaust its functions. One acre of it, with proper conditions, equals in productive power those meats upon which man subsists, equal to from twenty-two to thirty-three acres of the richest and most fertile earth in the production of those cereals which man feeds to the domestic animals, upon which he subsists. It took the over-crowded and dense condition of population of Southern Asia to prove and demonstrate that fact. There, where not one square foot of land, even upon the hillsides, is allowed to remain unutilized, every foot of land which can be is inundated for the production of fish flesh food for the multi-millions of people, who are struggling for existence itself—a people who never see or hear of any of the luxuries of life and but little of its just ordinary comforts. They have done this because they have been compelled to or go hungry—may be, starve.

Why not accept the lessons they have learned, adopt and practice them and ourselves push forward and learn something valuable to the oncoming generation? If there are no backsets, and America continues for the next 400 or 500 years to be what it always has been—the land of fine women, fine mothers, devoted husbands, healthy and happy children, and the elements perform their office for the maintenance of the human race, as in Asia, 2,000,000,000 of souls, if they are numerable at all, would not be an overestimate of our American population, confined to its present boundaries, not touching those boundaries suggested by the “Monroe doctrine.” Very respectfully,

J. T. CRISP,

Chairman Missouri Fish Commission.

FISH FARMING IN MISSOURI.

To the Public Press:

If the farmers, generally, can be gotten to understand that fish farming to a reasonable extent—say ten acres of water to the 160 acre tract—in artificial lakes, with trap attachments for the capturing of the adult fish, pays a return upon the investment over that in any of the domestic animals in the ratio of from 25 or 30 to 1, the organization of lakes would quickly become a great business upon the farms.

For the sportsman there is not a more inviting resort than the beautiful farm lake of clear, blue water, from twenty-five to fifty feet deep in places. Of course the angler doesn't "take" there the variegated small-mouth bass, nor the glorious jack salmon, two finer fishes than which do not swim. They are the inhabitants of the rapid, rock and boulder-bottomed streams, and the wilder, swifter and bolder the stream the better. They seem to like it for the more they abound in it. But there are not many finer swimmers than the strawberry bass (which is only a giant or an overgrown crappie) and the great-mouth black bass, the giant varieties of the sun-fish, and the spotted cat, which is, in fact, not a catfish at all, but a muddy water trout—all of which are heroes of the artificial lake.

There is no more restless living thing or creature than the adult game fish, and with proper "fish trap" attachments, it doesn't require much time to "take"—trap—a great many of them, as many each season, as the spawning department can well spare, which means nearly all.

The "fish trap" I have in my mind is a contrivance not unlike a partridge net, without wings, the walls of the main lake answering that purpose.

The mouth of the barrel of the net, which connects the main with the little miniature or retaining lake, or the fish trap lake; it sustains the same relation to the main breeding or rearing lake that the chicken coop does to the poultry yard and farm, and should be reasonably large, say, five or six feet in diameter, tapering gradually to a point of about one foot at the end resting in the small retaining lake, and projecting into it at least six feet from the main walls. The smaller end, through which the adult fish will push, landing in the receptacle lake, or chicken coop, should resemble the fingers of the hand, nearly brought together, when both arms are extended to their full length. The adult fish are very strong, and will push—force their way through

these fingers, which readily yield when borne against from the inner sides, sufficiently to allow the largest adults to pass with ease and no bruises, landing in the miniature or receptacle lake, where, if no better mode is adopted, they can be easily picked up with the hands or a dip-net and disposed of as desired, just as shoats or large lambs are picked up and handled when run into close quarters. Of course, just as soon as their animal instincts inform them that they are in close quarters and in danger, their restlessness and impatience to "get back home" will be great and untiring, but they will beat up and down the walls of the receptacle lake and never seem to be able, like trapped turkeys, to remember a thing about the place of their entrance to their present imprisonment, and, if they were to, and were to find it, they would discover the points of the fingers, against which to press, and which, instead of yielding, as formerly, would double back or tend to, until, if sufficient pressure were made, the orifice would be, as can be easily seen, completely closed.

This receptacle, or miniature lake, or "fish trap" lake, should not be necessarily more than 12×20 feet, and not exceeding four feet in depth, from which, as already stated, the fish can be removed as required.

The barrel and that portion of it projecting beyond the walls enclosing the receptacle lake should be made of material which withstands the ravages of water—wood is the best—fingers flattened and of white hickory.

This process of taking the adults, to illustrate, is like the corraling of the 4 and 5-year-old steers or bullocks which are ready for the market, and besides, are no longer fit to remain with the younger parts of the herd.

The meshes of the sides of the barrels projecting into the receptacle lake should be large enough to allow fish of unmarketable size to return to the main lake at their pleasure, not forgetting that half a pound is a pretty good size for an adult "sun-fish."

There is no practical pisciculture or fish farming without the observance of this mode of "taking" the marketable-sized fish, for be it remembered that fish "do not bite by request."

One will be astonished at the number of people who will appear regularly at the "trap" every morning at sun-up and earlier, only too pleased to take all the surplus of a two or three or more acres of a lake (one or both divided for reasons hereafter stated), and pay ten cents per pound or more than twice as much as can be realized upon the best beef, mutton or pork, to say nothing of the annoyance and expense of carrying it to market.

An acre of water, properly conditioned, of which I will speak hereafter, with a supply reservoir or another lake standing high above it for the prevention of the lowering of the main lake in July, August, September and October by evaporation, ought to yield an income of at least \$1,000 annually, besides supplying the family table bountifully, which would amount to at least \$300 or \$400 more.

Besides, it is almost inestimable as a variety meat food. There is not near enough fish meat eaten.

These are a few thoughts in connection with practical pisciculture, or fish farming; a strict observance and application of which are bound to bring the most satisfactory returns. And, vice versa, without their observance and application, you may rest assured that disappointment and a loss of both time and money, neither of which will ever return, will be the reward. It is a great industry, the importance of which naturally grows upon us, and is difficult to overestimate.

I shall, Mr. Editor, continue these articles, as long as I see them appear regularly in your columns, for it will take many more to encompass many—not all—of the leading points which, if I may be allowed to say it—must be observed and practiced in fish farming, that is with my poor ability to briefly and intelligently state them, and impress them upon the minds of those who are contemplating the beginning of and embarking in, the entertaining, delightful and profitable industry of practical pisciculture, or fish farming, for profit.

But I will hurry up, make all the haste possible, and say what I have to say upon fish farming, while I have been so kindly, by the press, accorded "the floor" in this lull, which always precedes the political quadrannual storms of a presidential year, which is now soon to break upon us with its annoying, unsatisfying—may I say, disgusting—fury; the hatcheries of discords and confusions, wherein the demagogue and the common nuisance—but it is to be hoped, a necessary one—professional office hunter, in order to obtain it, if not otherwise obtainable—office, would set neighbor against neighbor, State against State, father against son, son against father, brother against brother, and, if universal suffrage prevails, husband against wife, and vice versa, wife against husband, in which latter event and condition, what an American progression (?), paradise and divorce millennium we will have attained! I will hurry up.

Very respectfully,

J. T. CRISP,

A Missouri Fish Commissioner.

Kansas City Journal, January 4, 1896.

COL. CRISP TALKS ON FISH PROBLEMS.

To the Public Press:

The appearance of a former letter of mine, although somewhat lengthy, in your columns, in answer in part to a question from a citizen of Johnson county, Mo., who had just finished a lake of two acres, or prepared a place by damming, which, when the water was turned upon it, would be two acres in area, encourages me to resume my answer thereto.

The letter referred to raises much of the main question and the question of practical pisciculture or producing fish upon the farm, and within enclosures, or as farmers call it, fenced in, and which settles the question of proprietorship or who has the right to fish there—unless some fish poacher invades, which is not likely, if the lake is located, as it should be, near the resident's house, or, which is equally safe, have a resident house and someone occupying it, right at the lake.

Notwithstanding all the statutes which are, or, I sometimes think, which may be, enacted regulating the taking of fish from streams and rivers, the rights (?) of fishernmen in and about the streams and rivers—natural watercourses—will never be settled, at least in favor of the preservation of the fish as they should be.

There is a kind of "Monroe doctrine" pervading the minds of many people to the effect that the streams and rivers belong to the Almighty absolutely and that no statute or statutes can take them away from Him, and that His children are entitled to unrestrained privileges connected with them. Let me cite one instance of many which have passed under my notice.

Talking upon the great subject of fish one day with a gentleman in the State of Maryland, near Baltimore, and in 1872 from his own veranda, at nearly the very base of which ran a beautiful stream of clear water, gliding over pebbles and rocks, and here and there in great numbers were dug out places in the creek commonly called "deep holes," where the adult fish—the big fellows—lie in wait for their meals—the little fellows, any number of which could be easily seen playing and jumping up everywhere. I glanced my vision to the northwest about 300 or 400 yards and saw a beautiful sheet of water, which proved to be a series of four or five artificial lakes.

Further conversation and inquiry elicited the fact that they had been organized for fish production and had fish trap attachments for catching the fish. I was younger then, by very many years, in pis-

catorial investigation and study, than I am to-day, and I expressed surprise that my host should go to such expense to create artificial lakes when there was such a magnificent natural stream of clear, cold water, which he informed me maintained the same volume and temperature the year 'round, passing his very doors, and which he owned as absolutely as deeds could convey it, and had, for many years; more, it had been owned ever since ownership of lands had been known in America, by somebody, for it was one of the first settled localities by the Colonial fathers.

"Ah," he replied, to my expression of surprise, "there are many reasons why I rely upon my artificial lakes and their fish trap attachments, instead of that magnificent stream of water and the ordinary process of catching them; wherein I have seen those fish, or some akin to them, jumping up for twenty-five and more years since my proprietorship, and no doubt ever since the stream was. From some cause or other, both my physical and brain organizations demand, at regular intervals—in fact, nearly all the time—a game fish diet. Fish do not bite by request; the process, therefore, of taking them by the ordinary mode—rod, hook and line—is not reliable. Some days you have them, and some—many more—you do not. But I have never seen 'the traps' entirely without some good ones in them. Now let's go and see, for it is market time."

We passed from the veranda to the lakes and the fish traps, in which there must have been at least 200 black bass and trout—about 300 pounds—the catch of the previous night.

There were persons there waiting to take all his own table did not require, at 10 cents per pound; the patrons of the market in Kansas City or any other city whose markets I have observed are not more promptly on hand and waiting to purchase than, I was informed by my host, the major (not a war major, but just a gentleman, Maryland major—the Kentucky gentleman, a peace colonel, had not arrived) portion of these people were to get their daily ration of splendid game fish. Now that was practical pisciculture, or fish farming, and let's see what it meant.

Ten pounds was enough to supply his home breakfast demand that morning; that left 290 pounds at 10 cents a pound, for sale, which were disposed of as fast as they could be weighed and delivered, or \$29. Some days it ran to \$50, and others to \$25. What an income upon about ten acres of water, gathered in the form of artificial lakes!

During the day not less than two dozen people passed over his place, right through the very yard surrounding his residence and angled from the streams without permission, with more or less "luck." When

they had taken up their lines and were ready to return home, mine host said: "That thing has been going on here forever; when it comes to taking fish from the streams those people think that they inherited the right from the Lord and the American soldiers who wintered at Valley Forge," and pausing a while, he continued: "And I reckon they did. At least I shall not try to convince them to the contrary; besides, the time spent in catching what they get is worth far more if at all profitably applied than the fish amount to; besides, if I were to undertake to interfere and prevent them by legal process (which I certainly could), it might prove a costly affair in the long run." But as to the lakes, it was very different—they were recognized as his individual property, though surely not more so than the stream because he—not the Lord—had organized them. They did not dynamite the stream, but they would have dynamited him, no doubt, if he had meddled with their "Vallèy Forge" rights.

The application is not difficult, but easy. If, notwithstanding a civilization, a settlement two hundred years old, together with absolute title to the land, including, of course, the streams of water coursing through them, people insist upon the exercise of the Stephen A. Douglas squatter sovereign rights—the carrying out of their wishes by "non-action" (a refusal to allow the law to be either enforced or recognized), or "unfriendly legislation" (the dynamiting of the proprietor of the lands), how apparent are the greater difficulties of enforcing game regulations in our great Western Missouri streams, especially in sparsely settled communities? I know of no way to accomplish this except by an appeal to the better or non-destructive elements of society, and the organization of local clubs everywhere for the preservation of game and fish.

All Southern Missouri, Southeastern Kansas, North and Northwest Arkansas, where the incomparable jack salmon and the variegated or small-mouth bass abound, would soon become among the most popular of resorts for the sportsmen of a population of many millions, if the fish and game were allowed to abound therein once more as they formerly and only a few years since did.

And what a revenue the inhabitants would derive from it annually.

The sportsmen of the cities contiguous to the State of Vermont leave annually among the poorer classes there about one-half million dollars each year. They go there to hunt, fish and recreate, but in

conformity to the laws for the preservation of game and fish, which are rigid and rigidly enforced. Respectfully,

J. T. CRISP,

Chairman Missouri Fish Commission.

Kansas City Journal, January 9, 1896.

STATE FISH NOTICE.

To the Public Press:

I beg the special favor of the publication of the following notice in your columns, and most respectfully request that all newspapers in the State, friendly to fish production, also publish it and send marked copy to me for special reasons, to state which would make this notice too lengthy.

The return of hot weather makes it impracticable to attempt the delivery to applicants of young fry fish, until cooler weather, say about the 1st of October. In the meantime persons desiring stocking fish for their ponds or lakes will please file their applications with Phillip Kopplin, Jr., Superintendent Missouri Fisheries, Forest Park, St. Louis, Mo., who will promptly attend to the orders of all applicants as soon as the temperature will permit.

I desire to take this opportunity to congratulate the friends of pisciculture generally, not only of our own Missouri, but of the surrounding States, upon the progress made by this Commission within the last two years by the aid of the press generally in educating the masses to the importance of this great industry, as a most reliable, first-class source of meat supply, and the cheapest and most satisfactory which can be had, besides one which can be neither monopolized nor cornered.

As an evidence of this fact, within two years the demand for young fry for the purpose of stocking the hundreds of recently made lakes has increased in the ratio of about 20 to 1 over former years. In order to meet this extraordinary demand, which we hope and believe will double in the next and every succeeding year, this Commission has greatly increased the number of spawners and breeding stock. Recently Forest Park (St. Louis) added forty acres of new lakes to her already great system which have been generously tendered the Commission for hatching purposes, and which is now fairly swarming with young "giant crappie" and "black bass," for next spring's delivery.

Again, we would beg of all applicants and correspondents to spell correctly and write plainly their own names and the names of the nearest express office, railroads, etc., and give the distance from ex-

press office to pond. Also give size of pond or lake and quality of water—whether spring or surface, or both, and its depth; how much feather-edge or water, four feet and less in depth, and whether yoncopins have been planted or are growing therein. These are absolutely necessary particulars, a strict observance of which will greatly facilitate and lighten the labors of the Commission, and secure to all applicants a far better service.

I beg the friends of pisciculture to watch the columns of the press for pertinent suggestions as to artificial lake or pond practical pisciculture—more properly termed “fish farming,” which are not to be found in any book; and when you see these articles or suggestions, cut them out and preserve them for future reference, for, when you undertake to apply them, you may wish to read them over again. Very respectfully,

J. T. CRISP,

Chairman Missouri State Fish Commission.

STATE FISH.

To the Editor of the Star:

For the interest which you have manifested in fish production by the publication, in the most conspicuous place in your columns, of my articles on practical pisciculture, for myself and in behalf of the Commission, and the friends of pisciculture generally, I beg to tender you my sincerest acknowledgments, and through your columns also to that portion of the press which has so untiringly stood by the Commission in its efforts to place this great meat industry squarely and properly upon its feet in Missouri.

And now when victory is about to crown your and their and the efforts of the Commission, let us push on and forward to triumph. Another forced march or two and we will have won the battle and an uncornerable meat supply for the people of our State, and besides, see its beneficial influence extend beyond our borders.

There are five thousand artificial lakes, from one to ten acres in area in Missouri to-day, the construction of which was not thought of three years ago—surely a most gratifying and satisfactory result for our combined efforts. There will be as many more—I believe twice as many more—within the next two years. And now that the masses are beginning to appreciate the possibilities of fish-farming; that it is just as practicable and reliable a first-class meat source as the production upon a farm of beef, pork, fowl, mutton or other meat upon which man subsists, may we not with safety and reason predict that within a short

time every drop of cold Missouri spring water will be impounded by means of dams and utilized for the production of this splendid variety of meat food?

We cannot have as many large lakes as our sister States upon the north, but if we will but gather all of the waters of our almost innumerable bold springs, we will have as much water, and with sensible, intelligent management we will grow as many pounds of first-class fish as they do—enough to bountifully supply not only every table in Missouri, but a hundred, yea, a thousand times as many, in other parts of the North.

But the waters which are now and then poured down from the heavens, if caught by dams and held until it attains a depth of twenty to thirty feet in places, with good shallow margins and yoncopins growing in them, are of just as much utility for the production and culture of some of the very best varieties of fish, viz, "black bass" and "giant crappie," and the better sun-fish varieties, as cold spring waters are.

This does not include frogs, to which in some future article I will take occasion to refer, but I will say here, parenthetically, that as an article of diet and commercial value their importance cannot be too highly estimated, and under proper conditions they are easily and cheaply produced. France would go to war if her frog industries were threatened or interfered with.

Dot Missouri over with as many beautiful artificial lakes as the waters from the clouds, if gathered, and her innumerable cold springs would give her, inhabit them all with fish and frogs; streak her all over with good roads; grow as many grape vines upon her sunny slopes as the latter bespeak, and vintage them into the fine table wines which they suggest, and you will make Missouri greater than France; her people, however numerous they may become, will be bountifully supplied from her own bosom, and they will be thrifty, prosperous and happy.

I will ask permission to follow this article, if you think enough of it for publication in your columns, with another within a short time upon the proper construction of dams and conditions for artificial lakes, without a proper regard for and appreciation of which there is no such thing as successful practical pisciculture or fish farming in artificial lakes.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. CRISP,

Chairman Missouri Fish Commission.

STATE FISH COMMISSION.

The following is a list of the members State Fish Commissions :

THE UNITED STATES.

John J. Brice, Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
 Capt. J. W. Collins, Assistant in charge of Fisheries Division.
 Richard Rathburn, assistant in charge of Scientific Inquiry.

ALABAMA.

Col. D. R. Hundley, Madison.
 Chas. S. G. Doster, Prattville.

ARIZONA.

T. W. Otis, Prescott.
 John Howard, Prescott.
 C. W. Steame, Phenix.

COLORADO.

Gordon Land, Denver.

CALIFORNIA.

Jos. D. Redding, president, San Francisco.
 H. L. McNeil, Los Angeles.
 W. C. Murdock, secretary, San Francisco.
 F. P. Deering, attorney, San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT.

James A. Bell, Lyme.
 Sam M. Broncon, Hartford.
 Richard E. Follet, Lime Rock.

DELAWARE.

Chas. H. Schubert, Odessa.
 Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, superintendent hatcheries, Wilmington.

GEORGIA.

R. T. Nesbitt, Atlanta.
 Dr. H. H. Cary, superintendent, La Grange.

ILLINOIS.

N. K. Fairbank, president, Chicago.
 Geo. W. Langford, Quincy.
 Geo. Brenning, Centralia.

INDIANA.

Col. W. T. Dennis, Richmond.

IOWA.

E. D. Carlton, Spirit Lake.
 Ole. Bjorenson, superintendent.

KANSAS.

Jno. M. Brumbaugh, Concordia.

MAINE.

Thos. H. Wentworth, Bangor.
 Hy. O. Stanley, Dixfield.
 E. W. Gould, Sea and Shore Fisheries, Searsport.

MARYLAND.

G. W. Delawder, Oakland.
 G. R. Rider, Salisbury.

MASSACHUSETTS.

E. A. Brackett, Winchester.
 I. C. Young, Wellfleet.
 E. H. Lathrop, Springfield.

MICHIGAN.

H. W. Davis, Grand Rapids.
 Hoyt Post, Detroit.
 Herschell Whitaker, Detroit.
 Seymour Bower, superintendent, Detroit.
 W. A. Butler, treasurer, Detroit.
 Geo. D. Mussey, secretary, Detroit.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

W. T. Shurleff, Lancaster.
 W. H. Griffin, Manchester.
 Nathaniel Wentworth, Hudson.

NEW JERSEY.

Geo. Pfeiffer, Jr., Camden.
 Robt. D. Foote, Mornstown.
 P. W. Page, Summit.

NEW YORK.

L. D. Huntington, president, New Rochelle.
 W. S. Bowman, Rochester.
 A. S. Joline, Fottenville.
 D. G. Hackney, Fort Plain.
 Robt. Hamilton, Greenwich.
 A. P. Doyle, secretary and engineer, office 81 Fulton Street, New York.

OHIO.

B. F. Sneitner, secretary, Dayton.
 J. H. Newton, Newark.
 Jno. H. Law, Cincinnati.
 H. B. Vincent, McConnellsville.

MINNESOTA.

W. S. Timberlake, St. Paul.
 Wm. Bird, Fairmont.
 W. P. Andrus, Minneapolis.
 A. F. Ferris, secretary, Brainerd.
 F. von Baumbach, Alexandria.
 S. S. Watkins, superintendent, St. Paul.

MISSOURI.

Jno. T. Crisp, Independence.
 Jno. L. Griswold, St. Louis.
 Dr. E. A. Donlan, St. Joseph.
 N. B. Crisp, secretary, Independence.
 Phil. Kopplin, Jr., superintendent, St. Louis.
 H. C. Carson, superintendent, St. Joseph.

NEBRASKA.

W. L. May, Omaha.
 S. C. Burlingim, Seward.
 M. E. O'Brien, South Bend.

NEVADA.

G. T. Mills, Carson City.

E. Harris, deputy, Carson City.

OREGON.

H. D. McGuire, fish and game warden.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry C. Ford, Philadelphia.

G. H. Welchous, Pittsburgh.

H. C. Demuth, Lancaster.

L. B. Stillwell, Scranton.

Louis Streuber, Erie.

W. S. Powell, Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

Henry T. Root, treasurer, Providence.

Wm. P. Morton, secretary, Johnston.

J. M. K. Southwick, Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Hon. A. P. Butler, Columbia.

TENNESSEE.

W. W. McDowell, Memphis.

H. H. Sneed, Chattanooga.

Edw. D. Hicke, Nashville.

UTAH.

A. M. Musser, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

John W. Titcomb, Rutland.

Charles C. Warren, Waterbury.

VIRGINIA.

Dr. J. T. Wilkins, Bridgetown.

WEST VIRGINIA.

C. S. White, president, Romney.

E. J. Barker, treasurer, Sutton.

N. C. Prickett, secretary, Ravenswood.

WASHINGTON.

James Crawford, Vancouver.

WISCONSIN.

The Governor, ex officio.

Philo Dunning, president, Madison.

C. L. Valentine, secretary and treasurer, Janesville.

Mark Douglas, Milwaukee.

A. V. H. Cooper, Melrose.

Calvert Spensly, Mineral Point.

E. S. Miner, Spurgeon Bay.

James Nevens, superintendent, Madison.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Louis Milner, Laramie.

LAWS.

GAME: IMPORTED GAME BIRDS.

AN ACT for the protection of imported game birds in this state.

SECTION

1. Destruction of foreign quail or their eggs a misdemeanor—penalty.

SECTION

2. Destroying of foreign pheasants a misdemeanor—penalty.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. If any person or persons shall catch, kill or injure any wild California valley or mountain quail or partridge (variety Calipepla or Perdicensæ), or Mexican or Texas quail or partridge, of any variety of "Messena" or "Montezuma," or shall, at any time or season, disturb, rob or destroy the nests, or take therefrom any egg or eggs of any of the aforesaid wild birds, for the space of five years from the passage of this act, or offending against any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for each offense.

SEC. 2. If any person or persons shall catch, kill or injure any wild Chinese pheasant (of the variety Phasianus), or shall at any time or seasons disturb, rob or destroy the nests, or take therefrom any egg or eggs of any of the aforesaid wild birds, for the space of five years from the passage of this act, or offending against any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Approved March 11, 1895.

GAME: PROTECTION OF GAME, FISH AND BIRDS.

AN ACT to protect and preserve the game, fish and birds of Missouri from destruction, and to provide for the appointment of a game warden.

SECTION

1. Killing of certain game out of season prohibited—song and insectivorous birds protected—seining and netting prohibited, exceptions.

SECTION

2. Office of game and fish warden created—term of office—duties—deputy wardens.
3. Inconsistent laws repealed.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared unlawful to kill any deer in the state of Missouri under one year of age. It is further declared unlawful to kill any deer of any age between the first day of January and the first day of October in each year; and for the purpose of preventing the extinction of the species, it is hereby declared unlawful to kill any doe within five years after the passage of this act. It is further declared unlawful to kill any wild song bird or insectivorous bird at any season of the year, or to disturb, rob or destroy the nests of such birds, or take therefrom any egg or eggs. It is further declared unlawful to kill any wild turkey, pinnated grouse (commonly called prairie chicken), or ruffed grouse (commonly called pheasant or partridge), or any quail (sometimes called Virginia partridge), between January 1 and November 1 of each year, or any woodcock, turtle dove, meadow-lark or plover, between January 1 and August 1 in each year. And it is further declared unlawful at any time or season to catch, take or injure by means of nets, traps, pens or pits or other device, any kind of game as herein described, within this state; and every person who shall kill any wild duck between the first day of April and the first day of October, or who shall ensnare, trap, or kill by means of any explosive, and wild goose or duck, or who shall shoot or kill the same between sunset and sunrise by means of gun-powder or other explosives of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who shall ensnare, trap or net wild geese or ducks on his own premises for his own use. It shall also be unlawful for any person to place, erect or maintain or cause to be placed, erected or maintained, in any of the waters of this state, or in front of the mouth of any stream, slough, bayou, any seine, net, gill-net, trammel-net, wing-net, bag-weir, brush-drag, fish-trap, or fish-dam, or other device for catching fish, nor by any such means shall take or catch any fish in any of the waters of this state: Provided,

this section shall not apply to ponds, pools and reservoirs wholly on the premises belonging to such person using such device or devices; and provided, a very small seine, not to exceed in length fifteen feet, and known as a minnow seine, may be used for catching very small fish, commonly called minnows, to be thus caught to be used for bait or for stocking other waters with fish, but for no other purposes; provided, such minnow nets shall not be used for any purpose except in counties where large streams flow containing game fish, and minnows are necessary to catch them with a hook; and provided further, the fish commission may use any necessary devices for the removing of fish from any ponds, pools or other waters, where in their judgment the safety of the fish or the object of this law will be promoted by such removal. And any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to fine and punishment therefor. And any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. There is hereby created the office of game and fish warden of the state of Missouri. Said warden shall be appointed by the governor, and shall hold his office for a term of two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Before entering upon his duties he shall file in the office of the secretary of state an oath to support the constitution of the state and to faithfully demean himself in office. It shall be the duty of such game and fish warden to see that the game and fish laws of the state are strictly enforced; to present persons to the courts for violation thereof, and to summarily destroy, wherever found, all illegal devices for the destruction of fish and game. Said warden shall have the power to appoint, from time to time, deputies, who shall assist him in the discharge of his duties, which deputies shall have like powers as those conferred by this act upon the warden. Said wardens and deputies shall receive no compensation from the state.

SEC. 3. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 8, 1895.

GAME: SHIPMENT PROHIBITED.

AN ACT to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to prohibit the sale or purchase for shipment, outside of the county where killed any quail, pinnated grouse or prairie chickens, and providing penalties therefor," approved March 30, 1893, by adding thereto the words "deer or turkey."

SECTION

1. Amending act of March 30, 1893.

SECTION

2. Shipment of certain game prohibited.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. That section 1 of an act entitled "An act to prohibit the sale or purchase for shipment, outside of the county where killed, any quail, pinnated grouse or prairie chickens, and providing penalties therefor," approved March 30, 1893, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the words "deer or turkey."

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful, for and during the period of five years next succeeding the passage of this act, for any person to sell or attempt to sell, for the purpose of shipping outside of the county where killed, or ship or attempt to ship from the county where killed to any other county in the state, or to any point outside of the state, any quail, pinnated grouse, prairie chickens, deer or turkey.

Approved April 8, 1895.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The announcement in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch during the middle of December that this Commission would issue a report of unusual magnitude this winter, and that it would contain an extended discussion of fishes, how to raise them and what sorts to raise, has already brought a large number of applications for copies of said report, showing conclusively that an extraordinary interest of the great industry of fish farming and its sister interests, fish and game protection, has been built up.

Prior to this, not only have letters been received from gentlemen living in Missouri, but from residents of other, and in some cases, distant States, and they all reflect the same desire, to wit: To learn what Missouri is doing, so greatly are they interested in the efforts of this great State in promoting this industry.

A few of those letters are presented herewith.

Letter from Mr. Ernest F. Ahle, of St. Louis:

Col. John T. Crisp, Laclede Hotel:

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 22, 1896.

Dear Sir—Referring to the enclosed which I have just clipped from the Post-Dispatch would be pleased to know if it will be possible for me to obtain a copy of the report mentioned. I am an enthusiast on this subject and a student of pisciculture as far as my leisure and means will permit, and can assure you it would be a great pleasure for me to become thoroughly posted. I am a native Missourian and proud of it, therefore take great interest in anything which advances our grand old State, "The Heart of the Universe." Awaiting a favorable reply, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

ERNEST F. AEHLE,

1219 Shawmut Place.

The Post-Dispatch clipping referred to by Mr. Ahle and also by Mr. Henning, whose letter follows, reads as follows:

COMING STATE FISH REPORT.

Col. John T. Crisp, of Independence, Mo., member of the Missouri Fish Commission, arrived in St. Louis Tuesday to complete with Mr. Joseph Griswold, also of the Commission, the preparation of their annual report. The third member of the Commission is Dr. E. Donelan, of St. Joe., Mo.

In conversation with a Post-Dispatch reporter at the Laclede, Col. Crisp stated that the forthcoming report would be the most important formulated since the Commission was established.

"We are departing from set paths," said Col. Crisp. "Our report will treat at length of pisciculture, and will be devoted largely to the science of fish farming, which is an entirely new departure. In the report we shall give especial attention to the matter of the artificial construction of lakes and the science of gathering and culturing the finny tribe. Much space will be devoted to the king of all American fish, the giant crappie.

"Gov. Stone has co-operated with us, and has insisted upon its wide scope, because he realizes that the fish is destined to furnish an important meat source for the masses."

MT. CARMEL, Ill., December 23, 1896.

Col. John T. Crisp, Independence, Mo.:

My Dear Sir—In an article of the Post-Dispatch I notice that the Fish Commissioners, of which you are a member, are about to make a report, in which you say that the report will be devoted in part to the giant crappie. What I wish to know is what, if any, difference there is in the crappie species? We have the crappie here in the larger ponds and also in the Wabash and White rivers. The largest I have ever caught weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and that is an exception to the rule as most of them will not weigh more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pound. I never knew but the one kind.

Yours,

H. J. HENNING.

There may be others who, like Mr. Henning, may desire to know the difference between the common crappie and the giant species of that name. In the article by Mr. J. Brown Goode, who is one of the most eminent ichthyologists and best informed scholars in fish lore, entitled "The sun-fishes and their allies," will be found a discussion of three species which in different localities are known as the crappie. These are known as the grass bass, calico bass and strawberry bass. The giant crappie has not yet been classified as a distinct species from these. On the other hand seems to be descended from the grass bass, as he expresses in his fine, compact, vigorous physique, delicate flavor, great prolificity and generally superior qualities, the characteristics of the grass. Above this, he is an improvement in his progenitor, in size and in thriftiness, and should go plentifully into every lake, pond and stream in the State.

Letter from President Smith of the Knobel Club:

ST. LOUIS, December 22, 1896.

Hon. Jno. T. Crisp, Chairman of Missouri Fish Commissioners, Independence, Mo.:

Dear Sir—First thanking the Commission for a supply of giant crappie recently planted in the waters controlled by the Knobel Club, I desire to commend the Commission for the good work accomplished on limited means at your disposal, and to encourage you in continuance and enlargement of the same. You need more than propagation and distribution, however, namely, protection for fish with which nature has so bountifully stocked our Missouri waters, against nets, traps and dynamite. The protection through State Game and Fish Warden is inadequate for want of funds, and this office should be merged with yours and ample appropriation made to cover both propagation and protection.

ALEX. H. SMITH, President Knobel Club.

Letter from William Smith, M. D.:

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., December 10, 1896.

Col. John T. Crisp, Independence, Mo.:

My Dear Sir—When I was in your town in the summer you asked me to do what I could on the matter of creating some interest here in fish culture. My promise given at that time has not been forgotten, and I think that now there is more than a little interest and more than one man here in now desirous of having a fish pond.

My object in writing to you is mainly upon that point. I am instructed by the officials of this school to invite you to visit us and to deliver a few words to our students, we have 171 of them, on the matter of pisciculture; and if you can so arrange your visit as to be with us on Friday next, you will be invited to be present at a banquet given by the Commercial Club of this town, where you will have a chance to address 75 representative men of the northern part of this State.

Very faithfully yours,

WILLIAM SMITH, M. D.

Letter from Hon. C. V. Gardner, Secretary of the State School of Mines, at Piedmont, S. Dakota:

PIEDMONT, S. Dak., September 12, 1894.

Col. John T. Crisp, Chairman State Fish Commissioners, Independence, Mo.:

My Dear Sir—I have read with much interest an extract in the "American Fish Culture," pertaining to fish culture, building ponds, etc., from your pen, and presume on your kindness to give me a little more light as to some points, as I am a "tenderfoot," in the business and desire to make as few mistakes as possible. My water supply is springs, somewhat hard, but very pure, which I take from their source in a covered ditch into my meadow, where I have made my larger drains by "fencing," draws or ravines. My two larger dams have nine feet of water when full, one seven feet and one six feet. I intend to build two more this fall. I have quite a number of carp—some 3,000 which I bought this summer, will weigh from a half to 2½ pounds. I expect fifty channel cat from the Governor in about two weeks, and later on a quantity of rainbow trout. I also have now about forty brook trout (all spawners) in a small pond connected with one of my springs. Will black bass do well in such ponds and water as I mention? Would you mix the cat, carp and rainbow trout, or give separate ponds? What kind of fish is the "giant crapple," and if desirable, where can I get them and at what price per 100? What do you feed them, and do they mature quick—size, weight, etc.? My ponds are built on the plan you suggest to prevent possible overflow from cloud-bursts. I use the German monk in all my dams. I shall be pleased to hear from with such information as you may be able to give.

Very truly yours,

C. V. GARDNER.

CATAWISSA P. O., Franklin Co., Mo., February 6, 1894

Mr. N. B. Crisp, Secretary Missouri Fish Commission, Independence, Mo.:

Dear Sir—The Mother Superior of this community desires me acknowledge the receipt of a package of yoncopin berries, and to thank you for the same.

She further requested me to say that the rainfall is the only supply of fresh water to the little lake here, and that is sufficient. She desires to know if the deficiency could be supplied by means of an artesian well, or some other way known to your experience. A word on this point would greatly oblige

Yours very sincerely,

REV. PATRICK WALSH, Chaplain.

In reply to the foregoing communication the Secretary of the Fish Commission said:

There can scarcely be a more desirable water supply than a real artesian well. Stand by your yoncopins and cease not until they are fixed in the marginal waters of your lake; they grow to a depth of four feet; incase four or five berries in a ball of mud and in that form drop them from a boat into the water, or if you have no boat, then pitch them here and there and everywhere; without their bountiful and vigorous growth there is no such a thing as satisfactory artificial lake fish production; if the berries received do not come up satisfactorily, send for more.

Very Respectfully,

N. B. CRISP, Secretary.

C. B. Hewitt, of Kansas City, under date of March 21, 1896, wrote :

Hon. John T. Crisp:

Dear Sir—I am now building a fish pond on my farm, four miles south of West Port, and as I was inspired to this enterprise by your series of articles on pisciculture in the public press, I thought I would write you and learn where I can get young fry to stock the same, and what, in your opinion, is the best fish. My pond will contain about one acre. The water supply is from my tile drain, and is abundant and beautiful water. It will not need any surface water at all as I have two streams flowing constantly almost as large as your arm, hence I will endeavor to shut off all surface water. My lake will be from 1 to 12 feet deep, and can be made deeper if desired. How many fish ought I to put in a lake of that size to thoroughly stock it so as to get the best return? Is the St. Joe hatchery the nearest, or do you supply stock fish? I had thought of putting in only crappie and bass, would you suggest others?

I am your friend,

C. B. HEWITT.

To the foregoing letter was made the following reply :

You are in luck, great luck to have so splendid a water source. I would not plant any variety for one or two—three years won't hurt but giant crappie. After that much time passes, you can, if you wish, plant the bass, but I would prefer that the crappie should get well started before putting in the bass, if I ever put in bass at all. Why should you want to, such a sized lake but the splendid giant crappie? The sun varieties will naturally get there without planting on your part.

Get the yoncopins to growing in the marginal waters of your lake as quickly as you conveniently can.

Set it down as a rule—no yoncopin, no fish. The present Missouri Fish Commission has been just as careful and particular about sending out the berries of this lily pod as they have sending fish—they so must go together.

You can get frylings (no adults) from either St. Joseph or St. Louis (Forest Park) hatcheries.

Very Respectfully.

J. T. CRISP.

In response to the following proceedings held by the University Biological Club of the Missouri State University, Col. Crisp, Chairman of this Commission, was invited to address the club on the subject of pisciculture :

COLUMBIA, MO., April 1, 1896.

At a mass meeting of the students of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the University of Missouri held in Agricultural Hall, April 1, 1896, it was unanimously decided to extend a most cordial and earnest invitation to Hon. John T. Crisp of Independence, Mo., to deliver an address before the agricultural students of the University on practical fish farming at such time during the month of April, 1896, as may best suit his convenience.

A. J. SEARS,
Secretary.

C. F. ADAMS,
President.

Letter from Marshall McDonald, Commissioner, Washington, D. C.:

WOODS HOLL, MASS., July 17, 1896.

Col. John T. Crisp, Independence, Mo.:

Dear Col. Crisp—I had already learned with much pleasure of your appointment as Commissioner of Fisheries for Missouri, and of your subsequent selection as chairman. You may count upon the 12,000 rainbow trout promised you for next fall. I would like to have you advise me in advance of the waters in which you wish them to be placed.

I have given instructions to Mr. Page, superintendent of our Neosho station, to make an examination of, with the view of arranging for the collection of the indigenous fishes

found in that overflow region between the Ozark and the Arkansas rivers. I have also instructed him to inquire as to the probability of obtaining and hatching the eggs of the pike perch, a work I am very anxious to undertake for that region, provided we can find the stock fish.

I leave to-day on our schooner *Grampus* for a trip to the Gulf stream in search of the tile fish, and will be absent about two weeks.

You may always count upon me for any aid in my power for the promotion of your State work.

Yours faithfully,

M. McDONALD, Commissioner.

Letter from Marshall McDonald, Commissioner:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1894.

Col. J. T. Crisp, Independence, Mo.:

Dear Colonel Crisp—I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing a copy of a circular sent out by you to accompany packages of yoncopin berries for planting along the shores of lakes. My judgment is that the Fish Commissions can do most efficient service by teaching the public the proper conditions to be maintained in their ponds in order to secure the best results, and the distribution of suitable plants to serve either as food, shelter or aeration of water, seems to me a very wise expenditure on the part of your State Commission. I am not, however, familiar with the plant you mention; certainly not under the name of "yoncopin." Will you be kind enough to let me know what it is? I would be glad, also, to have a package of the berries for planting and testing in our ponds here in Washington.

Very truly yours,

M. McDONALD, Commissioner.

You have anticipated my request. Package of seed received by today's mail; thanks

Letter from Marshall McDonald, Commissioner:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1894.

Col. J. T. Crisp, Independence, Mo.:

Dear Colonel Crisp—I am much obliged for your very kind and instructive letter in which you have so eloquently and forcibly sounded the praises of the yoncopin. Although I had never heard of it before, after reading your letter I felt as familiar with it as the most "intelligent Missouri fisherman." From what you say of it, I presume that the yoncopin could be turned to useful purposes in stock-raising as well as in the culture of fish. Why do you not plant it in the margins of the lakes on your place near Independence so that your Jersey bulls, when they want water, might dodge beneath its broad leaves for protection from the voracious pike perch, which are, in your State, so dangerous to stock? I am thoroughly delighted to learn of so valuable a plant, and intend to try it in our ponds here in Washington, in hopes that we will be able to avoid the necessity of buying fish food.

Very truly yours,

M. McDONALD, Commissioner.

Letter from Mr. Ross Guffin, Surveyor of Customs, Kansas City, Mo., August 11, 1893:

Col. Jno. T. Crisp, Independence, Mo.:

My Dear Col.—I have been watching, with much interest, your efforts in pisciculture. Some fifteen years ago Prof. Tyndall gave out a paper on pisciculture in England, taking the ground, as you do, that in order to supply the masses with meat food every foot of available space should be flooded and devoted to fish culture. My recollection is that, according to Prof. Tyndall, one acre devoted to fish culture would produce, in food product, twenty times what it would produce in any other culture.

We are going to have corn in great abundance and if you can only supply us with fish, we will flourish in old Jackson however things may be elsewhere, for corn-bread and fish make splendid fare, as you know. So give us fish and we shall all be happy and count you our benefactor.

Yours truly,

ROSS GUFFIN.

Letter from L. H. Peet, editor American Book Company, Washington Square, New York :

Hon. Commissioner Missouri Fish Commission, Independence, Jackson County, Mo., October 24, 1895.

Dear Sir—Will you kindly extend to the editorial department of this company the courtesy of a copy of the last report of the Missouri Fish Commission. It is desired for editorial purposes in the revision and perfection of our school book publications.

Very truly,

AMERICAN BOOK CO.,

By L. H. Peet.

FROM BUTLER COUNTY, MO.

During the first of June, 1895, the chairman of this Commission received the following letter. It is to be regretted that the Commission could not comply with the request on account of not being able to arrange for the transportation of the young fish from hatchery to place of deposit :

HARVIELL, MO., June 3rd, 1895.

To the Honorable Fish Commissioners of Missouri :

We, the undersigned citizens of Harviell, Butler County, Missouri, would respectfully call your attention to the natural advantages and importance of Cane creek as a fish hatchery and breeding grounds. This stream runs in a southeasterly direction through a growing and prosperous section of Butler county, passing within a few hundred yards of our village.

All varieties of fish will flourish in its waters, from the common cat in the lower part of the stream to the speckled trout around its spring-fed headwaters, 15 miles northwest of here.

This stream of water, which equals in size the Little Black river, and is free from dams or other obstructions, appears to have been overlooked in the distribution of fish, and as on account of the great distance to other rivers, we are obliged to depend on it for our supply of fish we would respectfully request that your honorable body remember us at the approaching distribution, and we would further apprise you that Iron Mountain railway bridge, half mile north of this place, offers a convenient spot for distributing the young fry. Signed by

S. W. Foster,	Henry White,
W. T. Allen,	Jno. Clemons,
W. L. Hogan,	Jos. Muse,
T. E. Allen,	John H. Sickels,
G. W. Clemons,	A. K. Selby,
E. E. Pemington,	G. W. Jackson,
A. Kirkley,	John Mangold,
George D. Merrill,	R. M. Rice,
J. M. Leslie,	Charles Price,
W. H. Scarsdale,	J. T. Shreve,
Charley Cross,	Wm. Allen,

And seventy-one others.

Letter from Wm. F. Page, Superintendent Neosho hatcheries, U. S. :

NEOSHO, MO., November 6, 1895.

Col. John T. Crisp, Commissioner of Fisheries for Missouri, Independence, Mo. :

Dear Sir—Mr. Ravenel has written me under date of the 2d as follows: "I have assigned 2,500 rainbow trout to Col. John T. Crisp, State Fish Commissioner of Missouri, and have notified him that you will deliver them when called for." The terms of this order

indicate that you will have to send for the fish—that they will not be delivered by a United States Commission messenger. Will you please tell me when it will be convenient for you to send one of your men for the fish? Such a number would require about twenty-four ten gallon cans for their safe movement.

Very truly yours,
WM. F. PAGE, Sup't of Neosho Station.

Letter from Wm. F. Page, Superintendent Neosho hatcheries, U. S.:

NEOSHO, Mo., June 28, 1894.

Hon. John T. Crisp, Commissioner of Fisheries, Independence, Mo.:

Dear Sir—I hand you with this a letter from Mr. J. R. Gregory, of Lamar, Mo., in relation to illegal fishing in Muddy or North Fork of Spring river. I have written to Mr. Gregory that the matter was entirely without the province of the Federal Commission, but that his letter would be sent to you and be by you referred to the proper officers.

Very truly yours,
WM. F. PAGE, Sup't of Neosho Station.

LAMAR, Mo., June 18, 1894.

Dear Sir—Some time past our stream, commonly called Muddy or North Fork Spring river, was stocked with several thousand young fish, but there will be but very little benefit derived from them as the creek is continually seined and netted, trapped and dynamited. Within a stretch of one and one-half miles there has been as high as five seines and nets at work in a day, besides a trap or two. A good many sell the fish. What course can be taken to prevent it? If reported to the grand jury, it has been treated very coolly. As a general thing, there are two or three on the jury that have taken a part in the seining; so of course, it is passed by. If you have any power, or can give any advice on the matter, it will be thankfully received by a number of the best citizens of Lamar.

Yours Respectfully,
J. R. GREGORY.

E. C. Gunn, of the Adams Hardware and Furniture Co., of Lamar, can furnish information on the matter.

J. R. G.

Letter from Mr. Fred. J. Learning of Sedalia:

SEDALIA, Mo., December 30, 1893.

Hon. John T. Crisp, St. Louis, Mo.:

My Dear Sir—Accept first a "Happy New Year" from your old friend, and then my thanks for what you had to say in the "corridors" about the wild game of Missouri. It is an outrage that it should be thus exterminated. Can we not do something to stay this bloody work? There are some three or four hundred thousand acres of government land in the State; what is to hinder our Congressmen passing a bill making a Nation Park among the Ozarks, for the refuge of our noble birds and wild animals, where no hunter or timber thief shall set his foot. I will be glad to co-operate with you or anyone to accomplish this purpose.

As ever your friend,
RUSH G. LEARNING,

Letter from J. L. Goodson of Carrollton, Mo.:

CARROLLTON, Mo., June 17, 1895.

Hon. J. T. Crisp, Independence, Mo.:

Dear Sir—I have read your Fish Commission report and am thoroughly enthused on the fish subject, and am trying to follow your suggestions to the letter. I now have four ponds ready for fish, and write you for information in regard to regulations of the Commission, etc. I want 1,000 each black and strawberry bass—if it is possible for you to send that number to one person.

Respectfully yours,
J. T. GOODSON.

Letter from Marshall McDonald, Commissioner :

WASHINGTON, D. C. October 3, 1894.

Col. J. T. Crisp, Chairman Missouri Fish Commission, Independence, Mo. :

Dear Colonel—I am glad to learn from your letter of September 19 to Dr. Bean that matters have been satisfactorily arranged in regard to the allotment of black bass to you for your State waters.

In this connection permit me to suggest the desirability of stocking suitable ponds under your control with limited numbers of the black bass and other species you desire to breed, such ponds being arranged so as to be under your control for drainage and for the collection of fish at the proper season. The number of breeding fish required for this purpose is relatively small; a dozen or fifteen black bass of breeding age and size are sufficient to stock an acre of water for breeding purposes. Any excess over this number simply defeats your purpose, and the more effectually as you increase the number of breeding fish beyond the number indicated. We will have at our different stations over a hundred thousand black bass and rock bass for distribution the present season. All of these have been obtained from less than a hundred breeding fish. You should impress this view of the matter upon the public and insist upon confining your stocking operations to small plants with the understanding that the fish are to be protected from capture until they have bred. Unless you will do so you will find it entirely impossible, with much larger means than are at your command, to meet the requests that will come in to you, and the result will be that you will be in hot water and turmoil all the time. From our ponds here in Washington, covering about three acres, we expect to draw off for distribution the present season over 50,000 large and small-mouthed black bass; the number of breeders in the pond does not exceed twenty-five. I should think that the ponds under the control of the State Commission, in Forest Park or one of the public parks of the city, would afford ample opportunity to carry out the plans that we pursue in dealing with the black bass, the crappie and the rock bass. You should be able to secure several hundred thousand fish for distribution each year from these ponds if they are properly utilized.

Very truly yours,

M. McDONALD, Commissioner.

Letter from Edward Higbee :

LANCASTER, SCHUYLER COUNTY, Mo., April 22, 1896.

Hon. John T. Crisp, Independence, Mo. :

Dear Sir and Friend—I wrote you on the 8th inst. asking you to make an appointment for an address here on fish culture, but have not heard from you, and fear you have not received the letter. I sincerely hope you will find it agreeable to comply with my request. In my letter of the 8th I explained why I had been unable to call on you again. I expect to return to Kansas City about May 15. Trusting to have a favorable reply, I remain,

Your friend,

E. HIGBEE.

The foregoing letter requires more than a passing notice. It is meet and proper that the name of Edward Higbee should go down in piscatorial history as long as there lives a friend of practical pisciculture in Missouri. Mr. Higbee was, as was also the writer hereof, a member of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, representing the great county of Schuyler. There was a desperate and an underhanded effort made to practically abolish the Commission. The contest lasted steadily for about a week. In every engagement, though one of the most unassuming and modest but able lawyers upon the floor, Mr. Higbee took a most friendly and determined stand for the life of the Commission. He was not only successful, but very triumphant. As a

natural friend to progress as well as to everything else which pertains to the welfare of the masses, he was in this effort to preserve this organization, which has for its sole object a first-class and absolutely reliable meat source for humanity in general.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 4, 1897.

John T. Crisp, Esq., Chairman Missouri Fish Commission, Kansas City, Mo.:

Dear Sir—I have your letter of the 28th ult. and in reply beg to say that on the 3d day of July, 1895, there was appropriated by the legislature of this State the sum of \$45,000 for the protection and propagation of fish in this commonwealth for the two years commencing on the 1st day of June, 1895. Thirty-five thousand dollars of this amount was to be used during these two years for the hatching and distributing of the young fry and matters of that kind, and the \$10,000 was for the salaries and expenses of the water bailiffs and carrying into effect the provisions of the act. At the same session of the legislature there was a game commission provided for, but unfortunately there was no appropriation connected with the bill to carry into effect the provisions made. It provided that the fines and penalties collected for the violation of the law should be used by the Commission. On account of the want of appropriation the Governor of this commonwealth, whose duty it was made to appoint the members of this Commission, did not appoint them until within the last few weeks. They have met and organized and will present a bill to the next legislature to amend the former act so that it will be operative.

Yours very truly,
W. M. GEARHARDT, Chief Clerk.

MADISON, Wis., December 30, 1896.

Mr. Jas. E. Payne, Kansas City, Mo.:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of December 28th, making inquiry concerning annual appropriations of Wisconsin for fish and game protection and culture. In reply I beg to say that the annual appropriations are as follows:

For salary of state fish and game warden.....	\$1,800 and expenses.
For contingent fund.....	1,500
For fish culture	20,000

Yours truly,
HENRY CASSON, Secretary of State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., December 30, 1896.

Mr. Jno. T. Crisp, Chairman Missouri Fish Commission, Kansas City, Mo.:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., and in reply to inform you that for the last four years \$10,000 per annum have been appropriated for the Fish Commissioners of the State to use at their discretion. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. HINRICHSSEN, Secretary of State.

REPORT

OF

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON THE

BEST SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE

OF THE

Swamp and Overflowed Lands of Southeast Missouri

TO THE

39TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.



JEFFERSON CITY:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS

1897.

1,500 copies ordered printed in pamphlet form.

C. W. GREEN, Chief Clerk.

REPORT.

Report of special committee under the following resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, introduced by Mr. Russell of New Madrid county.

COMMITTEE.

D. L. Russell, chairman, New Madrid county, Mo.
Fred Hess, Mississippi county, Mo.
J. P. Tribble, Dunklin county, Mo.
B. C. Jones, Butler county, Mo.
J. T. Crisp, Jackson county, Mo.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the great body of swamp and overflowed lands donated to the State of Missouri by act of Congress, September 28, 1850, was thereafter donated to the respective counties of the State, in which such lands lay situate for the purpose of drainage and reclamation; and

Whereas, it is provided in said act of donation by the State that the net proceeds of the sale of said lands, after defraying the expenses of such drainage and reclamation, should become a part of the public school funds of the county; and

Whereas, vast tracts of said land has been sold and vast bodies have been contracted to drainage companies and individuals engaged in the work of draining and reclaiming said lands; and

Whereas, the Thirty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Missouri, by act approved April 1, 1893, provided for a topographical and hydrographical survey of the swamp and overflowed land of Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Scott, Mississippi, Stoddard, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Dunklin, Butler and Wayne counties for the purpose of determining the most practicable plan for the drainage and reclamation of said swamp and overflowed lands, and said survey has been properly made

and the citizens of said counties are energetically, earnestly and patriotically engaged in the drainage of said lands, which to-day comprises hundreds of thousands of acres of the richest lands of Missouri, and which will in a few years, if said work of drainage be continued, be fully reclaimed and become a source of great revenue to the State of Missouri on account of their increased valuation; and

Whereas, the Thirty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Missouri, by act approved March 21, 1893, established the "St. Francis Levee District of Missouri," with the power to levy a tax on the swamp and overflowed lands of the counties of Dunklin, New Madrid and Pemiscot, for the purpose of constructing a levee along the Mississippi river in order to protect said lands from overflow and to do and perform other acts necessary thereto; and

Whereas, said "St. Francis Levee District of Missouri," aided by an appropriation from the United States of \$93,000, immediately begun the construction of a levee forty-five miles in length along the Mississippi river; and

Whereas, by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved April 8, 1895, \$20,000 was appropriated to close up the gaps and complete said levee; and

Whereas, said levee has been completed and thousands of acres of said lands reclaimed, and it is the purpose of said levee district, under proper taxation of said lands, to continue the work of drainage by putting into operation a system of dredge boats in all the swamp and overflowed districts in said counties, and thereby make said lands bear the burden of their own reclamation, without expense to the State of Missouri, under proper legislation. Now, therefore, in order that a full, fair and complete report of all of said matters may be made, and, whereas, it is a matter of great interest of which the State ought to be fully advised and is but fair and just to the swamp land interests of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri, as follows:

The Speaker is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of five (5) to make a full and complete investigation of said matters, as follows:

1. To ascertain the number of swamp land patents granted in each of the several counties, as shown by the swamp land patent book for such county; also, the number of acres of swamp land granted to individuals and drainage companies engaged in the work of drainage and reclamation of said land, as near the same can be ascertained from the

swamp land patent book of the several counties and the county court records.

2. The kind and character of all alleged transfers of such lands to corporations, drainage companies and other persons, by contract or otherwise, and the manner in which they are being carried out, and the future prospect for the complete drainage and reclamation of these lands.

3. The probable amount of revenue added to the public school funds from the sale of said lands, and the probable average betterment as the result of said drainage and increase of assessment per acre.

4. The work done by the topographical and hydrographical commission heretofore appointed to make survey of said lands.

5. The work done by the St. Francis Levee District of Missouri, the amount of lands taxed and rate of taxation and the amount of levee tax collected in the several counties, the amount of lands reclaimed and the amount of money expended.

6. The number of miles of levee constructed, its cost and its present condition and the probable expense of maintaining it, and any and all other matters in relation to said lands and work heretofore mentioned, as well as other facts in relation thereto, and make a full and complete report of the same to this House, in writing, within ten days from the date of the appointment of said committee.

In order to enable the committee to carry out the work and make a speedy report, it is hereby authorized to call upon the county clerk and recorder of the several counties, the officers of the Topographical Survey Commission and the officers of the St. Francis Levee District of Missouri for any and all information at their command relative to said land and matters herein, which said information shall be by such furnished in writing upon the written request of the chairman of said committee. Said committee shall receive no compensation for its services, and the investigation and report of said matters shall be in writing and shall incur no expense to the State. Said committee shall be allowed a clerk, who shall be appointed by the chairman of the committee, who shall receive the same pay as clerks of regular committees of the House, and be paid in like manner and out of such fund.

REPORT.

We, your committee, beg leave to report the matters of our investigation as follows :

We find that shortly after the swamp and overflowed lands in the State of Missouri were donated to the State by an act of the Congress of the United States, September 28, 1850, they were by the General

Assembly of the State of Missouri donated to the several counties, in which they were and are situate, for the purpose of drainage and reclamation.

The number of acres donated to the several counties in Southeast Missouri and situate therein, is as follows :

1. Bollinger.....	35,640
2. Butler	256,920
3. Cape Girardeau.....	35,469
4. Dunklin.....	249,323
5. Mississippi.....	110,187
6. New Madrid.....	294,361
7. Pemiscot.....	499,832
8. Ripley.....	24,657
9. Scott.....	113,385
10. Stoddard.....	361,338
11. Wayne.....	14,420
Total.....	1,995,532

On account of heavy wash-outs on all the roads, greatly delaying the mails, it has been impossible in the short time allowed the committee to obtain much desired information.

Taking up the counties in their order, we find first:

BOLLINGER COUNTY.

Area, 616 square miles. Acres swamp land, 35,640.

As near as we can ascertain, almost if not all of the swamp lands of this county have been disposed of in some way, and we are unable to ascertain what sum has been added to the public school fund from these lands. The swamp lands of this county lay immediately at the foot of the hills, and much of it has been cleared out, ditched and reclaimed. Castor river comes down from the hills of this county and enters these lands on the north, and during the rainy season precipitates a large volume of water upon these lands; as the channel is greatly obstructed it overflows and spreads out over the land in this county and the counties below, finally reaching Little river and making a part of the great Little river overflow. The streams are choked up with drift wood and other debris, but the streams have a good fall, and the lands in this county can be ditched and reclaimed without great expense.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Area, 716 square miles. Acres swamp land, 256,920.

1. Do you think these lands can be fully reclaimed? Ans. Yes, at least 80 per cent, if not more, by a proper system of drainage.

2. Do you favor a system of canals to be cut by dredge boats purchased and put in operation in every county by a tax upon the lands to be reclaimed with such State aid as may be secured from time to time? Ans. Yes, by constructing two short canals and some levee work would be sufficient to reclaim nearly all these lands.

3. How many acres of unreclaimed lands in your county, and what is it assessed at per acre, and what will be the increase in assessment? Ans. There are several thousand acres assessed at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre. If reclaimed it would be worth double the value now, and in many instances more.

4. What per cent of your county is in cultivation? Ans. I would say about 15 per cent; cannot give exact amount.

5. What additional revenue would these lands yield if reclaimed? Ans. One hundred per cent, as I believe they would be worth double the value they are now.

6. Do you favor extending the St. Francis Levee District for the purpose of dredging? Ans. I do by all means; I believe it is the proper system of drainage.

W. A. SPENCE, County Clerk.

Of all this vast domain there are now practically no swamp lands belonging to the county. They have from time to time been given away to railroad and other corporations and individuals under contracts and promises to drain and reclaim them, but said lands have never been drained, and but little attempt has been made in that direction, and they are now fast being denuded of their valuable timber. The title to much of the land is in dispute and a subject of continued litigation in State and Federal Courts. The lands in this county are mostly overflowed by Black and St. Francis rivers, which, by a system of canals and short levees, can be prevented. All of that part of the county south of the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas railroad, now a part of the Iron Mountain system, is subject to overflow except a little high land near Ash Hills, east of Poplar Bluff. Out of seven townships embraced in this section not more than 5 per cent is in cultivation, and a large per cent of the land on the west side of the Iron Mountain railroad below Poplar Bluff and the Ripley county line is in the same condition. The land is very rich and covered with valuable timber, but

it is fast being cut away for various purposes. These lands lay on the south and east side of Butler county and are overflowed on the south by Crane creek and other small streams coming down from the hills, which are filled up with drift and obstructions causing the water to spread out over the land. By cutting out the channels and removing the obstructions the water would quickly pass out and the land would not be overflowed. No report has been received as to the amount added to the public school fund from the sale of swamp lands in this county. We here report a petition signed by about forty citizens of Butler county, as follows:

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., March 5, 1897.

Hon. D. L. Russell, Chairman Committee, and Hon. B. C. Jones, Jefferson City, Mo.:

Gentlemen—In reply to your questions in reference to the reclamation of the swamp lands of our county, we think that at least 80 per cent of the lands can be fully reclaimed with a proper system of drainage. We favor a system of canals to be cut by dredge boats, purchased and put in operation in every county by taxation upon the lands to be reclaimed, with such State aid as we may secure from time to time. We favor by all means extension of the St. Francis Levee District to our county for the purpose of dredging to reclaim the swamp lands. By the adoption of such a system of drainage in this county, we believe that the value of the land would be increased 100 per cent, thereby yielding an increased revenue to the State and county and adding wealth to the county, at the same time it would confer a lasting benefit to the people from a sanitary standpoint in the way of health and in the way of improvement of county roads. We respectfully ask that you advocate and urge the passage of a law that will provide for the drainage of the swamp lands as above indicated.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., March 8, 1897.

Hon. D. L. Russell, Jefferson City, Mo.:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 4th to hand. The resolution seems to have been passed rather late in the session to obtain the desired information, but in some of the counties yet undisposed of, which ought to be held and applied on the drainage done in such counties as they are located, this might be done by requiring the county court to apply the lands or the proceeds from the sale of them to canals or drains. I believe that the best way to drain our swamp lands would be by main canals at the proper places and then afterwards by forming drainage districts for such lands as would need to be drained into the main

canal or water-way. The main canals could be paid for out of the lands remaining in the counties or county unsold, or the proceeds from their sale, and then the balance could be levied against the lands in such district; then if we can procure enough money from the State to survey and locate the main canals it would materially assist us, and in a few years we ought to place the drainage of our part of the State in such condition that it would be sure of being completed. If our county should gain the suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and there appears every reason to believe that we will win the suit, we will have sufficient lands left to make all necessary main canals and then have some left over, if the county court does not fool it away again.

Yours respectfully,

T. D. FERGUSON.

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY.

Area, 540 square miles. Acres swamp land, 35,469.

1. Do you favor a system of canals to be cut by dredge boats purchased and put in operation by a tax on the lands reclaimed with such State appropriations as may be secured from time to time? Ans. No.

2. How many acres of unreclaimed lands in your county, and what is it assessed at per acre, and what will be the probable increase in valuation? Ans. About 10,000 acres of unreclaimed lands in this county. Assessment runs from \$1 to \$2 per acre.

3. What additional revenue would these lands yield if reclaimed? Ans. I think the present revenue on the same might be doubled.

4. Do you favor extending St. Francis Levee District to your county for the purpose of dredging, etc.? Ans. So far as this county is concerned, I do not think it will pay to extend the levee this far north, as there is not enough of this land under water to justify the expense.

WM. P. PAAR, County Clerk.

From this report it appears that about 25,000 acres of these lands in this county have been partially reclaimed. It may be necessary to do some work on what is known as the old rock levee, southwest of the city of Cape Girardeau, to prevent the Mississippi from breaking over at the foot hills and the very beginning of these swamp lands. The east fork of Little river comes down from the hills of this county, and as there is a good fall, it would not require much work in this county to enable the water to flow into the canals should they be cut down the channel of Little river.

DUNKLIN COUNTY.

Area, 500 square miles. Acres swamp land, 249,323.

This county lies immediately west of Pemiscot and New Madrid counties and is bounded by the St. Francis river on the west and Little river on the east. Its soil is very fertile. The southeastern part of the county lies in Little river swamp, and cannot be cultivated until this swamp is drained. Much of the county is badly cut up with sloughs, but can be dredged and leveed very easily on account of the sandy condition of its soil, and with comparatively little expense. Dunklin county has borne her part of the burden of taxation for the construction of the levee in New Madrid and Pemiscot counties along the Mississippi river; although but little of her lands are subject to overflow from the Mississippi river, she being one of the three counties comprising the St. Francis Levee District of Missouri. The most of her swamp lands have long since been disposed of in one way and another and the county has reaped but little benefit from them, and as the clerk of that county has failed to report, we are unable to say what amount has been added to her public school fund from the sale of these lands. They have been the subject of litigation for years, and whether the question of title has been fully settled at this time, we are unable to say. A proper system of canal would reclaim almost every acre of swamp lands in this county, and would be very beneficial to the county.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY.

Area, 430 square miles. Acres swamp land, 110,187.

1. Do you favor a system of canals to be cut by dredge boats purchased and put in operation by a tax on the lands to be reclaimed with such appropriations as may be made by the State from time to time? Ans. Yes, and ninety-nine per cent of the tax-payers of this county.

2. How many acres of unreclaimed swamp lands in your county, and what is it assessed at per acre, and what will be the increase in valuation? Ans. About one hundred thousand acres, assessed at \$1 per acre; increase would be 500 per cent.

3. Do you favor extending the St. Francis Levee District to your county for the purpose of dredging, etc.? Ans. Yes.

E. D. BELL, County Clerk.

From this report it appears that about 10,000 acres of the swamp lands of this county have been reclaimed. The lands reclaimed, however, for the most part lay along the Mississippi river and have been relieved from overflow from the river by a splendid levee about 30 miles in length built along the river at a cost of \$150,000 or more, raised by a tax or a levy on the lands reclaimed. The draws and slashes and low lands overflowed with rain water are still wet and unreclaimed, and cannot be except by a system of dredging or ditching by steam dredge boats, or some other means similar. This county has met with some opposition in building its levee across the Iron Mountain and Cotton Belt railways at Birds' Point by said companies refusing to raise the road-bed to a level with the top of the levee. No report of the amount of money added to the school fund has been secured from this county. The Secretary of the Topographical-Hydrographical Survey Commission resides in this county, but no report has been received from him in answer to the inquiry in the resolution. A copy of which was mailed to him.

NEW MADRID COUNTY.

Area, 620 square miles. Acres swamp land, 294,361.

1. Do you favor a system of canals to be cut by dredge boats purchased and put in operation by a tax on the lands to be reclaimed with such appropriations as may be secured from time to time? Ans. Yes.

2. How many acres of unreclaimed swamp lands in your county, and what is it assessed at per acre, and what will be the increase? Ans. About two hundred thousand acres, average assessment \$1 per acre. From 100 to 200 per cent.

3. What additional revenue would these lands yield if drained? Ans. They yield almost nothing at present; would more than quadruple the tax revenue to the county and State. The value of drainage to the settlers would be ten-fold. There is none of this land that belongs to the county; it has all been sold and given to drainage companies.

L. C. PHILIPS, County Clerk.

In 1895 New Madrid county contracted the main body of her land, something like one hundred and eighty thousand acres, to Charles L. Luce of Toledo, Ohio, in consideration that he cut a canal from the Iron Mountain railroad near the north boundary line of the county, commencing at a point in the center of Little river overflow to the south boundary line. The work progressed slowly for a number of

years ; Luce died and the dredge boat was burned ; sometime ago the work was renewed, and during the last year his heirs have by a large steam dredge cut a canal forty feet wide with an average depth of ten feet, about fifteen miles down Little river, in what appears to be the center of the channel of Little river overflow and about one-third of the way through the county. Two years more of such work will probably complete the canal to the south boundary line of the county, the whole distance being about forty-five miles. This ditch or canal of itself will reclaim thousands of acres of land in this county, and in connection with a general system of canals in the counties above and below, will be of inestimable value to this county. No report of the school fund has been received from the clerk of this county.

We here report a letter from the President of the St. Francis Levee District, who resides in this county :

NEW MADRID, MO., March 7, 1897.

Hon. D. L. Russell, Jefferson City, Mo. :

Dear Sir—In answer to your questions I am pleased to say I am heartily in favor of your drainage plan. I think the dredge boat system is the most practicable, feasible and up-to-date plan for opening up the now clogged water-ways and deepening them as necessary for perfect drainage. It needs only a touch of progress to change from vast sheets of water, comprising hundreds of thousands of acres, to just as many acres of the most fertile lands in the State, from which she would collect a handsome revenue, whereas at present she gets nothing but censure. The State would in a few years receive back every dollar with good interest on the same. Last, but not least, it would benefit the general health of these and neighboring counties, and, comparatively speaking, make them health resorts. Not one-half of truth has been told, but suffice it to say that I am with you in this great enterprise, and anything I can do to advocate the cause in my humble way don't fail to call on me for. The St. Francis Levee District of Missouri, aided by the United States government and this State, has built fifty-seven miles of levee, twelve miles in New Madrid county and extending entirely through Pemiscot county to the Missouri and Arkansas line, a distance of about forty-five miles, making in all about fifty-seven miles to the Arkansas line, where it connects with the levee in the St. Francis Levee District of Arkansas, which extends to a point nearly opposite Memphis, Tenn., making in all about 157 miles of complete levee, protecting from overflow at this time in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 acres of land. The water is now from one

to five feet up this levee, but the levee is in good condition. The farmers are plowing on one side, while the mighty Mississippi has the day on the other.

Yours,

J. J. WILLIAMS,
President St. Francis Levee District of Missouri.

PEMISCOT COUNTY.

Area, 480 square miles. Acres swamp land, 499,832.

This is the southeast corner county of the State and her soil is, perhaps, the richest in the State; almost every acre of it has heretofore been subject to overflow from the Mississippi river, but within the last year there has been completed 57 miles of levee, from a point above overflow in New Madrid county above the city of Point Pleasant, constructed along the bank of the Mississippi river south through this county to the north end of the levee on the boundary line of Missouri and Arkansas. This levee is about 40 feet in width and 3 feet above high water mark and it is thought will withstand the greatest rises of the river and fully protect the county from water from the river, and will enable the county or its citizens to proceed with any work of dredging or ditching which may be proposed and put in operation. The stream known as Little river flows along the west line of this county south to St. Francois river in Arkansas, and if properly dredged or opened out, would furnish a perfect channel and perfect outlet for all overflow water in the county. The county is covered with a heavy growth of timber. Not more than 12 per cent of the lands of the county is under cultivation. This county still owns a number of acres of swamp lands, but the greater part of them have recently been granted to parties or companies proposing to engage in the work of drainage. It will not take a great amount of dredging or ditching or a great number of canals to completely reclaim these lands in this county. No report has been received from the county clerk of this county, as the county seat, Gayoso, is on the outside of the levee and the water is now over the bank and in the court-house yard, making it difficult to get to and from the court-house.

RIPLEY COUNTY.

Area, 640 square miles. Acres swamp lands, 24,657.

1. Do you think these lands can be fully drained and reclaimed?

Ans. What there is in this county.

2. Do you favor a system of canals to be cut by dredge boats purchased and put in operation in every county by a tax upon the land

to be drained with such State appropriations as may be secured from time to time? Ans. Yes; the idea is a good one.

3. How many acres of unreclaimed swamp lands in your county, and what is it assessed at per acre, and what will be the increase of the assessment? Ans. About 20,000 assessed at \$4 per acre; would be assessed at double.

4. What per cent of your county is in cultivation? Ans. About one-fourth.

5. Do you favor extending the St. Francis Levee District to your county? Ans. Yes.

JOHN M. ATKINSON, County Clerk.

The swamp and overflow lands lay in the southeast corner of the county, and are overflowed principally from Little Black river. Almost all of them have been disposed of and a large amount of them are owned or controlled by lumber companies and corporations engaged in the lumber business, stave and heading business. The land lays immediately at the foot hills along Little Black river and are very rich and covered with a fine growth of timber. Much of these lands next to the hills have been cleared out, partially drained and put in cultivation. It will require but little work to cut canals along this river and reclaim these lands, as they have a good fall to the south. The lands could soon be put in cultivation and would be assessed at from five to ten dollars per acre, greatly increasing the revenue of the county.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Area, 434 square miles. Acres swamp land, 113,385.

1. Do you favor a system of canals to be cut by dredge boats purchased and put in operation by a tax on the lands to be reclaimed with such appropriations as may be secured from time to time? Ans. Yes, if the cost of such canals is not too great and does not exceed 25 cents per acre on land reclaimed.

2. How many acres of unreclaimed land in your county, and what is it assessed at per acre, and what will be the increase in assessment? Ans. About fifty or sixty thousand acres, assessed at about \$2 per acre; would be assessed, if reclaimed, at about \$5 or \$6 per acre.

3. What additional revenue would the land yield if reclaimed? Ans. At least two-thirds more.

4. Do you favor extending the St. Francis Levee District to your county for the purpose of drainage? Ans. I am not familiar with St. Francis District; can't say.

JAMES MCPHEETERS, County Clerk.

While Scott county is not so large as other swamp land counties, it is one of the best, and its soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of watermelons, which yields a greater revenue for the labor expended than any other crop grown in this section. In the northeast corner of the county, along the Mississippi, above Commerce several miles, and extending across the county almost to the western boundary line, lays a hilly elevation of several thousand acres, but these hills are not connected with the foot hills of the Ozarks, but are separated from them by a strip of low land, beginning at the foot of the hills below the city of Cape Girardeau and extending across to these hills, a distance of about three miles. This strip of low land extends completely around these hills on the north and enters Little river in Cape Girardeau county near the town of Delta on the Iron Mountain and Cape Girardeau railroads. This is the first place on the Missouri side below St. Louis where the Mississippi overflows its banks and spreads out over the country. The water from the river flows out through this strip of low land, enters Little river and adds a large volume of water to this already overflowed stream, and which finally empties its water into the St. Francis river far down in the State of Arkansas, and again reaching the Mississippi river at a point near Helena, Ark. A great amount of the swamp lands of this county have been sold or given away to railroad companies and individuals and but little now remains in the county. No report has been made as to the amount of school fund added to the county. There has been some little levee built near Cape Girardeau on this low strip of land, but it is insufficient and of but little value in times of high water.

The engineer who made the topographical and hydrographical survey of these lands says that this gap is only about three miles wide and the closing of it by good and sufficient levee would be of the greatest value. By closing this gap and starting the canals here and conducting them down Little river there is no doubt of the reclamation of every acre of these lands. The southern portion of this county is comparatively dry, and there is but little overflow from the Mississippi river below Commerce until the lower end of the county is reached, where levees are being constructed in Mississippi county. From the report of the county clerk it seems that a large number of acres of the swamp lands of this county has been reclaimed.

SIKESTON, Mo., March 9, 1893.

Hon. D. L. Russell, Jefferson City, Mo.:

Dear Sir—The system of canals as above named I am inclined to think a good thing. Yes, I favor extending the St. Francis Levee District to our county.

Yours,

A. J. MATTHEWS.

STODDARD COUNTY.

Area, 840 square miles. Acres swamp land, 361,335.

No report has been received from the county clerk of this county. This is probably the worst overflowed county in the district since the construction of the levee in Pemiscot county, and next to Pemiscot county has more swamp lands than any other county. It is overflowed on the west by St. Francis river, while Castor river flows almost through the center of the county from the northwest to the southeast, and Little river forms its eastern boundary line almost all of the way, while a number of small streams and branches flow down out of the hills onto these lands. This is a very large county and there is, however, much high land in the county, a number of hills and ridges, some reaching almost to the south boundary line of the county. These elevations give a good fall to the water and it is only necessary to clean out the streams and cut a system of canals to let the water out in order to reclaim fully 80 per cent of the lands of this county. The lands have most all passed from the county and have been fooled away in grants to railroads and other companies on a pretext to drain, but little work of this kind has been done. The lands of this county are the subject of constant litigation in all the courts, and have been for years. This magnificent body of land would yield a great amount of revenue to the county and State if properly drained, and the assessed valuation of the lands would be increased ten-fold. The soil is loose and there is nothing in the way of canal dredging in this county.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Area, 800 square miles. Acres swamp land, 14,420.

1. Do you think these lands can be fully drained and reclaimed?

Ans. From what I know of these lands, I think a great deal of it can be.

2. Do you favor a system of canals to be cut by dredge boats purchased and put in operation in every county by a tax on the lands to be reclaimed with such State aid as may be secured from time to time? Ans. I think it would be a good system of operation.

3. How many acres of unreclaimed swamp lands in your county, and what are they assessed at per acre, and what will be the increase in assessment? Ans. About 10,000, assessed about \$1.50 per acre; would double, be doubled or tribbled, or even more.

4. What amount of additional revenue would these lands yield to your county and the State should they be reclaimed? Ans. Probably \$800 or \$1,000 annually.

6. Do you favor extending the St. Francis Levee District to your county. Ans. I think it would be beneficial.

A. T. SMITH, County Clerk.

This county has but few swamp lands. The most of it is known as Mingo swamp. These lands were given to a railroad enterprise a few years ago, but suit was instituted, and on a hearing in the Supreme Court the most of them were recovered. Some of these lands still belong to the county. Could the water pass out in the streams below in Butler and Stoddard counties, these lands would hardly be considered swamp lands. They have a splendid fall, and if canals are cut in the lower counties it will require but little ditching to reclaim all of them, and a handsome revenue would be added to this county.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HYDROGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

The survey made by the Topographical and Hydrographical Commission shows that there is an average fall of from one and a half to two feet per mile of the swamp and overflowed lands of all of the counties east of the St. Francis river from the foot hills to the boundary line between the Missouri and Arkansas. On this boundary line the level of the various points carefully taken, basing all elevations on the meantide water of the Gulf at Boloxi, Miss., established by the United States River Survey, shows the surface elevation of the ground to be 263 feet at the greatest elevation and 225 feet at the greatest depression. The survey of the township line six miles north shows the greatest elevation to be 266 feet and the greatest depression to be 233 feet, with a gradual slope from the Mississippi river of one and one-half feet to the mile to the bed of the St. Francis basin. The survey of the township line six miles to the north of this line shows an elevation of 271 feet, and the point of the greatest depression 239 feet, showing the same fall of from one and a half to two feet per mile, and the same slope to the bed of the basin. The survey of the section line six miles to the north of this shows an elevation of 275 feet, and a depression of 250 feet, showing the same general fall, and the same slope to the bed of the basin. The survey of the township line six miles to the north of this shows an elevation of 281 feet and a depression of 256 feet, or about the same general fall and slope to the bed of the basin. The next township line to the north has an elevation of 283 feet and a depression of 262 feet; this gen-

eral average elevation and depression is found on every township line until the foot hills in the several counties are reached, with a general slope from the Mississippi river west to the bed of the St. Francis basin, and from the hills of Butler, Ripley and Stoddard counties on the west, east to the bed of the basin, the distance across the basin being from 50 to 80 miles. The elevation of Black river on the south line of Butler county at Chalk Bluff has an elevation of 275 feet, or five feet greater than that of the St. Francis river about five miles east, while the elevation of Cane creek on this line about five miles to the west has an elevation of 282 feet. The report of the engineer says in order to reclaim the lands it is necessary to remove all obstructions from the channels, and make new channels where it can be done and shorten the distance over which the water will flow, and increase the velocity of the same. The fall is sufficient to carry off the water if the channels are properly cleaned and straightened, and new channels made where necessary. The most of the overflow in Butler county, is from Black and St. Francis rivers, and these rivers should be leveed where it can be done.

REVIEW OF MOTION TO RESOLUTION.

Section 1. On account of delayed mails, want of time and the amount of work required, it has been impossible for the several county clerks to report fully the number of swamp land patents granted in each county and the number of acres included in these patents.

To section 2. The same is true as to the requirements of this section, but a partial report has been made under each county.

To section 3. Reported under counties.

To section 4. Reported below.

To section 5. No report has been received from the Secretary of the St. Francis Levee District, doubtlessly delayed by high water.

To section 6. Reported below.

LEVEE WORK.

There has been about 30 miles of levee constructed in Mississippi county along the bank of the river opposite Cairo, Ill., at a cost of about \$150,000, all paid by the tax-payers of the district by a tax levied upon the lands reclaimed. Although this levee is new it is standing the present high water and is in a good condition. This levee crosses the Iron Mountain and Cotton Belt R. R. at Bird's Point, on the Mississippi river, and some opposition has been encountered on the part of these roads in refusing to raise their tracks to the level of the top of the levee and through this gap the water is now flooding the land

in the northeastern part of this county, and we recommend the passage of an act requiring all railroad companies, where their tracks cross any such levee, to raise the track to the level of the top of the levee and to provide the necessary penalty for the failure so to do. We find that there has been constructed under the management of the St. Francis Levee District of Missouri 57 miles of levee through New Madrid and Pemiscot counties, from a point on the highlands in New Madrid county above overflow to the south boundary line of the State, where it is joined to the north end of the levee in the State of Arkansas, which extends down the west bank of the river to a point nearly opposite Memphis, Tenn., at a cost of about \$260,000, of which the U. S. donated \$95,000, the State \$20,000 and the tax-payers have paid the balance. This levee, including that in Mississippi county, is in good condition and is nowhere yielding to the great flood now pouring down to this section from the Ohio river and upper Mississippi, and it is a glorious monument to the energy and honest patriotism of the humble tax-payers of these heretofore overflowed districts, and a gracious compliment to the State of Missouri and this nation for such aid as had been extended. Your committee would most respectfully report that it is the opinion of the committee that the best plan for the complete drainage and reclamation of the swamp and overflowed lands of these counties is to properly close up all gaps in the levee system along the Mississippi river where the river water can in any way reach Little river basin, then to construct and put into operation heavy dredge or ditching boats in Little river, Castor river, St. Francis river and Black river basins, and cut out the channels of these rivers, thus forming a system of canals or ditches into which smaller canals or ditches can be cut from either side, thereby opening up a complete system of canals through which the water can quickly pass out down the great St. Francis basin, and which your committee believes will fully drain eighty per cent of these lands, now comprising 1,995,532 acres of the richest lands in the world. This vast domain, an empire within itself, has been by the various county courts of the eleven counties in this district unsuspectingly, unthoughtedly and unintentionally fooled away at a time when the great West was practically untrodden and untouched, and these lands were thought to be worthless, under fair and seductive promises to build railroads, drain and reclaim them. At that time the numerous mechanical appliances for ditching and draining wet lands was uninvented and unknown, and the county courts did the best they could as they thought. That they were imposed upon in many cases by shrewd and subtle land jobbers and manipulators there is no doubt. It has been

nearly half a century since these lands were donated to the State of Missouri by the National Government, and half as long since the most of the lands passed into the hands of individuals, and yet they are unreclaimed, and we believe it but just and right, no matter who may now be the owners of the lands, to still make these lands bear the burden, for the most part, of their own reclamation, and thus carry out in the end the original intention and provisions of the grant, and this can be done by extending the provisions of the act establishing the St. Francis Levee District of Missouri to the eleven counties named, with such amendments and provisions as may be found necessary, and under its operation the assessment and levy of a tax upon every acre of such land to be reclaimed sufficient to provide a fund to put in operation and carry out the great system of canals herein suggested. No citizen, company or corporation, in our opinion, has a right to hold these vast bodies of land without submitting them to taxation for their drainage and reclamation in the face of the terms of the grant by which the State received them, and no patriotic citizen will enter a protest. No individual, company or corporation can or will drain or undertake the drainage of this vast body of land, and the State of Missouri should take such steps as can and will result in changing these vast swamps to rich and smiling farms which will yield to her a revenue increased a thousand fold. Year after year these lands have been the subject of litigation and jobs, while the question of their drainage has been a pack horse for ephemeral aspirants to public notice and office, and nothing can or will be accomplished until some general plan for all of these counties shall be determined upon.

Your committee most respectfully recommend that the Attorney-General be made ex-officio attorney for the St. Francis Levee District of Missouri. Your committee most respectfully suggests that a committee, composed of each member of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly from the eleven counties named, be appointed by the Speaker to fully ascertain the number and cost of cutting a system of canals sufficient to drain and reclaim these lands, the number and cost of the dredges necessary, the amount of land that can be taxed for the purpose and the amount of tax probably necessary, and all facts necessary and incident to the plan herein suggested, and report the same to the next General Assembly of the State of the Missouri, with such bill as they may think sufficient, best and proper, or that may be adopted by a convention called by the chairman of said committee to consider the question of such drainage. The chairman of the committee shall have power to appoint a clerk and one assistant clerk to keep the minutes

of said committee and collect information for the same that may be desired. Said committee shall receive no compensation for its labors and be paid no expense account whatever except such expense as may be allowed the clerks of the committee by the next General Assembly at the time said report is made, not to exceed \$300.

D. L. RUSSELL, Chairman Com.

REPORT

OF

Commissioners on Uniform Legislation

TO THE

39TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.



JEFFERSON CITY:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

Read and 300 copies ordered printed, January 12, 1897.

C. Roach, Secretary.

REPORT.

To the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

Some years ago, in response to an invitation from the State of New York, a number of states appointed commissioners for the promotion of uniform legislation on certain subjects throughout the United States. In 1895 the State of Missouri joined in this movement by authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to represent this State, whose duty it should be to examine the subjects of "marriage and divorce, insolvency, the form of notarial certificates, descent and distribution of property, acknowledgment of deeds, execution and probate of wills, negotiable paper and other subjects," to ascertain the best means to effect an assimilation and uniformity in the laws of the States, and to unite with other States of the Union in sending representatives to conferences or conventions to draft uniform laws to be submitted for approval and adoption to the several States. (See act of March 11th, 1895, page 216). Since the passage of that law, and the appointment of the undersigned as commissioners, two National Conferences have been held, one at the city of Detroit in August, 1895, and one at Saratoga Springs in August, 1896, at both of which this State was represented.

We herewith submit the report of the last National Conference, which includes the various bills recommended for adoption up to this time, the titles of which are as follows:

An act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other States for the acknowledgment and execution of written instruments.

An act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other States relating to the sealing of deeds and other written instruments.

Resolutions concerning the subject of marriage and divorce.

An act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other States relative to the execution of wills.

An act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other States relatives to the probate of foreign wills.

An act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other states relative to days of grace and presentment of bills and notes.

An act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other States for a uniform standard of weights and measures.

A general act relating to negotiable instruments (being an act to establish a law uniform with the laws of other States on that subject).

In several States most of the bills recommended by the Conference have already been enacted into law. In other States such enactments have been unnecessary as the law recommended by the Conference of Commissioners is substantially identical with the law already existing.

We desire especially at this time to call attention to the act last above mentioned, that on the subject of negotiable paper, the annoyance and difficulties arising out of our complex system of varying State laws are more seriously felt in commercial transactions than anywhere else, and there is probably no subject better adapted to uniform legislation throughout the United States than the law governing negotiable paper. It is desirable that the law on this subject should be certain and uniform throughout all the States, so that business men may act intelligently and that the administration of justice may be relieved of the constant complications which arise out of interstate business transactions.

The negotiable paper law herewith submitted was prepared by experts after an exhaustive examination of the laws of the different States; it was carefully revised by a committee and finally it was discussed and amended at the general meeting of the commissioners held in August last. In its general plan it follows the British bill of exchange of 1882, which has worked so successfully in Great Britain and which has since been adopted in Australia and Canada. The bill herewith submitted is an adaptation of that law to American conditions and business methods. The undersigned commissioners for Missouri recommend its adoption by this State, and express the belief that its general adoption throughout the United States will relieve business men as well as the bench and bar from such unnecessary trouble and annoyance growing out of the present diversity of laws on that subject.

The commissioners from the different States have various other subjects of importance under consideration not yet fully matured, and as the whole tendency of this movement is one for the simplification of law and the administration of justice, we recommend that the act of March 11th, 1895 (which expires in June, 1897), be continued for a period of, say, four years longer, so that Missouri may be represented at the future National Conferences. It will be observed from the report of the last Conference that twenty-nine States and one Territory

have appointed commissioners, and we find that much interest is taken in the work by other states. So far as we know, no compensation is paid to the commissioners by any of the States, but some States have made small appropriations to defray the cost of printing, clerical aid and other incidental expenses. If the act of March 11th, 1895, should be extended, we suggest that a small appropriation be made for the purposes last named.

F. M. BLACK,

G. A. FINKELNBURG,

D. P. STRATTON,

Commissioners for the State of Missouri.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI

TO THE

39TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



JEFFERSON CITY, MO.:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

Mr. Pope offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That in compliance with sections 8591 and 8613 of the Revised Statutes of 1889, three thousand copies of the biennial report of the State Treasurer be printed, of which five hundred (500) shall be for the use of the Senate, one thousand (1,000) for the use of the House, two hundred (200) for the use of the Treasurer's office, and the remainder to be used in the appendix of the Journal. Two hundred of said reports to be bound in cloth.

R. P. THOMPSON, Assistant Chief Clerk.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 1, 1897.

To the Hon. the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the provisions of the law (prescribing the duties of the State Treasurer) I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the transactions of the treasury for the two years (just) past, ending December 31st, 1896, and its present condition.

All receipts and disbursements are shown, and balances of cash on hand in the different funds constituted by law.

Referring to the various tables accompanying this report for a full and itemized presentation of my administration and management of the public funds, I am, Very respectfully,

LON V. STEPHENS,
State Treasurer of Missouri.

Condensed Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements for the years of 1895 and 1896.

Balance in the treasury January 1, 1895.....		\$719,725 43
To actual receipts from all sources during the year 1895	\$3,805,977 49	
Transfers into different funds during the year 1895.....	1,323,069 71	
Receipts during the year, including transfers		5,129,047 20
Total		\$5,848,772 63
By warrants paid in 1895.....	4,191,688 77	
Transfers from different funds during the year 1895	1,323,069 71	
Disbursements during the year, including transfers		5,514,758 48
Balance in the treasury January 1, 1896.....		\$334,014 15
Total receipts from all sources during the year 1896	3,555,029 00	
Transfers into different funds during the year 1896.....	1,601,776 55	
Receipts during the year 1896, including transfers.....		5,156,805 55
Total		\$5,490 819 70
By warrants paid in the year 1896	3,311,580 10	
Transfers from different funds during the year 1896	1,601,776 55	
Total		4,913,356 65
Balance in the treasury at the close of business Dec. 31, '96.....		\$577,463 05

The balance of \$577,463.05 on hand at the close of business December 31, 1896, belonged to the various funds as follows :

State Revenue fund	\$122,517 10
State Sinking fund	106,997 49
State School fund.....	1,538 77
State Seminary fund.....	1,298 91
State School moneys.....	186,109 20
State Seminary moneys.....	34,565 10
Bank Inspection fund.....	321 47
Insurance Department fund.....	41,723 48
Executors' and administrators' fund	36,661 80
Earnings Missouri Penitentiary	1,722 92
Road and Canal fund.....	3,274 71
Colored Institute fund.....	24 92
County Foreign Insurance Tax fund.....	919 12
Lunatic Asylum No. 1 fund	8,607 32
Lunatic Asylum No. 2 fund	12,473 29
Lunatic Asylum No. 3 fund.....	6,556 05
School for Deaf and Dumb.....	183 85
Reform School for Boys.....	5,518 33
Industrial Home for Girls	6 46
Proceeds of sales in partition.....	4,606 90
B. & L. Supervision fund	1,835 86
Total	\$577,463 05

The above balance of \$577,463.05 held and deposited as follows :

In Treasurer's vault.....	\$12,991 60
Franklin Bank, St. Louis.....	215,158 08
Kansas City State Bank, Kansas City.....	105,066 78
Union National Bank, Kansas City	104,659 67
First National Bank, Jefferson City	36,219 62
Exchange Bank, Jefferson City	36,217 21
Central National Bank, Boonville	38,610 81
Callaway County Savings Bank, Fulton	28,539 28
Total.....	\$577,463 05

I hold as security for State funds deposited in the above named banks, United States, State of Missouri, city of St. Louis and county bonds of the par value as listed, to wit :

Franklin Bank.....	\$399,000 00
Kansas City State Bank.....	105,000 00
Union National Bank.....	105,000 00
First National Bank	83,000 00
Exchange Bank	84,000 00
Central National Bank.....	99,100 00
Callaway County Savings Bank	32,000 00

And in addition to the above security, each bank has executed and on file with the State Treasurer a bond with personal security :

Franklin Bank.....	\$150,000 00
Kansas City State Bank	125,000 00
Union National Bank	100,000 00
First National Bank	25,000 00
Exchange Bank	25,000 00
Central National Bank	25,000 00
Callaway County Savings Bank	25,000 00

RECEIPTS DURING THE TWO FISCAL YEARS

1895 AND 1896.

	1895.	1896.
Receipts into Revenue Fund—		
From current and delinquent tax-books	\$2,249,029 27	\$1,656,935 47
Tax on organization of new corporations.....	57,820 00	76,510 00
Tax on foreign insurance companies.....	107,788 97	109,293 55
Tax on express companies	7,920 32	7,681 15
Tax on private cars		8,958 00
Fees of Secretary of State (notary commissions)	7,065 00	5,270 00
Fees of Secretary of State (miscellaneous)	4,336 30	5,610 15
Fees of State Auditor (registering bonds).....	1,204 50	605 25
Sale of statutes and laws.....	1,120 65	1,087 02
Interest on State deposits	9,875 74	11,966 10
Jno. R. Green, Clerk of Supreme Court, surplus fees	126 37	24 57
L. F. McCoy, Clerk of K. C. Court of Appeals, surplus fees ...	207 80	451 30
W. J. Stone, error in account refunded	4 00	
C. R. Keyes, " "	1 00	
I. A. Bruce, criminal costs refunded	1 00	
B. F. Creed, " "	1 20	
S. C. Noland, " "	10 00	
H. M. Smith, " "	5 30	
J. R. Lowell, " "	3 00	
H. B. Watts, " "	3 00	
Jas. H. Thompson, " "	22 80	
J. H. Walton, " "	86 60	
J. M. Pldcock, " "	149 70	
C. W. White, " "	150 00	
W. H. Lusk, " "	1 00	
F. M. Best, return of per diem for Sundays as member of Leg. ..	31 00	
J. B. Hancock, " " " "	31 00	
B. F. Tarter, " " " "	31 00	
R. H. Landrum, " " " "	31 00	
Jno D. Young, " " " "	31 00	
W. J. Stone, returned from appropriation Barton picture	15 90	
A. P. Miller, criminal costs refunded		1 00
F. B. Fulkerson, " "		42 05
Contingent expenses General Assembly refunded		18 00
	\$2,447,104 42	\$1,884,453 61
Receipts into Interest Fund—		
From current and delinquent tax-books	745,889 83	971,999 29
Receipts into State Sinking Fund—		
Transferred from Interest fund,		
In March, 1895.....	\$146,461 52	
In June, 1895	89,000 00	
In December, 1895.....	55,000 00	
Seminary fund in June, 1896.....	6,000 00	
Interest fund in June, 1896.....	337,000 00	
Interest fund in December, 1896	204,132 79	
Seminary Fund—		
J. G. Babb, Secretary of Board of Curators, sale of agricultural land	5,000 00	
St. Charles Car Co., filing and recording contract.....	31 00	
Dickson & Smith, railroad contract	106 00	
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis R. R. Co., eight leases.....	304 09	
L. M. Bullet, filing and recording contract	138 00	
Madison Car Co., filing and recording contract.....	77 60	
Lon V. Stephens, Treasurer, one-fourth collection of fees for endowment scholarships.....	234 44	
Lon V. Stephens, Treasurer, one-fourth collection of fees for endowment scholarships.....	269 85	
Joseph Brown, Auditor St. Louis, endowment tax	78 00	
Lon V. Stephens, Treasurer, one-fourth collection of fees for endowment scholarships.....	341 25	
J. P. Henkins, Caldwell county endowment tax	9 80	

RECEIPTS FOR 1895 AND 1896—Continued.

	1895.	1896.
Seminary Fund—		
Missouri Car & Foundry Co., filing and recording 2 liens.....	\$96 75	
Lon V. Stephens, Treasurer, one-fourth collection of fees for endowment tax.....	551 44	
Missouri Car & Foundry Co., filing contract.....	37 75	
Central Car Trust Co., filing and recording contract.....	50 65	
J. L. Whetstone, filing and recording contract.....		\$25 00
J. P. Henkins, Treasurer, Caldwell county endowment tax.....		4 90
St. Charles Car Co., filing and recording contract.....		34 00
Lon V. Stephens, Treasurer, one-fourth collections of fees for endowment scholarships.....		546 06
Madison Car Co., filing and recording contract.....		39 45
Lon V. Stephens, Treasurer, one-fourth collections of fees for endowment scholarships.....		416 68
Louis Meyer, Sr., Treasurer Gasconade county, endowment tax.....		6 25
C. W. Benson & Co., filing and recording contract.....		46 30
L. M. Baldridge, Treasurer, peddler's license.....		5 00
J. Y. Lockwood, filing and recording contract.....		41 00
Lon V. Stephens, Treasurer, one-fourth collection fees for endowment scholarships.....		713 66
	\$7,325 53	\$1,878 30
Receipts into State School Money—		
M. G. Netherton, Treasurer Davless county, error in enumera- tion refunded.....	366 91	
W. H. Thompson, Treasurer Barton county, error in enu- meration refunded.....	9 20	
B. F. Cozine, County Clerk Reynolds county, error in enu- meration refunded.....		9 61
H. C. Lanlus, Treasurer Grundy county, error in enumera- tion.....		9 60
Transferred to this fund July 2, 1895, one-third of the receipts into Revenue fund for the year ending June 30, 1895.....	\$685,174 38	
Transferred to this fund Dec. 31, 1895, from Interest fund, interest on school certificates.....	186,090 00	
Transferred to this fund July 1, 1896, one-third of the receipts into Revenue fund for the year ending June 30, 1896.....	738,872 74	
Transferred to this fund Dec. 31, 1896, from In- terest fund, interest on school certificates....	186,090 00	
Received into State Seminary Money—		
Transferred to this fund from Interest fund in June, 1895.....	\$26,923 95	
Transferred to this fund from Interest fund in September, 1895.....	578 76	
Transferred to this fund from Interest fund, De- cember, 1895.....	34,243 95	
Transferred to this fund from Interest fund in June, 1896.....	26,923 95	
Transferred to this fund from Interest fund, De- cember, 1896.....	34,243 95	
	\$122,914 56	
Received from Insurance Department fund—		
From Jas. R. Waddill, Superintendent.....	\$28,936 69	\$28,636 60
Received into Co. Foreign Insurance Tax fund.....	107,608 84	109,292 78
Received into Bank Inspection fund—		
Fees for examining banks.....	3,635 00	6,156 00
Received into Building and Loan Supervision fund—		
Fees for examining building and loan associations.....	3,026 89	5,457 28
Received into Executors' and Administrators' fund—		
(See list of estates in this report).....	3,918 36	3,893 38
Received into Earnings Missouri Penitentiary—		
From J. L. Pace, Warden.....	173,767 30	204,193 88
Received into Road and Canal fund—		
From United States Government under acts of March 1, 1820 and February 28, 1859.....	401 24	464 17
Received into Colored Institute fund—		
From county Treasurers' proceeds of colored institutes.....	998 79	986 54

RECEIPTS FOR 1895 AND 1896—Continued.

	1895.	1896.
Received into Asylum No. 1 fund—		
From E. W. Dunavant, Treasurer	\$86,633 98	\$92,474 64
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1895.....	3,967 62	
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1896.....	8,624 67	
Received into Asylum No. 2 fund—		
From C. H. Wallace, Treasurer	97,460 18	110,665 29
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1895	9,551 79	
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1896.....		
Received into Asylum No. 3 fund—		
Joseph Harper, Treasurer	70,734 14	83,223 58
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1895.....	9,978 49	
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1896	4,367 01	
Received into School for Deaf and Dumb fund—		
From E. V. Hunter, Treasurer.....	6,722 65	5,923 51
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1895.....	41,979 44	
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1896.....	37,393 21	
Received into School for Blind fund—		
Frank R. O'Neill, Treasurer	232 70	462 85
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1895.....	15,982 18	
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1896.....	17,514 46	
Received into Reform School for Boys fund—		
E. B. Russell, Treasurer.....	16,172 98	38,400 66
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1895.....	9,762 18	
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1896.....	1,289 33	
Received into Industrial Home for Girls fund—		
From W. H. Sipple, Treasurer.....	4,741 50	6,547 44
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1895.....	3,375 45	
Transfer from Revenue fund in 1896.....	2,324 44	
Received into proceeds of sales in partition.....	340 41	
	\$3,805 977 49	\$3,555,029 00

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

	1895.	1896.
From Revenue Fund—		
Pay of Thirty-eighth General Assembly	\$80,114 00	
Pay of Thirty-eighth General Assembly, extra session	41,630 00	
Contingent expenses Thirty-eighth General Assembly	74,012 90	
Contingent expenses Thirty-eighth General Assembly, extra session	18,297 62	
Civil officers	232,884 65	\$237,481 51
Assessing and collecting the revenue	171,746 60	134,893 30
Costs in criminal cases	455,851 50	94,648 50
Apprehension of criminals	6,513 67	5,902 07
Pay of wolf scalps	92 50	
Contingent expenses of Governor	1,021 65	946 14
Contingent expenses of Supreme Court	4,506 36	3,215 49
Contingent expenses of St. Louis Court of Appeals	5,380 51	3,586 20
Contingent expenses of Kansas City Court of Appeals	2,083 87	1,266 28
Contingent expenses of State Auditor	1,570 74	2,048 17
Contingent expenses of State Treasurer	1,231 40	1,339 48
Contingent expenses of Secretary of State	4,915 43	3,081 83
Contingent expenses of Attorney-General	836 25	783 33
Contingent expenses of Superintendent of Public Schools ..	2,104 70	1,761 48
Contingent expenses of Railroad Commissioners	715 38	766 51
Contingent expenses of Adjutant-general	770 21	540 29
General contingent fund	7,020 18	8,061 52
Kansas City Court of Appeals, salaries	1,883 00	1,452 00
Kansas City Court of Appeals, rent	1,600 00	2,000 00
Current expenses of Governor's mansion	2,402 93	3,643 04
Improvement grounds of Governor's mansion	163 35	37 50
Repairing and refurbishing Governor's mansion	98 67	
Repairs of State Capitol	710 69	1,289 31
Repairs of State Armory		58 20
Improvement Capitol grounds	805 55	694 45
Repairs of Supreme Court building	4,638 85	379 50
Paper for State printing	3,659 35	7,953 63
Stationery for State department	1,878 33	2,990 48
Printing reports and documents	11,308 92	2,763 74
Printing for Executive department	8,771 82	5,953 00
Printing Laws and Journals	6,968 46	
Publishing decisions of Supreme Court	11,106 78	7,613 27
Publishing decisions of Court of Appeals	7,706 25	4,443 15
Bureau Geology and Mines	10,645 90	10,864 72
Bureau Labor Statistics, expenses	9,125 23	8,828 88
Bureau Labor Statistics, printing	913 33	3,034 93
Board of Health, support	4,679 87	1,346 85
Fish Commission, support	6,825 64	6,999 96
Fish Commission, salary of secretary	500 00	500 00
State Horticultural Society, expenses	2,534 06	2,292 93
Board of Agriculture, salaries	1,708 20	1,699 95
Board of Agriculture, printing		3,683 74
Board of Agriculture, distributing reports	150 00	850 00
Board of Agriculture, publishing reports	550 00	950 00
Board of Agriculture, holding institutes	2,000 00	4,000 00
Board of Agriculture, members expenses	504 46	695 54
Board of Agriculture, office expenses	361 92	638 08
Board of Agriculture, weather service	393 85	606 15
Board of Agriculture, imitation butter	1,325 00	2,675 00
Pay of veterinary service	6,038 13	7,103 00
Diseased animals slaughtered	1,697 50	528 00
Investigating overcharges	1,459 20	1,091 25
State Library, use of	3,021 24	1,133 78
State Mine Inspector, expenses	2,368 95	2,548 10
State Mine Inspector, printing	100 38	1,080 39
State University, main building	56,160 70	
State University, armory, etc.	5,250 68	1,882 58
State University, maintenance	44,092 76	2,707 24
State University, summer school	2,200 41	1,737 84
State University, grading, etc.	4,965 44	34 56
State University, boilers	2,500 00	
State University, physical professor	520 83	1,679 17
State University, athletic grounds	1,300 00	
State University, purchase of Ficklin property	3,500 00	
State University, equipment	19,491 01	4,008 99
State University, laboratories	8,999 40	5,420 18
State University, club-house	4,000 00	
School of Mines, support	9,000 00	7,281 97

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895 AND 1896—Continued.

	1895.	1896.
From Revenue Fund—		
School of Mines, repairs.....	\$712 94	\$1,787 06
School of Mines, improvement, etc.....	2,800 67	674 68
State University, general library.....	3,034 74	2,770 36
State University, special library.....	1,953 10	1,609 56
State University, law library.....	4,515 05	389 50
State University, contingent expenses.....	1,895 05	603 95
Normal School First district, support.....	13,530 00	11,470 00
Normal School First district, repairs.....	380 94	619 06
Normal School First district, sidewalks.....	1,250 00	
Normal School First district, improvements.....	2,650 42	348 00
Normal School Second district, support.....	13,750 00	13,750 00
Normal School Second district, sidewalk.....	1,000 00	
Normal School Second district, addition.....	27,380 72	2,619 28
Normal School Second district, repairs.....	2,500 00	
Normal School Second district, library.....		1,500 00
Normal School, Third district, support.....	11,300 00	10,700 00
Normal School, Third district, repairs.....	5,000 00	
Lincoln Institute, support.....	7,202 10	10,789 96
Lincoln Institute, industrial home.....	2,381 36	3,618 64
Lincoln Institute, main building.....	14,853 75	25,145 90
Lincoln Institute, industrial farm.....		562 35
St. Louis Insane Asylum.....	18,333 36	20,000 00
National Guard, support.....	10,723 13	11,969 72
State Cadets, support.....	704 85	2,726 10
Missouri Penitentiary, salaries and repairs.....	47,801 94	32,194 06
Missouri Penitentiary, cell building.....	15,890 49	48,174 03
Missouri Penitentiary, library.....	162 98	715 76
Industrial Home for girls, salaries.....	3,358 17	4,602 25
Industrial Home for Girls, repairs.....	629 72	170 05
Industrial Home for Girls, cottage, etc.....	20,512 16	9,487 84
Lunatic Asylum No. 1, salaries.....	8,249 65	8,895 80
Lunatic Asylum No. 1, repairs.....	13,453 63	1,467 75
Lunatic Asylum No. 1, laundry, etc.....	1,415 73	581 27
Lunatic Asylum No. 2, salaries.....	8,937 39	9,749 88
Lunatic Asylum No. 2, repairs.....	1,234 79	3,716 39
Lunatic Asylum No. 2, purchase of lands.....	20,500 00	500 00
Lunatic Asylum No. 2, greenhouse.....		979 28
Lunatic Asylum No. 2, fire-proofing.....	932 32	64 50
Lunatic Asylum No. 2, painting.....	781 85	1,218 15
Lunatic Asylum No. 2, store-room.....	3,294 56	699 13
Lunatic Asylum No. 3, salaries.....	7,524 94	7,837 50
Lunatic Asylum No. 3, repairs.....	3,227 01	3,772 99
School for Deaf and Dumb, salaries.....	13,461 43	16,026 54
School for Deaf and Dumb, repairs.....	3,998 59	
School for Deaf and Dumb, insurance.....	1,460 00	
School for Blind, salaries.....	11,820 46	11,856 12
Reform School for Boys, salaries.....	11,060 24	12,907 38
Reform School for Boys, repairs.....	14,886 76	4,914 24
Horticultural Society, printing.....	1,110 29	1,061 21
Bond and coupon scrap-book.....		300 00
Costs and council fees State vs. St. Louis & San F. R. R. Co.....	2,026 25	
Fire protection on State Capitol.....	1,426 00	
Boundary Commission.....	83 25	2,111 40
Chickamauga Commission.....	4,999 01	
Publishing Constitutional Amendments.....	3,676 50	
Pay of pensioners.....	100 00	100 00
St. Louis Court of Appeals, use of books.....	250 00	
Kansas City Court of Appeals, use of books.....	125 00	
Salary of Mine Inspector La Grave for 1893 and 1894.....	3,947 90	
Furnishing State library.....	79 00	
Pay of Adiel Sherwood.....	500 00	
Pay of R. M. Campbell.....	25 00	
School for Blind, special tax bill.....	2,304 09	
Payment of Rolla school district.....	5,002 40	
Relief of Wm. Newberry.....	107 69	
Relief of Mrs. Clara Deering.....	80 00	
St. Francois levee, completion of.....	15,792 91	4,207 04
Benton and Blair statues.....	337 06	
Expense of sale for School for Blind.....		11,662 94
Circuit judges, expenses.....	2,782 39	5,531 06
Totals.....	\$1,801,383 49	\$958,635 83

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1895 AND 1896—Continued.

	1895.	1896.
Transfers from Revenue Fund—		
To Asylum No. 1 fund in 1895	\$3,967 62	
To Asylum No. 1 fund in 1896	8,624 67	
To Asylum No. 2 fund in 1895	9,551 79	
To Asylum No. 2 fund in 1896		
To Asylum No. 3 fund in 1895	9,978 49	
To Asylum No. 3 fund in 1896	4,367 01	
To Reform School for Boys fund in 1895	9,762 18	
To Reform School for Boys fund in 1896	1,289 33	
To Industrial Home for Girls fund in 1895.	3,375 45	
To Industrial Home for Girls fund in 1896	2,324 44	
To School for Deaf and Dumb fund in 1895	41,979 44	
To School for Deaf and Dumb fund in 1896	37,393 21	
To School for Blind fund in 1895	15,982 18	
To School for Blind fund in 1896	17,514 46	
From Interest fund—		
Warrants paid	\$205,370 25	\$188,780 00
State Sinking fund—		
Warrants paid	582,000 00	434,135 30
State School Moneys—		
Warrants paid	871,306 61	925,338 85
State Seminary Moneys—		
Warrants paid	61,350 43	61,067 98
Insurance Department fund—		
Warrants paid	16,699 59	16,911 27
Executors' and Administrators' fund—		
Warrants paid	3,343 28	3,634 81
Earnings Missouri Penitentiary—		
Warrants paid	174,976 99	202,723 15
Colored Institute fund—		
Warrants paid	959 00	1,030 80
Bank Inspection fund—		
Warrants paid	3,106 03	6,363 50
Building and Loan Supervision fund—		
Warrants paid	2,033 54	4,614 77
Militia fund—		
Warrants paid	473 76	1,008 88
Co. Foreign Insurance tax—		
Warrants paid	104,239 21	111,743 29
From Asylum No. 1 fund—		
Warrants paid	86,957 41	99,961 64
From Asylum No. 2 fund—		
Warrants paid	97,189 36	109,232 62
From Asylum No. 3 fund—		
Warrants paid	79,890 82	81,856 35
From School for Blind fund—		
Warrants paid	16,205 18	17,987 01
From School for Deaf and Dumb fund—		
Warrants paid	48,694 53	43,516 97
From Reform School for Boys fund—		
Warrants paid	27,192 34	34,171 66
From Industrial Home for Girls fund—		
Warrants paid	8,116 95	8,865 42
Total disbursements in 1895 and 1896	\$4,191,688 77	\$3,311,580 10

RECAPITULATION.

Funds.	Balance January 1, 1895.	Actual receipts in 1895-1896	Transfers to in 1895-1896.	Warrants paid in 1895-1896.	Transfers from in 1895-1896.	Balance December 31, 1896
State Revenue.....	\$141,135 78	\$4,331,558 03		\$2,760,019 32	\$1,590,157 39	\$122,517 10
State Interest		1,717,839 12	\$3,000 00	394,150 25	1,326,688 87	
State Sinking.....	286,538 48		836,594 31	1,016,135 30		106,997 49
State School	1,538 77					1,538 77
State Seminary	95 08	9,203 83			8,000 00	1,298 91
State School Moneys	186,132 23	395 31	1,796,227 12	1,796,645 46		186,109 20
State Seminary Mon- eys	34,068 95		122,914 56	122,418 41		34,565 10
Insurance Depart- ment	17,961 05	57,573 29		33,810 86		41,723 48
Executors and Ad- ministrators	35,828 15	7,811 74		6,978 09		36,661 80
Earnings Mo. Peni- tentiary.....	1,461 88	377,961 18		377,700 14		1,722 92
Road and Canal.....	2,409 30	865 41				3,274 71
Militia.....	1,482 64			1,482 64		
Co. Foreign Insur- ance tax		216,901 62		215,982 50		919 12
Bank Inspection		9,791 00		9,469 53		321 47
B. & L. Supervision..		8,484 17		6,648 31		1,835 86
Colored Institute	29 39	1,985 33		1,989 80		24 92
Lunatic Asylum No.1	3,825 51	179,108 57	12,592 29	186,919 05		8,607 32
Lunatic Asylum No.2	1,218 01	208,125 47	9,551 79	206,421 98		12,473 29
Lunatic Asylum No.3		153,957 72	14,345 50	161,747 17		6,556 05
School for Blind		695 55	33,496 64	34,192 19		
School for Deaf and Dumb	476 54	12,546 16	79,372 65	92,211 50		183 85
Reform School for Boys	1,257 18	54,573 64	11,051 51	61,364 00		5,518 33
Industrial Home for Girls		11,288 94	5,699 89	16,982 37		6 46
Proceeds sales in partition	4,266 49	340 41				4,606 90
Totals,	\$719,725 43	\$7,361,008 49	\$2,924,846 26	\$7,503,268 87	\$2,924,846 26	\$577,463 05
Balance in Treasury January 1, 1895						\$719,725 43
Receipts and transfers in 1895 and 1896.....						10,285,854 75
Total						\$11,005,580 18
Disbursements and transfers in 1895 and 1896.....						10,428,115 13
Balance in Treasury at close of business, December 31, 1896.....						\$577,465 05

REVENUE FUND.

		DR.			CR.
1895			1895		
Jan.	To warrants paid.....	\$52,759 56	Jan.	By balance.....	\$141,135 78
"	transfers.....	28,266 76	"	cash receipts.....	511,790 94
Feb.	warrants paid.....	15,305 02	Feb.	"	291,428 07
Mch.	"	188,453 08	Mch.	"	107,473 90
"	transfers.....	15,835 78	April	"	104,091 88
April	warrants paid.....	452,040 55	May.	"	52,257 76
"	transfers.....	9,176 43	June	"	44,610 52
May.	warrants paid.....	120,784 49	July.	"	203,872 57
"	transfers.....	5,996 63	Aug.	"	112,594 31
June	warrants paid.....	197,131 01	Sept.	"	235,894 19
"	transfers.....	5,932 98	Oct..	"	137,531 53
July.	warrants paid.....	127,194 94	Nov.	"	130,686 13
"	transfers.....	483,163 99	Dec.	"	514,872 32
Aug.	warrants paid.....	125,666 18			
"	transfers.....	209 549 88			
Sept.	warrants paid.....	134,368 37			
"	transfers.....	2,236 19			
Oct..	warrants paid.....	146,938 82			
"	transfers.....	4,493 28			
Nov.	warrants paid.....	128,677 25			
"	transfers.....	8,640 39			
Dec.	warrants paid.....	112,074 22			
"	transfers.....	6,479 22			
	Balance.....	7,085 18			
		<u>\$2,588,240 20</u>			<u>\$2,588,240 20</u>
1896			1896		
Jan.	To warrants paid.....	\$178,535 07	Jan.	By balance.....	\$7,085 18
"	transfers.....	8,238 97	"	cash receipts.....	365,122 90
Feb.	warrants paid.....	137,376 01	Feb..	"	106,739 97
"	transfers.....	8,145 98	Mch.	"	107,769 18
Mch.	warrants paid.....	66,290 06	April	"	167,941 78
"	transfers.....	6,190 11	May.	"	71,865 61
April	warrants paid.....	60,475 18	June	"	61,920 80
"	transfers.....	6,989 85	July.	"	74,583 96
May.	warrants paid.....	50,868 02	Aug.	"	115,934 12
"	transfers.....	5,185 23	Sept.	"	218,164 55
June	warrants paid.....	61,218 11	Oct..	"	75,181 05
"	transfers.....	3,771 43	Nov.	"	116,796 82
July.	warrants paid.....	66,738 24	Dec.	"	402,432 87
"	transfers.....	742,933 82			
Aug.	warrants paid.....	69,373 52			
"	transfers.....	569 31			
Sept.	warrants paid.....	61,982 65			
"	transfers.....	1,654 14			
Oct..	warrants paid.....	59,904 63			
"	transfers.....	13,497 53			
Nov.	warrants paid.....	70,015 59			
"	transfers.....	6,301 53			
Dec.	warrants paid.....	75,853 75			
"	transfers.....	6,907 96			
	Balance Jan. 1, 1897.....	122,517 10			
		<u>\$1,891,538 79</u>	1897		<u>\$1,891,538 79</u>
			Jan.1	By balance.....	\$122,517 10

INTEREST FUND.

		Dr.			Cr.
1895.			1895.		
Feb.	To warrants paid.....	25	Jan.	By cash receipts.....	\$329,758 92
Mar.	trans. to Sinking fund..	\$146,461 52	Feb.	"	138,036 53
Feb.	warrants paid.....	360 00	Mar.	"	54,121 56
June	"	103,915 00	"	"	52,255 15
	trans. to Sinking fund..	89,000 00	May	"	5,834 20
	tr. to Seminary moneys	26,923 95	June	"	190 62
	"	578 76	July	"	219 18
Sept.	trans. to Sinking fund..	55,000 00	Nov.	"	10 82
Dec.	trans. to State School		Dec.	"	165,413 35
	moneys.....	186,090 00			
	tr. to Seminary moneys	34,243 95			
	warrants paid.....	101,095 00			
	Balance.....	2,171 40			
		<u>\$745,839 83</u>			<u>\$745,839 83</u>
1896.			1896.		
June	To warrants paid.....	\$99,445 00	Jan.	By balance.....	\$2,171 40
	trans. to Sinking fund..	337,000 00		cash receipts.....	392,188 19
	tr. to Seminary moneys	26,923 95	Feb.	"	316,150 75
Dec.	trans. to Sinking fund..	204,132 79	Mar.	"	82,918 21
	trans. to School moneys	186,090 00	Apr.	"	53,877 03
	tr. to Seminary moneys	34,243 95		tr. from Seminary f'd	3,000 00
	warrants paid.....	89,335 00	May	cash receipts.....	1,886 78
			June	"	1,403 36
			July	"	59 89
			Aug.	"	10 10
			Dec.	"	123,504 98
		<u>\$977,170 69</u>			<u>\$977,170 69</u>

STATE SINKING FUND.

		Dr.			Cr.
1895.			1895.		
Mar.	To warrants paid.....	\$433,000 00	Jan.	By balance.....	\$286,538 48
June	"	94,000 00		tr. from Interest fund	146,461 52
Dec.	"	55,000 00	June	"	89,000 00
				" Seminary fund	5,000 00
			Dec.	" Interest fund..	55,000 00
		<u>\$582,000 00</u>			<u>\$582,000 00</u>
1896.			1896.		
June	To warrants paid.....	\$337,000 00	June	By tr. from Interest fund	\$337,000 00
Dec.	"	97,135 30	Dec.	"	204,132 79
	Balance.....	106,997 49			<u>\$541,132 79</u>
		<u>\$541,132 79</u>		By balance.....	106,997 49

STATE SCHOOL MONEYS.

		Dr.			
1895.			1895.		
Aug.	To warrants paid.....	\$765,531 95	Jan.	By balance.....	\$186,132 23
Sept.	"	105,774 66	July.	By tr. from Rev. fund...	479,199 33
	Balance.....	186,466 11	Aug.	"	205,975 05
		<u>\$1,057,772 72</u>		By cash receipts.....	366 91
			Sept.	"	9 20
			Dec.	By tr. from Int. fund....	186,090 00
					<u>\$1,057,772 72</u>
1896.			1896.		
Aug.	To warrants paid.....	\$868,825 01	Jan.	By balance.....	\$186,466 11
Sept.	"	46,513 09	July.	By tr. from Rev. fund...	738,872 74
Oct.	"	4,190 83	Aug.	By cash receipts.....	9 60
Nov.	"	5,509 32	Sept.	"	9 60
	Balance.....	186,109 20	Dec.	By tr. from Int. fund....	186,090 00
		<u>\$1,111,448 05</u>			<u>\$1,111,448 05</u>
			1897.		
			Jan.	By balance.....	\$186,109 20

STATE SEMINARY FUND.

1895. June	To trans. to Sinking fund. Balance	Dr. \$5,000 00 2,420 61	1895. Jan .	By balance	Cr. \$95 08
			Apr .	By cash receipts	5,000 00
			June.	" "	137 00
			July.	" "	753 04
			Sept.	" "	347 85
			Oct.	" "	341 25
			Nov.	" "	106 55
			Dec .	" "	639 84
		<u>\$7,420 61</u>			<u>\$7,420 61</u>
1896. Apr .	To trans. to Interest fund. Balance.	\$3,000 00 1,298 91	1896. Jan .	By balance	\$2,420 61
			"	By cash receipts	25 00
			Feb .	" "	38 90
			Mch.	" "	546 06
			May.	" "	456 13
			July.	" "	6 25
			Aug.	" "	46 30
			Sept.	" "	5 00
			Oct.	" "	41 00
			Nov.	" "	713 66
		<u>\$4,298 91</u>			<u>\$4,298 91</u>
			1897. Jan .	By balance	\$1,298 91

STATE SEMINARY MONIES.

1895. Jan .	To warrants paid	Dr. \$34,068 95	1895 Jan .	By balance	Cr. \$34,068 95
July.	" "	11,107 53	June	By tr. from Int. fund....	26,923 95
Aug.	" "	6,114 29	Sept.	" " "	578 76
Sept.	" "	10,059 66	Dec .	" " "	34,243 95
	Balance	34,465 18			<u>\$95,815 61</u>
		<u>\$95,815 61</u>			<u>\$95,815 61</u>
1896 Jan .	To warrants paid	\$18,020 00	1896 Jan .	By balance	\$34,465 18
Feb .	" "	11,150 69	June	By tr. from Int. fund ..	26,923 95
Mch.	" "	5,023 34	Dec .	" " "	34,243 95
July.	" "	26,873 95			<u>\$95,633 08</u>
	Balance	34,565 10			<u>\$95,633 08</u>
		<u>\$95,633 08</u>	1897 Jan .	By balance	\$31,565 10

ROAD AND CANAL FUND.

1895 Dec .	To balance	Dr. \$2,810 54	1895 Jan .	By balance	Cr. \$2,409 30
			Mch.	By cash receipts	401 24
		<u>\$2,810 54</u>			<u>\$2,810 54</u>
1896	To balance	\$3,274 71	1896 Jan .	By balance	\$2,810 54
			Jan .	By cash receipts	464 17
		<u>\$3,274 71</u>			<u>\$3,274 71</u>
			1897 Jan .	By balance	\$3,274 71

STATE SCHOOL FUND.

1895		Dr.	1895		Cr.
	To balance.....	\$1,538 77	Jan.	By balance.....	\$1,538 77
1896			Jan.	By balance.....	\$1,538 77

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT FUND.

1895		Dr.	1895		Cr.
Jan.	To warrants paid.....	\$2,099 74	Jan.	By balance.....	\$17,961 05
April	" " " " " " " " " "	3,335 65	"	cash receipts.....	273 40
May	" " " " " " " " " "	2,884 00	Feb.	" " " " " " " " " "	2,674 69
June	" " " " " " " " " "	1,281 15	Mch.	" " " " " " " " " "	18,227 20
July	" " " " " " " " " "	1,096 50	April	" " " " " " " " " "	2,374 60
Aug.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,419 30	May	" " " " " " " " " "	843 80
Sept.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,073 90	June	" " " " " " " " " "	704 00
Oct.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,244 25	July	" " " " " " " " " "	926 40
Nov.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,098 65	Aug.	" " " " " " " " " "	941 80
Dec.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,366 45	Sept.	" " " " " " " " " "	615 00
	Balance	29,998 15	Oct.	" " " " " " " " " "	433 40
			Nov.	" " " " " " " " " "	574 40
			Dec.	" " " " " " " " " "	348 00
		\$46,897 74			\$46,897 74
1896			1896		
Jan.	To warrants paid.....	\$1,484 35	Jan.	By balance.....	\$29,998 15
Feb.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,144 25	"	cash receipts.....	257 00
Mch.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,267 40	Feb.	" " " " " " " " " "	103 20
April	" " " " " " " " " "	1,079 52	Mch.	" " " " " " " " " "	18,498 00
May	" " " " " " " " " "	1,680 75	April	" " " " " " " " " "	4,729 60
June	" " " " " " " " " "	2,118 75	May	" " " " " " " " " "	961 40
July	" " " " " " " " " "	1,923 85	June	" " " " " " " " " "	857 80
Aug.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,032 30	July	" " " " " " " " " "	920 60
Sept.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,155 30	Aug.	" " " " " " " " " "	546 60
Oct.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,538 05	Sept.	" " " " " " " " " "	433 80
Nov.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,093 50	Oct.	" " " " " " " " " "	471 40
Dec.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,393 25	Nov.	" " " " " " " " " "	481 80
	Balance	41,723 48	Dec.	" " " " " " " " " "	375 40
		\$58,634 75			\$58,634 75
			1897		
			Jan.	By balance.....	\$41,723 48

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS' FUND.

1895		Dr.	1895		Cr.
Jan.	To warrants paid.....	\$691 35	Jan.	By balance.....	\$35,428 15
April	" " " " " " " " " "	1,949 78	Jan.	cash receipts.....	264 40
June	" " " " " " " " " "	66 63	Feb.	" " " " " " " " " "	79 35
July	" " " " " " " " " "	216 01	April	" " " " " " " " " "	1,205 88
Sept.	" " " " " " " " " "	21 00	May	" " " " " " " " " "	179 66
Oct.	" " " " " " " " " "	53 93	June	" " " " " " " " " "	43 06
Nov.	" " " " " " " " " "	32 00	July	" " " " " " " " " "	586 50
Dec.	" " " " " " " " " "	313 58	Aug.	" " " " " " " " " "	914 57
	Balance	36,403 23	Sept.	" " " " " " " " " "	33 47
			Nov.	" " " " " " " " " "	191 62
			Dec.	" " " " " " " " " "	420 85
		\$39,746 51			\$39,746 51
1896			1896		
Jan.	To warrants paid.....	\$301 30	Jan.	By balance.....	\$36,403 23
Mch.	" " " " " " " " " "	55 00	Jan.	cash receipts.....	199 60
April	" " " " " " " " " "	1,686 26	Feb.	" " " " " " " " " "	1,180 60
May	" " " " " " " " " "	520 38	Mch.	" " " " " " " " " "	117 41
June	" " " " " " " " " "	225 13	April	" " " " " " " " " "	354 32
July	" " " " " " " " " "	469 52	May	" " " " " " " " " "	1 00
Sept.	" " " " " " " " " "	301 32	June	" " " " " " " " " "	87 00
Oct.	" " " " " " " " " "	41 60	July	" " " " " " " " " "	1,185 32
Nov.	" " " " " " " " " "	33 30	Aug.	" " " " " " " " " "	714 00
Dec.	" " " " " " " " " "	36,661 80	Nov.	" " " " " " " " " "	10 40
	Balance		Dec.	" " " " " " " " " "	43 60
		\$40,296 61			\$40,296 61
			1897		
			Jan.	By balance.....	\$36,661 80

MILITIA FUND.

1895		Dr.	1895		Cr.
Aug.	To warrants paid.....	\$26 25	Jan.	By balance.....	\$1,482 64
Sept.	"	43 75			
Oct.	"	71 26			
Nov.	"	134 25			
Dec.	"	198 25			
	Balance.....	1,008 88			
		<u>\$1,482 64</u>			<u>\$1,482 64</u>
1896			1896		
Jan.	To warrants paid.....	\$209 98	Jan.	By balance.....	\$1,008 88
Feb.	"	303 00			
Mch.	"	198 53			
April	"	195 33			
May	"	102 04			
		<u>\$1,008 88</u>			<u>\$1,008 88</u>

EARNINGS MISSOURI PENITENTIARY.

1895		Dr.	1895		Cr.
Jan.	To warrants paid.....	\$705 00	Jan.	By balance.....	\$1,461 88
Feb.	"	18,366 13	Feb.	cash receipts.....	17,280 56
Apr.	"	30,991 21	Mch.	"	15,552 66
May	"	13,651 42	Apr.	"	15,774 37
June	"	18,254 63	May	"	16,458 03
July	"	19,795 07	June	"	19,485 36
Aug.	"	16,500 71	July	"	16,279 91
Sept.	"	17,055 94	Aug.	"	16,591 18
Oct.	"	15,603 31	Sept.	"	16,599 57
Nov.	"	10,813 83	Oct.	"	16,548 32
Dec.	"	13,241 74	Nov.	"	9,928 63
	Balance.....	252 19	Dec.	"	13,268 71
		<u>\$175,229 18</u>			<u>\$175,229 18</u>
1896			1896		
Jan.	To warrants paid.....	\$16,567 87	Jan.	By balance.....	\$252 19
Feb.	"	12,927 17	Jan.	cash receipts.....	17,397 72
Mch.	"	13,155 02	Feb.	"	14,208 90
Apr.	"	12,171 75	Mch.	"	12,636 38
May	"	15,486 99	Apr.	"	13,714 37
June	"	17,288 06	May	"	15,700 98
July	"	16,447 22	June	"	16,648 02
Aug.	"	16,206 85	July	"	22,204 88
Sept.	"	17,330 68	Aug.	"	14,844 63
Oct.	"	15,478 91	Sept.	"	17,396 85
Nov.	"	18,738 91	Oct.	"	14,975 64
Dec.	"	30,923 72	Nov.	"	13,067 87
	Balance.....	1,722 92	Dec.	"	31,397 64
		<u>\$204,446 07</u>			<u>\$204,446 07</u>
			1897		
			Jan.	By balance.....	\$1,722 92

COLORED INSTITUTE FUND.

		Dr.			Cr.
1895			1895		
Nov.	To warrants paid	\$959 00	Jan.	By balance	\$29 39
	Balance	69 18	July	cash receipts	149 79
			Aug.	"	207 00
			Sept.	"	84 00
			Oct.	"	558 00
		<u>\$1,028 18</u>			<u>\$1,028 18</u>
1896			1896		
Sept.	To warrants paid	\$919 25	Jan.	By balance	\$69 18
Oct.	"	111 55	Mch.	cash receipts	15 00
			July	"	135 00
			Aug.	"	410 54
	Balance	24 92	Sept.	"	426 00
		<u>\$1,055 72</u>			<u>\$1,055 72</u>
			1897		
			Jan.	By balance	\$24 92

ASYLUM NO. 1 FUND.

		Dr.			Cr.
1895			1895		
Jan..	To warrants paid	\$7,858 19	Jan.	By balance	\$3,825 51
Mch.	"	15,440 80	"	tr. from Rev. fund....	3,301 91
Apr.	"	7,470 54	"	cash receipts	9,029 83
May.	"	7,015 82	Feb.	"	11,639 39
June	"	6,777 02	Mch.	"	784 40
July.	"	6,172 99	Apr.	"	10,008 23
Aug.	"	7,376 40	"	tr. from Rev. fund....	665 71
Sept.	"	6,407 80	May	cash receipts	9,146 82
Oct.	"	6,337 75	June	"	4,022 42
Nov.	"	6,733 16	July.	"	11,088 38
Dec.	"	9,366 94	Aug.	"	7,284 89
	Balance	7,469 65	Sept.	"	1,191 90
			Oct.	"	8,448 70
			Nov.	"	12,242 22
			Dec.	"	1,746 75
		<u>\$94,427 06</u>			<u>\$94,427 06</u>
1896			1896		
Jan.	To warrants paid	\$7,876 53	Jan.	By balance	\$7,469 65
Feb.	"	7,900 85	"	cash receipts	9,681 63
Mch.	"	6,995 89	Feb.	"	10,668 18
Apr.	"	7,659 51	Mch.	"	1,507 75
May.	"	7,860 48	Apr.	"	11,750 50
June	"	8,737 59	"	tr. from Rev. fund....	440 37
July.	"	8,456 38	June	cash receipts	13,854 91
Aug.	"	9,432 04	July.	tr. from Rev. fund....	114 24
Sept.	"	7,798 30	Aug.	cash receipts	9,889 50
Oct.	"	8,777 02	Sept.	"	8,047 80
Nov.	"	8,945 70	"	tr. from Rev. fund....	452 32
Dec.	"	9,521 85	Oct.	"	7,617 74
	Balance	8,607 32	"	cash receipts	9,326 05
			Nov.	"	10,176 57
			Dec.	"	7,571 75
		<u>\$108,568 96</u>			<u>\$108,568 96</u>
			1897		
			Jan.	By balance	\$8,607 32

ASYLUM NO. 2 FUND.

1895		Dr.	1895		Cr.
Jan.	To warrants paid	\$11,193 04	Jan.	By balance	\$1,218 01
Mch.	"	16,429 10	"	tr. from Rev. fund	9,551 79
Apr.	"	8,100 94	"	cash receipts	20,423 24
May.	"	8,202 06	Feb.	"	16,000 00
June	"	7,285 51	Mch.	"	2,700 00
July.	"	6,745 02	Apr.	"	7,048 59
Aug.	"	6,943 00	May.	"	1,919 56
Sept.	"	6,747 84	July.	"	27,092 59
Oct.	"	7,952 04	Aug.	"	138 90
Nov.	"	10,042 97	Sept.	"	14,323 14
Dec.	"	7,547 84	Oct.	"	1,872 65
	Balance	11,040 62	Nov.	"	4,681 28
			Dec.	"	1,260 23
		<u>\$108,229 98</u>			<u>\$108,229 98</u>
1896			1896		
Jan.	To warrants paid	\$8,078 24	Jan.	By balance	\$11,040 62
Feb.	"	9,199 95	"	cash receipts	1,578 75
Mch.	"	8,720 22	Feb.	"	43,095 67
Apr.	"	8,971 73	Mch.	"	32 50
May.	"	7,894 27	Apr.	"	2,806 16
June	"	7,934 85	May.	"	5,291 40
July.	"	7,706 60	June	"	1,620 90
Aug.	"	8,549 30	July.	"	1,376 20
Sept.	"	8,538 83	Aug.	"	35,626 01
Oct.	"	10,261 71	Sept.	"	9,174 75
Nov.	"	11,886 16	Oct.	"	3,134 25
Dec.	"	11,490 76	Nov.	"	4,877 85
	Balance	12,473 29	Dec.	"	2,050 85
		<u>\$121,705 91</u>			<u>\$121,705 91</u>
			1897		
			Jan.	By balance	\$12,473 29

ASYLUM No. 3 FUND.

1895		Dr.	1895		Cr.
Jan.	To warrants paid	\$10,311 45	Jan.	By cash receipts	\$2,469 33
Mch.	"	12,619 44	"	tr. from Rev. fund	7,842 12
April	"	5,076 20	Feb.	cash receipts	6,413 46
May.	"	6,062 86	Mch.	"	6,622 56
June	"	5,288 04	April	"	2,523 25
July.	"	6,292 11	"	tr. from Rev. fund	2,136 37
Aug.	"	4,830 28	May.	cash receipts	8,723 45
Sept.	"	5,477 89	June	"	8,147 99
Oct.	"	7,147 95	July.	"	2,245 50
Nov.	"	8,192 47	Aug.	"	6,488 50
Dec.	"	8,592 13	Sept.	"	10,338 82
	Balance	821 81	Oct.	"	1,711 00
			Nov.	"	7,824 20
			Dec.	"	7,226 08
		<u>\$80,712 63</u>			<u>\$80,712 63</u>
1896			1896		
Jan.	To warrants paid	\$5,831 71	Jan.	By balance	\$821 81
Feb.	"	7,707 88	"	cash receipts	4,257 89
Mch.	"	5,774 06	"	tr. from Rev. fund	752 01
April	"	5,829 43	Feb.	"	729 41
May.	"	7,061 81	"	cash receipts	14,515 55
June	"	6,052 38	April	"	3,252 30
July.	"	5,800 90	"	tr. from Rev. fund	814 11
Aug.	"	5,964 44	May.	cash receipts	9,557 70
Sept.	"	6,771 95	June	"	10,012 01
Oct.	"	6,610 37	July.	"	3,785 75
Nov.	"	9,549 16	Aug.	"	4,862 85
Dec.	"	8,902 26	Sept.	"	6,987 03
	Balance	6,556 05	Oct.	"	1,915 33
			Nov.	tr from Rev. fund	1,141 18
			Dec.	"	930 30
				cash receipts	8,618 86
		<u>\$88,412 40</u>		"	15,458 31
					<u>\$88,412 40</u>
			1897		
			Jan.	By balance	\$6,556 05

SCHOOL FOR BLIND FUND.

		Dr.			Cr.
1895.			1895.		
Mch.	To warrants paid	\$4,626 13	Jan.	By cash receipts.....	\$5 00
Apr.	" "	1,584 56	Feb.	" "	26 25
May	" "	1,261 63	Mch.	" "	59 15
June	" "	1,540 12		tr. from Revenue fund	4,535 73
July	" "	1,043 89	Apr.	" "	1,584 56
Aug.	" "	564 07		cash receipts.....	14 15
Sept	" "	1,213 67	May.	" "	19 85
Oct.	" "	1,305 84		tr. from Revenue fund	1,227 63
Nov.	" "	1,366 37	June	" "	1,509 87
Dec.	" "	1,698 90		cash receipts	30 25
	Balance	9 70	July	tr. from Revenue fund	1,043 89
			Aug.	" "	564 07
			Sept	" "	1,193 47
				cash receipts	20 20
			Oct.	" "	9 75
				tr. from Revenue fund	1,296 09
			Nov.	" "	1,327 97
				cash receipts	38 40
			Dec.	" "	9 70
				tr. from Revenue fund	1,698 90
		\$16,214 88			\$16,214 88
1896.			1896.		
Jan.	To warrants paid	\$2,099 83	Jan.	By balance.....	\$9 70
Feb.	" "	1,649 32	"	cash receipts.....	88 25
Mch.	" "	1,806 30		tr. from Revenue fund	2,001 88
Apr.	" "	1,412 54	Feb.	" "	1,637 57
May.	" "	1,634 80		cash receipts	11 76
June	" "	1,411 36	Mch.	" "	156 60
July	" "	1,224 58		tr. from Revenue fund	1,649 70
Sept	" "	1,201 82	Apr.	" "	1,412 54
Oct.	" "	1,511 54		cash receipts ..	24 05
Nov.	" "	1,698 84	May.	" "	26 45
Dec.	" "	2,336 08		tr. from Revenue fund	1,584 30
			June	" "	1,359 96
				cash receipts	51 40
			July.	tr. from Revenue fund	1,224 58
			Sept	" "	1,201 82
			Oct.	" "	1,511 54
			Nov.	" "	1,698 84
			Dec.	" "	2,231 73
				cash receipts.....	104 35
		\$17,987 01			\$17,987 01

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS FUND.

1895		Dr.	1895		Cr.
Jan.	To warrants paid	\$930 64	Jan.	By cash receipts	\$230 75
Mch.	"	1,112 53	"	tr. from Rev. fund....	699 89
Apr.	"	596 96	Feb.	cash receipts	1,000 86
May.	"	331 00	Mch.	"	526 31
June.	"	730 01	Apr.	"	134 60
July.	"	532 20	"	tr. from Rev. fund....	47 72
Aug.	"	392 88	May.	"	96 96
Sept.	"	951 93	"	cash receipts	234 04
Oct.	"	569 33	June.	"	259 48
Nov.	"	944 89	"	tr. from Rev. fund....	470 53
Dec.	"	1,024 58	July.	"	288 45
			"	cash receipts	243 75
			Aug.	"	568 75
			Sept.	"	247 83
			"	tr. from Rev. fund....	528 23
			Oct.	"	115 83
			"	cash receipts	453 50
			Nov.	"	635 38
			"	tr. from Rev. fund....	309 51
			Dec.	"	818 33
			"	cash receipts	206 25
		<u>\$8,116 95</u>			<u>\$8,116 95</u>
1896			1896		
Jan.	To warrants paid	\$1,779 46	Jan.	By cash receipts	\$206 25
Feb.	"	1,997 67	"	tr. from Rev. fund....	1,573 21
Mch.	"	638 54	Feb.	"	751 23
Apr.	"	461 13	"	cash receipts	1,246 44
May.	"	501 54	Mch.	"	645 94
June.	"	592 41	Apr.	"	472 50
July.	"	296 87	May.	"	502 95
Aug.	"	496 29	June.	"	617 25
Sept.	"	580 43	July.	"	312 20
Oct.	"	204 69	Aug.	"	730 13
Nov.	"	979 22	Sept.	"	296 25
Dec.	"	337 17	Oct.	"	195 50
	Balance	6 46	Nov.	"	1,018 78
			Dec.	"	303 25
		<u>\$8,871 88</u>			<u>\$8,871 88</u>
			1897		
			Jan.	By balance	\$6 46

PROCEEDS OF SALES IN PARTITION.

1895		Dr.	1895		Cr.
	To balance	\$4,606 90	Jan.	By balance	\$4,266 49
			Sept.	cash receipts	340 41
			1896		
			Jan.	By balance	\$4,606 90

CO. FOREIGN INSURANCE TAX FUND.

1895		Dr.	1895		Cr.
Nov.	To warrants paid	\$93,133 66	July.	By cash receipts	\$106,628 14
Dec.	"	11,105 55	Aug.	"	950 36
	To balance	3,369 63	Sept.	"	30 34
		<u>\$107,608 84</u>			<u>\$107,608 84</u>
1896			1896		
Jan.	To warrants paid	\$2,614 08	Jan.	By balance	\$3,369 63
Feb.	"	337 90	April.	cash receipts	87,856 45
Mch.	"	417 65	May.	"	20,985 06
Oct.	"	69,609 35	June.	"	217 02
Nov.	"	28,788 67	Sept.	"	234 25
Dec.	"	9,975 64			
	To balance	919 12			
		<u>\$112,662 41</u>			<u>\$112,662 41</u>
			1897		
			Jan.	By balance	\$919 12

TABLE NO. 1.

STATE TAXES PAID BY COUNTIES DURING THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

County.	1895.	1896.	County.	1895.	1896.
Adair.....	\$12,141 49	\$13,142 95	Mcdonald.....	\$2,944 13	\$3,742 38
Andrew.....	14,445 54	14,580 95	Macon.....	28,779 53	20,272 19
Atchison.....	17,582 25	20,328 94	Madison.....	5,127 35	4,046 08
Audrain.....	23,056 30	21,852 50	Maries.....	3,509 85	3,832 80
Barry.....	8,354 16	8,893 39	Marion.....	27,309 87	21,309 82
Barton.....	14,992 41	11,908 80	Mercer.....	9,352 26	9,913 53
Bates.....	25,724 70	24,846 65	Miller.....	5,027 28	6,320 22
Benton.....	7,775 77	8,744 49	Mississippi.....	7,106 67	6,382 54
Bollinger.....	5,385 85	5,742 77	Moniteau.....	15,523 14	9,218 34
Boone.....	26,309 82	17,416 36	Monroe.....	17,550 65	16,993 95
Buchanan.....	81,945 10	82,554 02	Montgomery.....	16,258 46	8,637 72
Butler.....	9,234 28	7,870 63	Morgan.....	7,492 59	6,662 08
Caldwell.....	17,749 34	11,898 52	New Madrid.....	5,832 89	5,980 44
Callaway.....	23,337 21	15,208 98	Newton.....	13,659 37	16,340 68
Camden.....	2,986 28	3,443 48	Nodaway.....	28,838 82	26,869 03
Cape Girardeau.....	15,412 36	11,649 10	Oregon.....	4,917 13	4,153 54
Carroll.....	26,787 79	21,030 56	Osage.....	10,727 01	10,916 64
Carter.....	5,030 43	2,714 84	Ozark.....	2,560 82	2,374 08
Cass.....	30,462 02	11,678 93	Pemiscot.....	3,323 34	3,781 34
Cedar.....	8,310 29	8,321 98	Perry.....	8,102 91	8,587 53
Chariton.....	20,675 27	18,351 35	Pettis.....	31,416 36	28,605 05
Christian.....	8,176 18	6,164 02	Phelps.....	7,119 03	6,593 79
Clark.....	11,458 33	10,821 94	Pike.....	19,377 99	20,070 28
Clay.....	21,391 43	17,827 24	Platte.....	14,999 13	11,731 21
Clinton.....	17,466 58	16,264 12	Polk.....	11,007 99	10,168 33
Cole.....	15,110 56	8,021 80	Pulaski.....	4,522 66	4,354 51
Cooper.....	15,748 34	12,952 76	Purnam.....	9,595 54	10,032 86
Crawford.....	7,794 27	7,003 82	Ralls.....	9,359 68	10,484 56
Dade.....	13,316 60	9,708 43	Randolph.....	17,492 09	15,104 83
Dallas.....	5,347 63	4,364 85	Ray.....	23,999 90	16,681 03
Davless.....	16,656 30	17,432 97	Reynolds.....	3,026 78	3,523 00
DeKalb.....	12,074 15	12,018 47	Ripley.....	4,318 88	3,350 86
Dent.....	4,064 79	4,745 25	St. Charles.....	23,600 39	29,158 09
Douglas.....	3,257 49	3,255 82	St. Clair.....	10,753 84	9,764 26
Dunklin.....	5,625 09	9,550 46	St. Francois.....	12,287 10	11,191 79
Franklin.....	22,494 31	19,000 29	Ste. Genevieve.....	6,348 82	6,000 58
Gasconade.....	6,281 42	11,535 41	St. Louis.....	68,366 56	94,733 99
Gentry.....	15,850 51	13,742 93	Saline.....	41,946 19	31,338 04
Greene.....	42,101 78	26,297 51	Schuyler.....	5,618 88	9,785 33
Grundy.....	15,168 18	14,153 51	Scotland.....	9,661 08	9,961 17
Harrison.....	20,325 78	16,818 44	Scott.....	8,352 77	5,825 22
Henry.....	23,948 48	21,339 97	Shannon.....	3,862 37	4,714 03
Hickory.....	3,539 14	4,919 10	Shelby.....	13,614 80	14,180 53
Holt.....	23,315 72	15,373 47	Stoddard.....	8,168 04	9,168 25
Howard.....	16,526 90	16,271 85	Stone.....	2,343 35	2,087 07
Howell.....	5,749 02	11,882 85	Sullivan.....	13,390 22	12,989 05
Iron.....	6,920 74	6,155 61	Taney.....	2,436 75	2,260 33
Jackson.....	223,229 78	225,805 31	Texas.....	8,759 54	5,819 14
Jasper.....	30,637 95	32,685 11	Vernon.....	21,965 48	21,940 85
Jefferson.....	14,640 38	12,730 39	Warren.....	9,538 46	8,617 61
Johnson.....	25,800 56	27,140 53	Washington.....	7,720 03	6,736 11
Knox.....	8,783 29	10,257 32	Wayne.....	6,901 88	5,735 42
Laclede.....	8,232 59	5,950 25	Webster.....	6,996 00	7,113 82
Lafayette.....	25,174 29	24,691 28	Worth.....	6,010 77	6,009 38
Lawrence.....	12,885 65	11,730 66	Wright.....	5,883 58	6,458 38
Lewis.....	13,643 73	8,036 18	City St. Louis.....	1,137,654 35	891,549 77
Litch.....	13,395 54	13,294 11			
Linn.....	18,721 00	18,864 43			
Livingston.....	15,134 60	16,373 25			
			Total.....	\$2,994,869 10	\$2,628,934 76

TABLE NO. 2.

RECEIPTS FROM SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, 1895 AND 1896.

	Incorporation tax.		Fees Secretary State.		Notary commissions.	
	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
January.....	\$5,140 00	\$5,000 00	\$384 20	\$357 05	\$1,135 00	\$570 00
February.....	3,710 00	4,415 00	333 05	373 25	1,240 00	545 00
March.....	4,190 00	9,870 00	326 70	370 35	530 00	740 00
April.....	3,610 00	3,455 00	321 25	386 15	810 00	470 00
May.....	7,710 00	4,765 00	448 70	344 45	425 00	360 00
June.....	4,145 00	29,055 00	398 80	274 90	570 00	445 00
July.....	4,780 00	3,985 00	390 30	303 05	245 00	310 00
August.....	5,685 00	3,465 00	469 15	224 55	545 00	255 00
September.....	6,150 00	1,885 00	256 60	194 90	285 00	350 00
October.....	3,165 00	2,290 00	330 20	235 45	440 00	175 00
November.....	5,940 00	3,550 00	330 30	1,478 90	385 00	340 00
December.....	3,635 00	4,775 00	347 05	1,067 15	455 00	710 00
Totals.....	\$57,820 00	\$76,510 00	\$4,336 30	\$5,610 15	\$7,065 00	\$5,270 00

TABLE NO. 3.

INTEREST ON DEPOSIT OF STATE FUND.

	1895	1896		1895	1896
January.....	\$528 45	\$72 33	August.....	\$940 37	\$1,301 14
February.....	816 82	682 45	September.....	694 06	915 60
March.....	1,248 87	1,191 46	October.....	114 38	406 48
April.....	1,608 52	1,487 76	November.....	85 36	423 28
May.....	1,432 55	1,554 07	December.....	38 28	337 99
June.....	1,296 66	1,874 24			
July.....	1,071 42	1,719 30	Totals.....	\$9,875 74	\$11,966 10

TABLE NO. 4.

TAXES PAID BY EXPRESS COMPANIES.

	1895	1896		1895	1896
Southern Express Co...	\$177 76	\$185 69	Adams' Express Co....	\$1,342 70	\$1,346 22
Pacific Express Co.....	3,831 80	3,505 50	United States.....	419 88	442 54
Wells-Fargo Express Co	1,678 54	1,389 12			
American Express Co..	469 64	512 08	Totals.....	\$7,920 32	\$7,681 15

TABLE NO. 5.

TAXES PAID BY FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN MISSOURI.

	1895	1896
Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	\$2,744 04	\$2,636 47
American Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	1,013 52	751 00
American Fire Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	696 52	554 46
Agricultural Ins. Co., Watertown, N. Y.	462 97	643 41
Allemania Fire Ins. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	207 76	235 85
American Ins. Co., Boston, Mass.	199 58	223 48
American Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.	671 31	578 98
Atlas Assurance Co., London, Eng.	682 36	629 12
Assurance Lloyds of America, New York, N. Y.		159 76
British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada	733 74	629 26
Boylston Ins. Co., Boston, Mass.	15 54	
Boston Marine Ins. Co., Boston, Mass.	96 21	109 46
Broadway Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	135 76	149 46
Buffalo German Ins. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	810 08	681 46
Continental Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	3,276 03	3,390 86
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	1,937 03	1,859 97
Concordia Fire Ins. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	812 19	936 60
Commercial Union Assurance Co. Limited, London, Eng.	1,673 51	1,621 73
Caledonia Ins. Co., Edinburgh, Scotland	632 69	543 11
Capital Fire Ins. Co., Concord, N. H.	187 84	143 26
Citizens' Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	318 86	308 78
Citizens' Ins. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	251 79	188 22
Commerce Ins. Co., Albany, N. Y.	79 86	143 74
Commonwealth Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	390 10	322 11
Commercial Union Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.		35 73
Delaware Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	614 69	798 32
Detroit Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Detroit, Mich.	550 21	461 70
Eagle Fire Co., New York, N. Y.	569 53	584 68
Equitable Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Providence, R. I.	171 43	159 85
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	509 71	445 01
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co., San Francisco, Cal.	836 61	682 84
Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,487 68	2,066 75
Farmers' Fire Ins. Co., York, Pa.	190 26	95 28
Farragut Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	153 26	221 45
Firemen's Ins. Co., Baltimore, Md.	551 50	599 35
Firemen's Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.	351 00	290 82
Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co., London, Eng.	283 60	
German Ins. Co., Freeport, Ill.	4,059 09	2,905 22
German-American Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	2,135 45	2,091 00
Germania Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	488 52	429 65
German Fire Ins. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	540 27	482 33
Glens Falls Ins. Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.	676 99	906 26
Greenwich Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	564 76	502 37
Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Philadelphia	284 10	240 15
Grand Rapids Fire Ins. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	629 98	556 39
Globe Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.		145 28
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co., Hamburg, Ger.	885 92	914 47
Hanover Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	1,244 18	1,333 07
Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	4,341 54	4,489 29
Home Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	4,044 24	3,838 53
Home Mutual Ins. Co., San Francisco, Cal.		34 71
Ins. Co. of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,193 64	2,553 50
Ins. Co. of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.	228 31	197 29
Imperial Ins. Co., Limited, London, Eng.	646 84	560 29
Lancashire Ins. Co., Manchester, Eng.	904 60	885 23
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Liverpool, Eng.	2,322 88	2,217 79
London Assurance Corporation, London, Eng.	867 57	688 12
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Liverpool, Eng.	547 64	560 00
Lion Fire Ins. Co., London, Eng.	391 37	328 69
Lumbermen's Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	153 82	145 18
Manchester Fire Assurance Co., Manchester, Eng.	2,000 00	1,915 20
Merchants' Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.	818 00	826 44
Millers' National Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill.	200 13	211 34
Milwaukee Mechanics Ins. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	1,016 79	1,445 85
Minnesota Fire Ins. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	222 15	
Mutual Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	961 89	858 75
Manufacturers and Merchants Ins. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	263 33	243 75
Mechanics Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	340 13	305 74
Mercantile Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Boston, Mass.	103 44	112 85
Merchants Ins. Co., Providence, R. I.	171 43	159 85
Michigan Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Detroit, Mich.	508 20	536 93
Mannheim Ins. Co., Mannheim, Germany	36 66	2 93
National Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	2,486 27	3,151 48

TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

	1895	1896
Niagara Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	\$1,141 24	\$1,228 59
Norh British & Mercantile Ins. Co., London and Edinburg, G. B.	2,719 60	1,725 79
Northern Assurance Co., London, Eng.	1,227 27	1,240 47
Northwestern National Ins. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	560 23	701 57
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society, Norwich, Eng.	1,325 66	1,126 87
Newark Fire Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.	242 23	253 47
New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co., Manchester, N. H.	952 31	1,337 82
New York Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	120 22	90 70
North German Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg, Ger.		463 51
Norwood Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.		99 50
Orient Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	994 72	920 06
Pacific Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	528 23	450 47
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	944 40	905 44
Phoenix Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,581 81	2,606 70
Phoenix Assurance Co., London, Eng.	1,904 07	1,813 99
Phoenix Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	3,215 94	2,460 03
Providence Washington Ins. Co., Providence, R. I.	471 79	482 16
Prussian National Ins. Co., Stettin, Ger.	597 33	550 99
Palatin Ins. Co., limited., Manchester, Eng.	437 90	461 24
Queen Ins. Co. of America, New York, N. Y.	1,189 20	1,189 26
Royal Ins. Co., Liverpool, Eng.	1,813 54	1,766 97
Reading Fire Ins. Co., Reading, Pa.	348 01	271 03
Reliance Marine Ins. Co., Liverpool, Eng.	98 26	37 68
Reliance Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	260 01	411 10
Rochester German Ins. Co., Rochester, N. Y.	623 21	590 91
Rutgers Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	146 50	140 46
Southern Ins. Co., New Orleans, La.	435 70	331 47
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.	1,410 30	1,363 36
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., St. Paul, Minn.	955 86	1,209 08
Spring Garden Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	304 59	286 03
Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng.	1,428 32	1,312 56
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co., Edinburg, Scotland.	1,435 77	1,302 71
Traders' Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill.	1,042 94	1,047 45
Teutonic Ins. Co., New Orleans, La.	350 00	173 88
Thames & Mersey Marine Ins. Co., limited, Liverpool, Eng.	4 95	
Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co., Hamburg, Ger.	105 43	371 31
Union Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	231 70	223 19
United Firemen's Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	252 60	243 73
United States Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	285 12	239 31
Union Assurance Society, London, Eng.	451 28	513 39
Virginia F. & M. Ins. Co., Richmond, Va.	272 65	254 86
Westchester Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	983 21	948 09
Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	319 50	301 83
Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.	1,418 55	875 93
Ætna Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	1,325 98	1,828 71
American Union Life Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	9 71	85 94
Bankers Life Ins. Co., Lincoln, Neb.	1 18	74 04
Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	2,550 17	2,717 93
Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, N. Y.	13,923 35	14,120 11
Equitable Life Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.	59 64	63 48
Germania Life Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	1,969 02	1,963 30
Home Life Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	821 28	832 72
Hartford Life & Annuity Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	3,146 34	3,314 60
Iowa Life Ins. Co., Sioux City, Iowa.		135 59
John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co., Boston, Mass.	488 77	710 06
Kansas Mutual Life Association, Topeka, Kas.	209 26	245 95
Life Insurance Clearing Co., St. Paul, Minn.	47 58	42 65
Manhattan Life Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	1,217 91	1,147 88
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Ky., Louisville, Ky.	58 32	76 09
Mutual Life Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	20,721 02	21,002 80
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.	4,002 12	3,508 75
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	16,480 66	17,990 64
Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.	1,630 63	1,923 28
National Life Ins. Co., Montpelier, Vt.	903 50	970 35
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., Boston, Mass.	1,966 53	2,207 03
New York Life Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	17,945 97	17,833 16
Nederland, limited, Liability Life Ins. Co., Amsterdam, Holland.		10 16
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	938 14	1,166 46
Provident Life & Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	761 82	893 06
Provident Sav. Life Assurance Society, New York, N. Y.	2,077 35	2,104 72
Prudential Ins. Co. of America, Newark, N. J.	4,525 43	4,662 28
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	1,983 91	2,018 90
Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co., San Francisco, Cal.	1,032 97	1,137 38
State Mutual Life Assurance Co., Worcester, Mass.	543 38	732 20
Security Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.		7 58
Travelers Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.	4,073 46	4,579 46
Union Central Life Ins. Co., Cincinnati, O.	929 81	1,038 10
Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., Portland, Me.	1,190 85	1,143 28
United States Life Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	498 42	507 23
Washington Life Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.	602 02	652 21
American Banking & Trust Co., Baltimore, Md.		300 98

TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

	1895	1896
American Surety Co., New York, N. Y.....	\$1,642 02	\$1,596 83
Employers' Liability Assurance Corp., Limited, London.....	566 12	437 89
Fidelity & Casualty Co., New York, N. Y.....	3,274 77	3,728 90
Fidelity & Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.....		450 06
Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co., New York, N. Y.....	81 44	70 04
Guarantee Co. of N. A., Montreal, Canada.....	181 40	143 86
Guarantors' Liability Indemnity Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	86 82	258 85
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co., Hartford.....	376 80	375 26
Interstate Casualty Co., New York, N. Y.....	197 97	226 39
Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.....	253 45	226 72
London Guarantee & Accident Co., Limited, London, Eng.....	255 08	230 97
Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co., New York, N. Y.....		56 00
Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.....	203 39	170 00
New Jersey Plate Glass Co., Newark, N. J.....	45 63	62 74
New York Plate Glass Co., New York, N. Y.....	60 67	98 68
National Benefit and Casualty Co., Milwaukee, Wis.....	13 38	
Preferred Accident Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.....	644 88	550 62
Standard Life & Accident Ins. Co., Detroit, Mich.....	1,049 36	693 86
United States Casualty Co., New York, N. Y.....		367 79
Bankers' Life Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.....		3 60
Northwestern Life Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.....		6 78
National Accident Society, New York, N. Y.....		10 22
Totals.....	\$215,230 63	\$218,586 33

TABLE NO. 6.

EXECUTORS' AND ADMINISTRATORS' FUND.

Received into this fund during the years 1895 and 1896 from executors or administrators of the following estates:

1895....Ash, Naomie, estate.....	Monroe county.....	\$52 51
Brady, Michael, ".....	" ".....	7 00
Brueggemann, Elizabeth, estate.....	Pettis ".....	455 62
Cavanaugh, Della, estate.....	St. Louis city.....	2 00
Dentfeldt, Frederick W., estate.....	" ".....	35 70
Doyle, John, estate.....	Montgomery county.....	5 00
Depue, Benjamin, ".....	Andraln ".....	40 00
Dunn, Jane, ".....	Marlon ".....	14 70
Flynn, Margarette, ".....	St. Louis city.....	417 85
Gantier, Rosalee, ".....	Buchanan county.....	39 72
Geetz, John, ".....	St. Louis city.....	1 00
Grant, Anna, ".....	Saline county.....	10 00
Gray, Anna, ".....	St. Louis city.....	178 50
Horbech, John, ".....	" ".....	18 65
Hulick, Henry, ".....	Cooper county.....	18 00
Jones, Wm. S., ".....	St. Louis city.....	137 60
Junk, Herman, ".....	Platte county.....	520 38
Keeley, Mary D., ".....	St. Louis city.....	1 00
Kenna, Thomas, ".....	" ".....	10 55
Keefe, John, ".....	Lafayette county.....	17 43
Kiely, Michael C., ".....	St. Louis city.....	68 21
Kirke, Sadie, ".....	" ".....	48 52
McCabe, Hugh, ".....	" ".....	65 48
McHugh, Ed., ".....	" ".....	163 65
Mearns, Catherine, ".....	Jefferson county.....	35 06
O'Brien, W., ".....	Callaway ".....	52 60
Reed, Wm., ".....	St. Louis city.....	32 77
Renshaw, G. S., ".....	Monteau county.....	59 55
Rhodes, E. D., ".....	Howell ".....	4 92
Rohan, Chas., ".....	Morgan ".....	180 82
Thomas, Edgar T., ".....	Mississippi ".....	258 40
Vincent, Elizabeth, ".....	Pike ".....	10 80
Watson, Howard, ".....	Callaway ".....	19 80
Wolf, Frederick, ".....	" ".....	10 65
Woods, Conrad, ".....	Carroll ".....	903 92
	Nodaway ".....	20 00
Totals.....		\$3,918 36

TABLE NO. 6—Continued.

1896 ... Barringer, Daniel, estate.....	Nodaway county.....	\$7 80
Brown, Elizabeth,	Davless	1 00
Dixon, Elisha,	Nodaway	5 00
Douglas, Elizabeth,	Cooper	39 00
Evans, John B.,	Cedar	40 00
Evans, John B.,	Lawrence	40 00
Felix, Susana,	St. Louis city.....	2 90
Foram, Patrick, .....	.....	281 35
Garen, Michael, .....	.....	351 11
Gerold, John H., .....	.....	416 01
Gobard, Mary C., .....	.....	4 00
Gladney, Jas. E.,	Lincoln county.....	5 00
Hays, Rebecca,	Cape Girardeau county	45 75
Hock, Vincent,	St. Louis city.....	118 07
Lenox, Geo. W.,	Montgomery county	5 00
Lenox, Geo. W., .....	.....	1 00
Lemley, B. M.,	Scott	12 05
Lumsford, Sarah,	Sullivan	18 63
McKibben, Rebecca,	Audrain	1,176 60
McMahon, John,	St. Louis city.....	3 00
Martin, Ann P.,	Crawford county.....	6 00
Mathews, John,	St. Louis city.....	191 80
Morris, Mary A.,	Jasper county.....	78 00
Martell, Susan,	Callaway	21 50
Oates, Thomas,	St. Louis city.....	3 00
Pfeiffer, Henry,	Sullivan county.....	5 40
Robertson, Malcolm,	St. Louis city.....	99 70
Smart, Mary S.,	Callaway county.....	2 15
Sain, Thomas M.,	Monroe	117 32
Spiers, Zacharia,	Davless	20 00
Stephenson, John Y., .....	.....	1 00
Vix, Andrew,	St. Louis city.....	298 58
White, Isaac, .....	.....	1 35
Wheatley, Susan,	Boone county	46 86
White, Susan G.,	Cooper	428 86
Total		\$3,893 38
Receipts in 1895.....		\$3,918 38
Receipts in 1896.....		3,893 86
Total		\$7,811 74

TABLE NO. 7.

STATE SCHOOL MONEYS.

Annual apportionment of the funds by counties for the years 1895 and 1896.

Counties.	1895.	1896.	Counties.	1895.	1896.
Adair.....	\$5,443 44	\$5,809 92	McDonald.....	\$4,300 16	\$4,720 92
Andrew.....	4,802 66	5,114 65	Macon.....	9,540 81	10,013 25
Atchison.....	4,692 02	5,046 47	Madison.....	3,250 93	3,495 56
Audrain.....	6,561 83	6,867 22	Maries.....	2,894 11	3,161 40
Barry.....	8,606 83	9,354 75	Marion.....	7,453 40	7,671 03
Barton.....	6,015 09	6,364 02	Mercer.....	4,476 27	4,853 47
Bates.....	9,700 32	10,207 15	Miller.....	5,152 09	5,408 53
Benton.....	5,271 95	5,705 25	Mississippi.....	3,039 79	3,270 87
Bollinger.....	4,593 36	4,893 78	Moniteau.....	4,689 25	4,943 75
Boone.....	8,073 91	8,603 48	Monroe.....	6,312 89	6,481 20
Buchanan.....	26,354 41	27,557 25	Montgomery.....	5,087 55	5,219 35
Butler.....	4,064 13	4,658 49	Morgan.....	3,983 00	4,303 20
Caldwell.....	4,592 44	4,895 69	New Madrid.....	3,112 63	3,198 85
Callaway.....	7,256 10	7,544 25	Newton.....	7,611 99	8,145 44
Camden.....	3,870 51	4,342 55	Nodaway.....	9,185 84	10,174 60
Cape Girardeau.....	7,215 53	7,760 32	Oregon.....	4,008 81	4,394 41
Carroll.....	7,854 48	8,176 14	Osage.....	4,313 07	4,561 53
Carter.....	1,456 72	1,566 27	Ozark.....	4,131 44	4,589 38
Cass.....	7,070 78	7,472 22	Pemiscot.....	2,268 08	2,514 17
Cedar.....	5,845 44	6,592 58	Perry.....	4,362 86	4,620 10
Chariton.....	8,938 75	9,423 59	Pettis.....	8,890 80	9,721 18
Christian.....	5,697 92	5,989 50	Phelps.....	4,447 68	4,913 00
Clark.....	4,497 47	4,581 67	Pike.....	7,552 98	7,772 82
Clay.....	5,175 14	5,633 22	Platte.....	4,616 41	4,833 30
Clinton.....	5,014 72	5,209 72	Polk.....	7,241 34	8,171 38
Cole.....	5,479 40	5,920 36	Pulaski.....	3,482 35	3,637 70
Cooper.....	6,471 48	6,836 49	Putnam.....	5,070 03	5,381 65
Crawford.....	4,108 39	4,471 23	Ralls.....	3,584 69	3,727 02
Dade.....	5,765 22	6,082 65	Randolph.....	8,451 22	9,078 87
Dallas.....	4,589 67	5,076 24	Ray.....	7,868 57	7,629 75
Davies.....	6,666 94	6,500 39	Reynolds.....	2,365 70	2,620 73
DeKalb.....	4,442 15	4,640 25	Ripley.....	3,753 41	4,091 96
Dent.....	3,953 49	4,254 20	St. Charles.....	6,714 88	6,859 57
Douglas.....	5,749 55	6,594 50	St. Clair.....	6,137 71	6,309 30
Dunklin.....	6,026 15	6,410 12	St. Francois.....	5,474 79	5,923 27
Franklin.....	9,340 74	9,895 04	Ste. Genevieve.....	3,378 16	3,542 63
Gasconade.....	3,975 62	4,058 30	St. Louis.....	11,900 21	12,662 75
Gentry.....	6,144 16	6,549 36	Saline.....	10,222 17	10,724 87
Greene.....	14,539 90	15,123 05	Schuyler.....	3,587 46	3,864 33
Grundy.....	5,380 75	5,626 50	Scotland.....	3,776 46	3,933 47
Harrison.....	6,911 27	7,379 07	Scott.....	3,985 76	4,190 83
Henry.....	9,274 35	9,710 73	Shannon.....	2,922 70	3,148 95
Hickory.....	3,380 05	3,587 75	Shelby.....	5,092 16	5,370 10
Holt.....	5,119 82	5,598 65	Stoddard.....	7,373 18	8,370 15
Howard.....	5,201 84	5,546 79	Stone.....	3,181 78	3,485 00
Howell.....	7,221 06	7,645 08	Sullivan.....	6,171 82	6,604 10
Iron.....	2,734 65	2,828 13	Taney.....	4,460 22	3,769 25
Jackson.....	48,979 36	53,431 06	Texas.....	7,610 14	8,260 68
Jasper.....	15,205 58	16,510 69	Vernon.....	9,565 70	10,482 85
Jefferson.....	8,018 59	8,057 06	Warren.....	2,896 88	3,041 34
Johnson.....	8,544 13	9,211 36	Washington.....	4,205 20	4,412 68
Knox.....	3,888 03	4,031 41	Wayne.....	4,137 88	4,601 87
Laclede.....	5,424 08	5,804 16	Webster.....	5,460 96	5,909 80
Lafayette.....	9,184 00	9,656 00	Worth.....	2,908 86	3,117 20
Lawrence.....	9,031 87	9,550 35	Wright.....	5,867 56	6,311 25
Lewis.....	4,695 80	4,787 18	City of St. Louis.....	146,000 70	152,068 43
Lincoln.....	5,382 59	5,627 46			
Linn.....	7,272 69	7,661 40			
Livingston.....	6,421 69	6,622 35			
			Totals.....	\$871,225 30	\$924,940 55

Apportionment in 1895.....	\$871,225 30
Apportionment in 1896.....	924,940 55
Total in 1895 and 1896.....	\$1,796,165 85

STATE CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

I hold for safe keeping in the Treasury vault certificates of indebtedness belonging to the State School fund and State Seminary fund, as follows :

State School fund—	
One certificate, January 1, 1881, six per cent	\$2,909,000 00
One certificate, July 1, 1883, five per cent	22,000 00
One certificate, April 28, 1885, five per cent	201,000 00
One certificate, July 2, 1886, five per cent	2,000 00
One certificate, July 1, 1890, five per cent	6,000 00
	<u>\$3,140,000 00</u>
State Seminary fund—	
One certificate, July 1, 1881, six per cent	\$122,000 00
One certificate, July 2, 1883, five per cent	242,000 00
One certificate, November 8, 1883, five per cent	5,000 00
One certificate, June 22, 1884, five per cent	100,000 00
One certificate, January 30, 1884, five per cent	5,000 00
One certificate, April 19, 1884, five per cent	35,000 00
One certificate, April 2, 1885, five per cent	5,000 00
One certificate, February 25, 1886, five per cent	5,000 00
One certificate, January 1, 1888, five per cent	5,000 00
One certificate, March 1, 1888, five per cent	6,000 00
One certificate, December 15, 1888, five per cent	5,000 00
One certificate, May 15, 1889, five per cent	5,000 00
One certificate, July 1, 1891, five per cent	5,000 00
One certificate, April 1, 1891, five per cent	646,958 23
One certificate, April 15, 1893, five per cent	2,000 00
One certificate, May 15, 1893, five per cent	5,000 00
One certificate, April 9, 1895, five per cent	5,000 00
One certificate, July 1, 1895, five per cent	22,881 19
	<u>\$1,226,889 42</u>
State School fund	\$3,140,000 00
State Seminary fund	1,226,889 42
Total	<u>\$4,366,889 42</u>

BONDED DEBT OF MISSOURI.

Bonds outstanding December 31, 1895—						
409 bonds of the denomination of \$1,000, 6	per cent, due Jan. 1, 1895.....					\$409,000
24 “ “ 1,000, 6	“ April 1, 1895.....					24,000
94 “ “ 1,000, 6	“ July 1, 1895.....					94,000
392 “ “ 1,000, 6	“ Jan. 1, 1896.....					392,000
11 “ “ 1,000, 6	“ July 1, 1897.....					11,000
5086 “ “ 1,000, 3½	“ 1907 and 1908.....					5,086,000
						<hr/> \$6,016,000 <hr/>
Reduction of bonded debt in 1895 and 1896—						
409 bonds, 6	per cent, redeemed January 1, 1895.....					\$409,000
24 “ 6 “ “ “ April 1, 1895.....						24,000
94 “ 6 “ “ “ July 1, 1895.....						94,000
392 “ 6 “ “ “ Jan. 1, 1896.....						392,000
11 “ 6 “ “ “ Dec. 31, 1896.....						11,000
86 “ 3½ “ “ “ Dec. 31, 1896.....						86,000
						<hr/> \$1,016,000 <hr/>
Total outstanding bonded debt, Jan. 1, 1897, 3½ per cent.....						<hr/> \$5,000,000 <hr/>

BOND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

The State Treasurer now holds the following securities, deposited under an act of the legislature, entitled “Bond Investment Companies,” approved April 21, 1893:

Deposited by the Pettis County Investment Company of Sedalia, Mo.: Nine certificates of paid-up stock in the Equitable Loan and Investment Company of Sedalia, Mo., of \$10,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of 7% per annum, interest payable semi-annually, secured by deposit with Mr. A. Ittel, of Sedalia, whom I selected to act as my trustee, of first mortgage notes on real estate aggregating \$110,000. Also, \$6,600 in Greene county bonds, \$5,000 in Scotland county, and \$10,000 in Nevada school bonds, and one note, executed by J. H. Christopher for \$65,000, secured by first mortgage on real estate, and one note executed by Jno. T. McMahan, for \$4,000, secured by mortgage on real estate.

Deposited by the St. Louis Mutual Bond Investment Company: One note executed by J. A. Aylor, for \$100,000, secured by first mortgage on real estate, and a collateral deposit of thirty-six gold bonds

issued by the Webb City and Carterville Water-works Company of the denomination of \$500 each (\$18,000), bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum. Said Company has also deposited with the State Treasurer the sum of \$12,770 in cash.

Deposited by the Guarantee Investment Company of Nevada, Mo., a note executed by D. P. Slattery, Wm. H. Stevenson and J. B. Johnson, of St. Louis, Mo., for the sum of \$100,000, secured by first mortgage on real estate. At one time the Treasurer held, in addition to the above, \$10,000 in cash. This sum, however, was, on the 26th day of December, 1896, paid to cancel a prior lien on one piece of the real estate included in the mortgage securing the note for \$100,000, said payment having been made in compliance with an order of the Supreme Court in the case of Stevenson vs. Stephens.

APPROPRIATION BY CONGRESS.

FOR THE MORE COMPLETE ENDOWMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF COLLEGES FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

In 1890 the following law was enacted by the United States Congress, approved August 30, 1890, to-wit:

AN ACT to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be and hereby is annually appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sales of public lands, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each state and territory, for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now established or which may be hereafter established, in accordance with an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of one thousand dollars over the preceding year; and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each state and territory shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction: *Provided*, that no money shall be paid out under this act to any state or territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act, if the funds received in such state or territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth: *Provided*, that in any state in which there has been one college established in pursuance of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also in which an educational institution of like character has been established, or may hereafter be established, and is now aided by such state from its own revenue, for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, however named or styled, or whether or not it has received money heretofore under the act to which this act is an amendment, the legislature of such state may propose and report to the secretary of the interior a just and equitable division of the fund to be received under this act between one college for white

students and one institution for colored students, established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts and paid accordingly, and thereupon such institution for colored students shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and subject to its provisions, as much as it would have been if it had been included under the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions shall be taken as a compliance with the provision in reference to separate colleges for white and colored students.

SEC. 2. That the sums hereby appropriated to the states and territories for the further endowment and support of colleges shall be annually paid on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year, by the secretary of the treasury, upon the warrant of the secretary of the interior, out of the treasury of the United States, to the state or territorial treasurer, or to such officer as shall be designated by the laws of such state or territory to receive the same, who shall, upon the order of the trustees of the college, or the institution for colored students, immediately pay over said sums to the treasurers of the respective colleges or other institutions entitled to receive the same, and such treasurers shall be required to report to the secretary of agriculture and to the secretary of the interior, on or before the first day of September of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement. The grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several states and territories to the purpose of said grants: *Provided*, that payments of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any state before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the secretary of the treasury.

SEC. 3. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of the state or territory for the further and more complete endowment, support and maintenance of colleges, or institutions for colored students, as provided in this act, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by the state or territory to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such state or territory; and no portion of said moneys shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings. An annual report by the president of each of said colleges shall be made to the secretary of agriculture, as well as to the secretary of the interior, regarding the condition and progress of each college, including statistical information in relation to its receipts and expenditures, its library, the number of its students and professors, and also as to any improvements and experiments made under the direction of any experiment stations attached to said colleges, with their cost and results, and such other industrial and economical statistics as may be regarded as useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free to all other colleges further endowed under this act.

SEC. 4. That on or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this act, the secretary of the interior shall ascertain and certify to the secretary of the treasury, as to each state and territory, whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for colleges, or of institutions for colored students, under this act, and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectfully, to receive. If the secretary of the interior shall withhold a certificate from any state or territory of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the president, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the treasury until the close of the next congress, in order that the state or territory may, if it should so desire, appeal to congress from the determination of the secretary of the interior. If the next congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the treasury. And the secretary of the interior is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

SEC. 5. That the secretary of the interior shall annually report to congress the disbursements which have been made in all the states and territories, and also whether the appropriation of any state or territory has been withheld, and if so, the reasons therefor.

SEC. 6. Congress may at any time amend, suspend or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

Approved August 30, 1890.

The balance sheet below will show the amounts received by me under this act, and the distribution of same upon the basis of the enumeration of white and colored children in the State :

Received from the United States Treasurer, appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1890.....		\$15,000 00
Paid R. B. Price, Treasurer Mo. State University and Agricultural College	\$14,160 80	
Paid A. Brandenberger, Treasurer Lincoln Institute	839 20	
	<u>\$15,000 00</u>	<u>\$15,000 00</u>
Received from the United States Treasurer, appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1891.....		\$16,000 00
Paid R. B. Price, Treasurer Mo. State University and Agricultural College	\$15,104 73	
Paid A. Brandenberger, Treasurer Lincoln Institute	895 27	
	<u>\$16,000 00</u>	<u>\$16,000 00</u>
Received from the United States Treasurer, appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1892.....		\$17,000 00
Paid R. B. Price, Treasurer Mo. State University and Agricultural College	\$16,058 38	
Paid A. Brandenberger, Treasurer Lincoln Institute	941 62	
	<u>\$17,000 00</u>	<u>\$17,000 00</u>
Received from the United States Treasurer, appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1893.....		\$18,000 00
Paid R. B. Price, Treasurer Mo. State University and Agricultural College	\$17,023 06	
Paid A. Brandenberger, Treasurer Lincoln Institute.....	976 94	
	<u>\$18,000 00</u>	<u>\$18,000 00</u>
Received from the United States Treasurer, appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1894.....		\$19,000 00
Paid R. B. Price, Treasurer Mo. State University.....	\$17,979 10	
Paid A. Brandenberger, Treasurer Lincoln Institute	1,020 90	
	<u>\$19,000 00</u>	<u>\$19,000 00</u>
Received from the United States Treasurer, appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1895.....		\$20,000 00
Paid R. B. Price, Treasurer Mo. State University	\$18,915 97	
Paid A. Brandenberger, Treasurer Lincoln Institute	1,084 03	
	<u>\$20,000 00</u>	<u>\$20,000 00</u>
Received from the United States Treasurer, appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1896		\$21,000 00
Paid R. B. Price, Treasurer Mo. State University.....	\$19,858 34	
Paid A. Brandenberger, Treasurer Lincoln Institute.....	1,141 66	
	<u>\$21,000 00</u>	<u>\$21,000 00</u>
Received from the United States Treasurer, appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1897.....		\$22,000 00
Paid R. B. Price, Treasurer Mo. State University	\$20,804 02	
Paid A. Brandenberger, Treasurer Lincoln Institute.....	1,195 98	
	<u>\$22,000 00</u>	<u>\$22,000 00</u>

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT TAX.

Under an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1895, entitled "Endowment and free scholarships," I received, between June 22, 1895, the day said act went into force, and the 11th day of January, 1897, in trust from fees collected under section 2 of said act providing for the imposition of a tax of twenty-five cents on every thousand dollars of the capital stock of all companies incorporated under the laws of the State, the sum of \$14,121.75, which said sum, in accordance with section 5 of said act, has been distributed as follows: One-fourth of said amount, to wit, \$3,529.81, was paid into the State treasury to the credit of the Seminary fund, and the remainder paid into the county treasuries of the counties in which the corporation is located, to the credit of the "State University Scholarship fund," to wit:

Adair.....	\$5 05	Lafayette.....	1 49
Andrew.....	30 10	Lawrence.....	28 87
Atchison.....	2 61	Lewis.....	8 02
Audrain.....	20 13	Lincoln.....	5 04
Barry.....	36 16	Linn.....	5 61
Barton.....	10 48	Livingston.....	10 29
Bates.....	48 34	Macon.....	14 04
Boone.....	97 28	Madison.....	1 88
Buchanan.....	843 26	Marion.....	69 37
Butler.....	57 15	Mercer.....	1 29
Caldwell.....	8 20	Miller.....	1 50
Callaway.....	1 29	Moniteau.....	4 68
Cape Girardeau.....	101 04	Monroe.....	1 88
Carroll.....	17 61	Montgomery.....	4 66
Cass.....	6 54	New Madrid.....	37 68
Cedar.....	11 25	Newton.....	8 97
Charlton.....	75	Nodaway.....	5 97
Clark.....	4 29	Oregon.....	4 11
Clay.....	27 82	Pemiscot.....	1 12
Clinton.....	50 02	Pettis.....	72 15
Cole.....	13 05	Phelps.....	75
Cooper.....	2 40	Pike.....	7 12
Crawford.....	1 86	Putnam.....	75
Dade.....	15 00	Rails.....	2 62
Davless.....	35 33	Randolph.....	26 79
DeKalb.....	27 46	Ripley.....	4 68
Douglas.....	75 00	St. Charles.....	12 52
Dunklin.....	38 05	St. Clair.....	6 55
Franklin.....	58 13	St. Francois.....	5 43
Gasconade.....	1 50	Ste. Genevieve.....	94
Gentry.....	25 60	St. Louis.....	83 01
Greene.....	117 52	Saline.....	196 45
Grundy.....	35 32	Schuyler.....	4 50
Harrison.....	35 50	Scotland.....	1 86
Henry.....	6 15	Scott.....	11 05
Holt.....	23 22	Shelby.....	1 12
Howard.....	42 18	Sullivan.....	1 50
Howell.....	3 75	Vernon.....	99 70
Iron.....	7 47	Warren.....	2 23
Jackson.....	2,093 71	Wayne.....	4 11
Jasper.....	118 06	Webster.....	1 86
Jefferson.....	12 18	Worth.....	2 22
Johnson.....	6 74	Wright.....	78 18
Knox.....	3 75	City St. Louis.....	5,487 66
Laclede.....	78 75		

* In addition to the above amount of fees paid under the said endowment tax law, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad company paid into my hands in trust, under protest, the sum of \$12,500, as provided by section 2 of said act. A written protest against the imposition of this fee was filed at the time of this payment by the incorporators of

said company, and since said payment the said company has instituted suit against me in the circuit court of the city of St. Louis to determine the right of the State to impose this tax. Pending the determination of this proceeding this money, together with the sum of \$1,166.75 paid also under written protest filed, is held in escrow.

In closing my last report as Treasurer of Missouri, I desire to extend to my devoted and loyal assistants Messrs. Orear, Bradburry, McMahan and Clark, to the county collectors of the State, and to all others who have aided me in the discharge of my duties, and to those who have extended courtesies, my grateful thanks.

Very respectfully,

LON V. STEPHENS,

State Treasurer.

REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.

FOR THE

YEARS 1895-96.



JEFFERSON CITY:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

Mr. Leeper offered the following resolution which was read and adopted:

Resolved, that of the 1,500 copies of the Adjutant-General's report for 1896, ordered printed by the House, 300 copies be printed in cloth binding for distribution among the Representatives and the Adjutant-Generals of other States.

R. P. THOMPSON,
Assistant Chief Clerk.

REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 31, 1896. }

To His Excellency, WM. J. STONE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith my report as required by law.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

No changes have occurred in the organization of the Guard since my last report. It is still composed of one brigade, consisting of four regiments of infantry and two light batteries of artillery and the corps of Cadets at the State University, numbering 164 officers and 2,298 enlisted men, making a total of 2,462.

There were organized during the years 1895 and 1896 four companies of infantry as follows: Company "I," First Infantry, were formerly what was known as the "Wolfe Tone Rifle Club," an independent organization acting under a so-called charter, contrary to the military laws of the State, but when the officers of the club became convinced that they had no legal authority they at once expressed a desire to be taken regularly into the National Guard. On the 8th day of April last they completed their organization by the election of Joseph McDonnell, Captain; Thomas A. O'Keefe, First Lieutenant, and Thomas F. Lydon, Second Lieutenant. They were immediately mustered into the service of the State, and, I am informed, have become one of the very best companies in the regiment.

Company "F," Second Regiment Infantry, together with the band, was organized during the month of May, 1895, at Clinton, Mo., and both are in a flourishing condition. Company "K" of the same regiment was organized at Springfield March 2, 1896. It was recruited to take the place of Company "F" of the regiment (which had been disbanded) by Arch B. Diggins, who resigned his commission as Lieutenant Colonel to become its Captain. He has succeeded in building up one of the strongest, best drilled and disciplined companies in the regiment, and one of which any officer may be proud. Company "A,"

Fourth Infantry, was organized and mustered into service at Carrollton September 10, 1895, and Company "F" of the same regiment, at Hannibal, February 21, 1896. Both are in a flourishing condition, well officered and well disciplined.

The following named organizations were mustered out of service April 30, 1895, viz: Company "F," Second Infantry, at Springfield, and Company "F," Third Infantry, at St. Joseph. Both of these companies had become worthless, and their time having expired, it was thought best to muster them out and fill their places with new and active companies.

CADETS.

The battalion of Cadets at the State University showed at last muster one hundred and thirty-five officers and men; this is a better showing than was made at the date of my last report, but is still far from satisfactory. Members of the Senate and House, whose duty and privilege it is to appoint these young men, seem to show a woeful lack of interest in the matter, and the small appropriation made by the State, which is not enough to furnish them with the necessary uniforms, has kept the battalion at the minimum. The only remedy for this is to prevail on the members of the Legislature to fill up the quota of appointments, and to appropriate money enough to furnish uniforms, and put the corps into camp once a year.

The present commandant of the battalion, Lient. W. A. Thurston, Sixteenth United States Infantry, has made a wonderful improvement in the discipline of the corps since he has had charge of it. He is a hard working and painstaking officer, and should be supported. I recommend that the sum of eight thousand dollars be appropriated for the support of the Cadets, which will enable them to have suitable uniforms and go into camp each year.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Nothing is so effective in the promotion of discipline as encampments. It is in camps that the soldier learns that strict and prompt obedience to orders which is so necessary to the making up of an effective and cohesive body of troops which can be relied on at all times for active work, and which will not disgrace itself or its officers when called upon to suppress violations of law. It is here that he learns to take proper care of his health, and to look out for his comfort in the field, something which must always be learned before men can become what is termed "seasoned troops."

But two encampments were held during the year 1895, one by the First Regiment of Infantry and Light Battery "B," at Moberly, and the

other by the Second Regiment of Infantry, and a section of Light Battery "A," at Sedalia. A full and detailed report of these encampments by officers who were detailed to inspect them will be found in the appendix.

During the first months of 1896 the question of an encampment by the entire brigade was fully discussed, and it was determined that if money enough could be obtained by subscription from some city centrally located to pay at least half the expense of subsisting and transporting the men, such encampment should be held. It was soon found that owing to the stringency of the times and the fact that a political campaign was coming on, enough money could not be raised for the entire brigade, and it was then determined to hold regimental encampments. Each regiment began looking out for its individual interests with the result that the First Infantry, encamped at Springfield, during the first week in July, the Third Infantry and Light Battery "B," at Pertle Springs, in the latter part of July. The Fourth Infantry and a section of Light Battery "B," at Carrollton, August 9th to 16th, and the Second Infantry and Light Battery "A," at Lamar, August 16th to 23rd. I was present during the entire time at all of these encampments, and, in my opinion, there was more hard and satisfactory work done than ever before in the history of the Guard. The weather was exceedingly hot during a greater portion of the time, yet, notwithstanding this, there was never a minute when the daily routine of exercises were allowed to relax. Full reports of these encampments will be found in the several reports of officers detailed for the purposes of inspection.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The most serious drawback to the efficiency of the guard is the lack of money. The last General Assembly appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the payment of armory rents, the expense of maintaining same and for annual encampments as ordered by the Governor. The amount appropriated will not pay one-third of these expenses, to say nothing of repairs for uniforms, arms, and a number of other necessary expenses, and the result is that both officers and men are either compelled to pay them, do without or beg the amount from citizens who are more public spirited than the men sent to represent them in the General Assembly. This system is all wrong. A public institution, organized for the purposes of protection to life and property of the citizens of the State, should be liberally supported from the public funds, and the men who donate so much of their time to this service, not be permitted to go on from year to year without

substantial recognition. The General Government appropriates fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-one cents annually for the clothing and equipping of the Militia of this State, which can only be used for this purpose, and no part of it can be drawn in money. This sum amounts in two years to nearly double the amount appropriated by the State, and the property covered by this appropriation cannot be properly taken care of unless the State sees fit to appropriate a sufficient amount to pay the expenses of boards of survey, inspecting officers and for proper storage facilities. By this means annual inspections could be had, boards of survey could be convened and all damaged, worn-out and lost property could be cleared off the books, and officers would not be compelled to carry such property on their returns from year to year without receiving any benefit from so doing.

The United States regulations for the care of all property issued by the War Department, recites the fact that "the examination of the unserviceable or unsuitable public property provided for in section 4 of this act shall be made at least annually, and the proceedings of the board of officers of the Militia will show in detail opposite each article on the inspection report in what respect the property is unserviceable or unsuitable, and will in each case show the disposition recommended by the board of inspection. And in the case of any public property rendered unserviceable through causes other than the ordinary incidents of the service, the Board will investigate and report the causes and recommend to the Secretary of War the necessary action as to personal responsibility for damages in each case."

It will be seen by the above regulations that the only manner in which property can be disposed of and cleared from the books of the officer responsible, is by the action of a board of survey, and a board of survey cannot be convened and act without the necessary funds to at least pay their expenses. I would recommend an appropriation for the general maintenance of the Guard of at least fifty thousand dollars per annum. They need it, they deserve it, and should have it. The great State of Missouri is amply able to do this, and at the same time provide liberally for all other public institutions. We take an immense amount of pride in telling the world of our greatness as the fifth State in the Union, but when we come to take care of our Militia we find that there are twenty-nine other States which appropriate more money for this purpose than ourselves.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The last General Assembly appropriated what was known as the "Militia fund," amounting to fourteen hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-four cents, for the purpose of repairing arms which had become unserviceable through long and constant use in the hands of the men, some of which had been in constant service for more than twenty years, and which from a lack of care and other causes, had become unsafe for use. About four hundred rifles were repaired with this fund, barrels being rebrowned, spare parts furnished where needed, and the arms put in good serviceable condition.

At the date of my last report there were in the hands of the men, six hundred and twenty Springfield rifles, cal. 45, model of 1884. Since that time there has been drawn from the War Department four hundred and eighty new rifles, making a total of eleven hundred Springfield rifles cal. 45, model of 1884, now in the hands of the different regiments. These, together with the four hundred rifles, model 1873, repaired by the State, and which are in good condition, amounts to fifteen hundred rifles in good serviceable condition and ready for immediate use. There are still six or seven companies using the old rifles, and these should be replaced with the new arm as soon as practicable, thus putting the entire brigade in good condition for service so far as arms are concerned. The troops are fairly well supplied with all other equipments with the exception of haversacks, and these should be furnished to the Second, Third and Fourth Infantry as soon as practicable. Light Batteries "A" and "B" are armed with three-inch muzzle-loading rifles, model of 1862, and with one Gatling gun each, model of 1884. These are all in good condition, with the exception of the three-inch rifles and equipments of Light Battery "B," which was worn out and worthless. New equipment for this battery should be furnished or the organization disbanded.

WAR RECORDS.

The muster rolls and papers pertaining to the war of the rebellion, on file in this office, are still in an incomplete condition, and a small amount should be appropriated for their completion. They are a very important part of the history of the State, and should not be left in their present condition. The demands for information from these records from old soldiers and their families still continue to be large, and furnishes sufficient work for the employment of a good and efficient clerk.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In closing this, my last report, and with it severing my long service with the National Guard of the State, first as Captain of the Galatin Light Infantry, in 1876, and as Adjutant-General of the State in 1896, I desire to express my heartfelt gratitude to the officers and men with whom I have been so long associated for the continued and hearty support which they have given me through all these years. We have seen a good many ups and downs together; for years we were without any support whatever from the State. We bought our own uniforms and equipments, paid our own expenses at camps, when we could, but we have gradually climbed up the ladder until, in 1889, we obtained from the State our first recognition in the shape of an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for two years, with which and the assistance of the good people of St. Joseph, in the way of a donation, we were enabled to hold an encampment of the entire brigade during the month of August of that year, and from that time forward the improvement in organization and discipline has been steady, and with the severing of my connection with the Guard, as Adjutant-General of the State, I leave it a splendid body of soldiers, ready and willing at all times to hold up the hands of the Commander-in-Chief in the preservation of law and order throughout the Commonwealth. No man has ever had a more loyal support than myself from all officers of the Brigade, National Guard of Missouri. They have assisted and supported me in all my undertakings, and I am confident they will give the same hearty and cheerful support to my successor in office.

My thanks are due to Mr. G. Tom King, my efficient chief clerk, for his zeal and industry in looking after the details of his portion of the work of the office. To Capt. George H. Roach, Seventeenth United States Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General, for his untiring energy in the work assigned him. Capt. Roach has been on duty in the State but little more than a year, but from the very start his influence for good has been felt.

In conclusion, I desire to extend to your Excellency, my hearty and sincere thanks for your uniform kindness and courtesy to me during the entire time we have served together; no matter where my future lot in life may be cast, I shall ever remember with pleasure my services as Adjutant-General during your administration.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WICKHAM,

Adjutant-General.

APPENDICES.

- Exhibit "A." Report of Brigadier-General Milton Moore, Commanding First Brigade.
Exhibit "B." Report of Colonel Edwin Batdorf, First Infantry.
Exhibit "C." Report of Captain Geo. F. Chase, Third U. S. Cavalry.
Exhibit "D." Report of Captain Charles M. O'Connor, Eighth U. S. Cavalry.
Exhibit "E." Report of Lieutenant Chris. Klingman, Light Battery "B," N. G. M.
Exhibit "F." Report of Captain Geo. H. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General.
Exhibit "G." Report of Brigadier-General Milton Moore, Commanding First Brigade, N. G. M.
Exhibit "H." Report of Colonel Edwin Batdorf, First Infantry, N. G. M.
Exhibit "I." Report of Colonel Wm. K. Caffee, Second Infantry, N. G. M.
Exhibit "K." Report of Colonel Geo. P. Gross, Third Infantry, N. G. M.
Exhibit "L." Report of Colonel Joseph A. Corby, Fourth Infantry, N. G. M.
Exhibit "M." Report of Captain F. M. Rumbold, Light Battery "A," N. G. M.
Exhibit "N." Report of Captain F. M. Rumbold, Light Battery "A," N. G. M.
Exhibit "O." Report of Captain Geo. H. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General.
Exhibit "P." Report of Captain Levi P. Hunt, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.
Exhibit "Q." Report of Lieutenant William P. Burnham, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.
Exhibit "R." Roster of staff of the Commander-in-Chief and the National Guard.

EXHIBIT A.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI, }
KANSAS CITY, MO., January 6, 1896. }

The Adjutant-General of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:

SIR—I have to report that the military operations of my command for the year 1895 have been as follows, namely:

The First Regiment and Battery "B" were assembled in camp of instruction in July at Moberly under the command of Col. Edwin Batdorf, First Regiment, and the Second Regiment and a section of Battery "A," formed a like camp at Sedalia in August, Col. W. K. Caffee, Second Regiment, commanding. The official reports of these officers have already been forwarded, to which reference is here made for details of duty performed at the said encampments. The remaining commands of the brigade performed no duty during the year other than ordinary drill.

The State is to be congratulated that Capt. Geo. H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A., was, during the year last past, detailed by the Secretary of War for duty in connection with the National Guard of Missouri, and that he has assumed the duty of acting Inspector-General of the State. This officer made the inspection of the year of the First and Third Regiments and Batteries "A" and "B." The Second and Fourth Regiments have been inspected by their own officers, reports of which have been forwarded to your office for the consideration of the acting Inspector-General. I shall not embrace the result of these inspections in this, my report, but shall refer to the reports of the acting Inspector-General.

It occurs to me at this time to recommend that all regiments in the State be fixed at eight companies and that the maximum strength of each company be established at 56 men; by so doing a regiment of eight companies might be organized in Northeastern Missouri without the force exceeding the limit allowed by law. I also recommend that after the expiration of three months from the annual inspection of 1895 the several companies of the State force be again mustered and inspected and that all companies falling below the minimum strength allowed by law of members actually present, be promptly disbanded. The minimum strength is exceedingly small and a company that cannot turn out actually 34 men on any given day is not worthy of retaining a place in the State force.

It is hoped that the department will continue to represent to the General Government the necessity of rearming the militia forces of the United States. The arms in the possession of the N. G. M., with the exception of about 600 stand, are practically valueless.

It is to be hoped that the present year will show an increase of strength as well as esprit du corps in the First Brigade.

Very respectfully,

MILTON MOORE,
Brig.-Gen'l. N. G. M. Comdg.

EXHIBIT B.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. M., {
ST. LOUIS, August 6, 1895. }

To the Adjutant-General of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:

SIR—In accordance with special orders No. 36, A. G. O., current series, dated Jefferson City, Mo., June 21, 1895, and under instructions from brigade headquarters, dated Kansas City, June 28, 1895, I have the honor to report that I left the armory, 17th and Pine streets, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., July 7, on a special train over the Wabash railway, with Companies A., B., D., E. and H., also the field and staff officers, band, hospital corps and signal corps, for a seven days' camp of instruction at Moberly, Mo. The camp was named "Camp Moore," in honor of Gen. Moore, commanding the brigade. The command arrived at Moberly at 1:30 p. m. without accident. The troops were disembarked at once and marched to the camp, about one mile from the depot. Notwithstanding the rainy weather and water-soaked ground from recent heavy rains, tents were pitched and all due preparations made for the comfort and feeding of the officers and men.

Lieut. Klingman, commanding Battery "B," reported to me at 2 p. m. for duty in accordance with special orders No. 40, A. G. O. His command consisted of one officer, eleven non-commissioned officers, thirty-one privates, two 3-inch Rodman rifles, and one ten-barrel Gatling machine gun.

The camp ground had been surveyed and the lines for the tents established several days before by Second Lieut. E. R. Fish, Co. "E," who was detailed as engineer officer for that duty.

On the morning of July 5th, Lieut. Fish, with a detachment of fourteen men, accompanied by Lieut. Fred. Charlot, Co. "A," in charge of stores, proceeded to the camp site to pitch the tents for the field, staff and line officers, transport the stores from railroad to camp, and

to arrange the rifle pits for target work. The targets of 100 yards range were erected.

The camp was situated on a blue grass plot of about 30 acres, facing the south, just outside the city limits, on property belonging to Mr. Miller, to whom we owe our thanks for the use of the ground without pay and for many favors shown us by him.

Capt. Chase, Third U. S. Cavalry, reported to me at camp on Monday, July 8, at 2:30 a. m., as per instructions of the War Department, U. S. A., and remained with the command until the breaking up of the camp, Sunday, July 14.

On the morning of the 8th the regular camp duties were entered into as per Regimental Order No. 66, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. M.,)
ST. LOUIS, July 5, 1895. }

Orders No. 66.

1. Commencing at 6:20 July 7, 1895, hours of service and roll-calls applicable to this command at "Camp Moore" will be observed as follows:

Reveille, 1st call	5:30 A. M.	Recall from fatigue	11:40 A. M.
Gun fire (March)	5:35 "	Dinner call	12:10 M.
Reveille	5:40 "	Fatigue call	1:00 P. M.
Assembly	5:45 "	Recall from fatigue	4:00 "
Breakfast	6:00 "	Drill call, 1st call	5:00 "
Sick call	6:30 "	Assembly	5:10 "
First Sergeant call	6:45 "	Adjutant call	5:15 "
Fatigue call	7:00 "	Recall from drill	6:10 "
Drill call, 1st call	7:30 "	Parade, 1st call	6:20 "
Assembly	7:40 "	Adjutant call	6:30 "
Recall from drill	9:10 "	Supper call	7:10 "
Guard mount, 1st call	9:30 "	Tattoo	9:30 "
Assembly of guard details	9:40 "	Taps	10:00 "
Adjutant call	9:45 "		

2. The First Battalion will engage in target practice the forenoons of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and the afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Second Battalion will engage in target practice the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and the forenoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Battalion Commanders will arrange all the necessary details.

3. The officer of the day is charged with the duty of having the calls sounded at the proper time.

4. The senior field officer will see that the camp is thoroughly cleaned and policed and the sinks and offal pits are in sanitary condition by 7:20 a. m. daily. All officers and men off duty will be under his command for this duty.

By order of

COL. BATDORF.

(Signed) CHAS. W. BARSTOW, JR.,

Captain and Adjutant.

Twenty men of Co. "F," under command of a Sergeant, reported for duty on the morning of the 8th.

On Wednesday, July 10th, Brig.-Gen. Wickham arrived in camp at 10:30 a. m., and a salute of eleven guns was given in his honor. At 5:30 p. m. the General reviewed the troops in camp.

Capt. C. C. McDonald, Co. "K," Fourth Regiment Infantry, accompanied by Lieut. Petermen, reported at camp on the morning of July 10th, as per special order No. 15, Assistant Adjutant's office, First Brigade, N. G. M., dated Kansas City, June 28, 1895. Capt. McDonald remained in camp on his inspection tour until Friday night, July 12th.

Lieut. Marks of Co. "G," with nineteen men, reported at camp on Tuesday morning, July 11th.

Brig.-Gen. Milton Moore, accompanied by Maj. Joseph Johnston, Quartermaster First Brigade, arrived at camp at 2:15 p. m., July 11th. A salute of eleven guns was given in honor of Gen. Moore. The General reviewed the troops at 6 p. m.

Lieut. Putnam of Co. "E," with four men, and Lieut. Lund of Co. "H" reported on the morning of the 11th. Total officers and men of the First Regiment in camp this day, 271, a little more than one-half of the strength of the regiment.

The small attendance at camp was due to the competitive drill at the fair grounds in St. Louis the week before. If competitive drills are to be allowed in the future it will be, in my opinion, useless to hold any more camps of instruction, on account of the small attendance and the preference of the men for competitive drills where they have no duties to perform and are bent on having a good time, thereby causing them to lose interest in their battalion and regimental duties and camp work, which are necessary to make a good soldier, and complete his military training.

On Thursday night I left camp for St. Louis on urgent business, and was away twenty-four hours. Col. Cavender was in command during that time.

On Friday, July 12th, the camp was inspected by Capt. Chase and Capt. McDonald.

Gen. Moore left camp on the 12th to return to Kansas City.

Camp was broken at 10 a. m., July 14th, and at 1 p. m. left Moberly on the Wabash railroad for St. Louis, arriving at the armory in St. Louis at 6 p. m. without accident.

Battery "B" was relieved from camp duties at the breaking of camp, when they at once proceeded to the Wabash depot to take the train for Kansas City.

On Sunday morning, at the breaking of camp, a very serious accident occurred to two men of Battery "B" by the premature discharge of one of the 3-inch rifles. As Lieut. Klingman has made a report of it, I will not go into the details of the accident. With the above exception there was no accident of any note that occurred during the encampment.

On account of not being able to secure in time suitable grounds for target practice, did not get the pits dug until Tuesday, which enabled us to indulge in target practice for only three days.

A very handsome gold medal was donated by Messrs. Hess & Culbertson, of St. Louis, to be presented to the one making the highest score at rifle practice, and a beautiful silver medal was donated by Capt. H. H. Hinton, Ordnance Officer, to be presented to the one making the second highest score. The gold medal was won by Corporal Joseph G. Bather, Co. "G.," and the silver medal by Corporal M. R. Moore, Co. "A."

The health of the command was unusually good, taking into consideration the bad, rainy weather of the week before, which had soaked the earth until it was like a sponge, which made everything very damp. The men were liberally supplied with clean, fresh straw, upon which to sleep, and also a liberal supply of well-cooked rations which were furnished by the Commissary Department, and cooked on the army ovens by cooks hired by the companies, each company doing its own messing.

Good discipline prevailed throughout the encampment, and the officers and men endeavored to bring their commands to a high state of efficiency. Considerable attention was paid to guard duty, instruction of sentinels and extended order movements. The morning drill hour was devoted mainly by the companies to the setting up exercises and extended order movements, and in the afternoons by battalion and regimental drills.

The Hospital Corps, under the direction of Capt. Geo. W. Cale, Assistant Surgeon, rendered good and efficient service.

The Signal Corps, under Lieut. E. R. Fish, were at work each day with their flags and were much benefitted by their field work. It is

my intention to provide the corps this fall with telegraph instruments and also heliographs for flash signaling.

The Quartermaster Department, presided over by Capt. Wm. H. Scott, was well attended to.

The Commissary Department obtained all supplies and issued same to the companies each day, according to the number of men on the morning report. Capt. McGrew handled this department in an efficient manner.

Captain H. H. Hinton, Ordnance officer, being unable to go with the regiment to camp, I detailed Lieut. Buckner, of Company "C," to take charge of the department while in camp, which he did, with credit to himself.

The Judge-Advocate and the Chaplain being absent from camp on leave, I have no report to make of their departments.

All supplies, commissary and quartermaster stores, transportation of troops, stores and baggage were provided by the regiment. The total expense of encampment, amounting to \$2,320.13, was defrayed out of funds collected by the regimental field officers from the merchants and citizens of St. Louis, except \$350, which was given by the citizens of Moberly.

I submit herewith consolidated daily reports of the strength of the command while in camp, marked "A." Attention is respectfully called to the reports of the regimental staff officers, marked "B."

I was ably assisted by Lieut. Col. J. H. Cavender, Maj. A. Q. Kennett and Capt. Chas. W. Barstow, Jr., Adjutant, thorough and efficient officers, and due credit should be given them for the success of the encampment.

Battery "B" was well handled by Lieut. Klingman, while at mounted drill or other camp duties. The horses provided him were unaccustomed to such work, but were soon broken into it, so that the battery was enabled to devote a great deal of time to mounted drills, which they cannot do in their armory. It also gave the men experience in handling green horses, which would be very valuable to them in case they should be called upon for active duty in the field. They obeyed all orders carefully and acquitted themselves as soldiers and gentlemen should do.

The set (60) of Springfield rifles, model of 1884, offered by you to the company having the largest percentage of attendance for the entire week in camp, was won by Company "D," commanded by Capt. Charles W. Holtcamp. A separate report has already been forwarded to you.

The improvement in the camp duties, drills, field movements, guard duty, and the respect and prompt obedience shown by the men toward their officers, was very marked, thereby showing that the command has benefitted by last year's experience at "Camp Wetmore," at Meramec Highlands, Mo.

The citizens of Moberly were very hospitable and kind to us, and did everything in their power to make it pleasant for us while there.

I am very much indebted to Capt. Chase for his untiring efforts to make the camp a success, and for his advice and instruction to both officers and men.

I wish to acknowledge to you our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by you in our behalf in arranging with the good citizens of Moberly for our camp and many courtesies shown us.

I respectfully call your attention, as I did last year, to the worn-out Springfield rifles of the model of 1873, which are in the hands of some of the companies. Their condition is dangerous and should be condemned at once and exchanged for new rifles of a later model.

I would suggest that the time of holding camps of instruction should be decided upon several months in advance. Not later than February 1st. I believe that this would give a larger attendance in camp as the men would then have plenty of time to arrange their business or vacations. I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

EDWIN BATDORF,

Colonel First Infantry N. G. M.

EXHIBIT C.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO., August, 1895.

The Officer in charge of the Military Information Division, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—Pursuant to Par. 1, S. O. *153, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., dated July 2, 1895, I reported on July 6th to the Governor of Missouri in person. He desired me to proceed to Moberly on the 7th, with which request I complied. I arrived at 3 a. m., July 7th, at the camp of the First Infantry, Col. Batdorf commanding, and remained with his command until the last day of the encampment, July 14, 1895.

In compliance with letter of instructions from the Adjutant-General of the Army, I have the honor to submit the following report:

1. OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF STATE TROOPS.

National Guard of Missouri.

2. STRENGTH.

(a) Authorized.

(b) Organized.

(c) Per cent attending camp.

(d) Liable to military duty.

(a) 2,500.

(b) 2,211.

(c) First Regiment Infantry, N. G. M.: Field and Staff, 72 per cent; N. C. Staff and band, 57 per cent; Co. A, 67 per cent; Co. B, 50 per cent; Co. C, 8 per cent; Co. D, 71.83 per cent; Co. E, 62 per cent; Co. F, 46 per cent; Co. G, 41 per cent; Co. H, 70 per cent; Hospital Detachment, 60 per cent; average for regiment, 60 per cent; Battery B, N. G. M., 68 per cent. Average per cent of entire N. G. M. attending camp, 14 per cent.

(d) 350,000.

3. NUMBER, ORGANIZATION AND STATIONS OF BRIGADES, REGIMENTS AND BATTALIONS.

One brigade, headquarters Kansas City; First Infantry, St. Louis; Second Infantry, Carthage; Third Infantry, Kansas City; Fourth Infantry, Brookfield; Battery "A," St. Louis; Battery "B," Kansas City.

Infantry regiments, 2 battalions of 4 companies each; no separate companies. Number of officers and men authorized in infantry companies, 3 officers and not less than 34 nor more than 80 men; batteries, 4 officers and not less than 48 nor more than 101 men.

4. GENERAL OFFICERS—NUMBER AND MANNER OF APPOINTMENT.

One Brigadier-General, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

5. BRIGADE, REGIMENTAL AND BATTALION FIELD AND STAFF—NUMBER AND MANNER OF APPOINTMENT.

Brigade.—One Brigadier-General in command of brigade. Brigade commander appoints staff as follows: One Assistant Adjutant-General, 1 Medical Director (each with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel), 1 Assistant Inspector-General, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Commissary, 1 Judge-Advocate (each with the rank of Major), 2 Aids-de-Camp (with rank of Captain), and non-commissioned staff to consist of 1 brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1 brigade Hospital Steward, 1 brigade Bugler, 1 brigade Color Bearer, 2 Sergeant Clerks.

Regiments.—One Colonel, in command of regiment, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors. The Colonel appoints one Surgeon (to rank as Major), 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Commissary, 1 Ordnance Officer, 1 Chaplain, 1 Judge-Advocate (each with the rank of Captain), and a non-commissioned staff consisting of 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Hospital Steward, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1 Drum-Major, 1 Chief Trumpeter and 1 Color-Sergeant. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Majors are elected by ballot of line officers in each regiment.

6. COMPANY OFFICERS—HOW ELECTED OR APPOINTED—EXAMINATION OF.

Company officers are elected by members of the company and serve during good behavior. Examinations prescribed and required, except in Second Regiment.

7. STAFF DEPARTMENTS: ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DUTIES OF—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, DUTIES OF—OTHER STAFF CORPS, DUTIES OF.

The Adjutant-General is ex-officio Quartermaster-General, Pay-Master-General, Chief of Ordnance and Commissary-General, performs in each office the duties falling to the officers of the same rank in the regular army, and is the only salaried officer of the Missouri State Troops. The State has no organized medical department.

8. AMBULANCE CORPS AND HOSPITAL CORPS—ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY.

The First Regiment has 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Hospital Steward and 4 privates, but is not completely equipped. The Second Regiment has an ambulance and hospital stores. Battery "A" has a complete outfit of stores, tents and ambulance and a well organized detachment of attendants.

9. SIGNAL CORPS—ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY.

No regular organization, but in First Regiment one officer and seven privates are detailed for instruction in signaling. They are provided with Gen. Myer's Manual of Signals and code cards furnished by the War Department, and two sets of flags furnished by the regiment. The privates, although not regularly organized, wear signal arm chevrons and cap insignia and seem to be fairly efficient in the use of the flag, being able to send and receive correctly messages of thirty words in the prescribed way at a distance of one mile in 26 minutes. Second Lient. E. R. Fisher, the acting signal officer, takes great interest in signal work. He expects to use heliographs in the near future.

10. REGULAR ARMY OFFICER ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS.

None.

11. MILITARY OR ADVISORY BOARD.

None.

12. ENCAMPMENT—REGIMENTAL, BRIGADE OR DIVISIONAL. PERIOD OF DURATION—GROUND OWNED BY STATE, IF SO, LOCATION—REGULAR TROOPS ENCAMPED WITH STATE TROOPS.

Seven companies of the First Regiment of Infantry and Battery "B" are the only State troops in Missouri who had an encampment at Moberly, Mo., this year. Duration, one week. Ground owned by private parties, but furnished free of charge. No admission fee for visitors. No regular troops encamped with State troops, but at my suggestion a Corporal and a Trumpeter of my troop obtained a pass for ten days and accompanied the First Regiment to Moberly at no expense to the Government. The Corporal, while in camp, assisted the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major in the clerical work, making out guard details, morning reports, ration returns, etc., while the Trumpeter instructed the field music.

13. MOBILIZATION.

- (a) Points of concentration for service in the State.
- (b) Points of concentration for service out of the State.
- (c) Time required for concentration in and out of State.
- (d) Plans for emergency.
- (e) Per cent that would turn out for sixty days.

(a) St. Louis, Sedalia, Moberly, Trenton, Hannibal, Springfield, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Carthage, Joplin.

(b) St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Hannibal.

(c) Eighty per cent of the First Regiment can probably concentrate at their armory in St. Louis within two hours during business hours; at night, three hours; 95 per cent could be concentrated on five hours' notice. The Second Regiment would need ten hours for concentration at their headquarters, Carthage, 90 per cent to be depended upon; 80 per cent of the Third Regiment could be concentrated at their headquarters, Kansas City, within three hours, 95 per cent in five hours. The Fourth Regiment requires twelve hours to concentrate at headquarters, Brookfield, 90 per cent to be depended upon. The whole force could be concentrated in St. Louis for short service in twenty-four hours.

(d) No special plans.

(c) It is at the present time undetermined as to the length of time necessary to put a command in the field with rations for sixty days. Should the general government determine to furnish these regiments with rations, the time necessary to put them in the field is given above.

14. STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Twenty thousand dollars for two years, or \$10,000 annually.

15. NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

About fifteen thousand dollars, disbursed by State A. G.

16. ARMAMENT, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY, CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

Cavalry, none.

Artillery, (Battery B) two three-inch rifles on field carriages, with caissons complete, and one Colt's gatling gun, model 1893. The carriages are old, prolong ropes rotten, chains rusty; neither the guns, limbers nor caissons have been painted for months. The woodwork of the carriages is badly decayed and unsound, and it is doubtful in my mind if the gun carriages would stand up under any considerable amount of firing with solid shot. The men were armed with Colt's pistols, cal. 45, and regulation artillery sabres, in fair condition.

Infantry.—First Regiment. Springfield rifles, cal. 45, models 1873, '78, '84, with few exceptions in very bad condition; in some instances barrels and bayonets bent; some of the bayonets were so rusty that it was with difficulty that I could remove them from the barrels. There were but very few rifles in the command in proper condition, most of the guns were very rusty in and about the chamber and on the outside of the barrel; a number of them would be unserviceable. These guns could be in much better condition by proper care, but at least 15 per cent of them are now unserviceable, due to the long use in the hands of inexperienced men. The colonel of the regiment states in regard to the bad condition of the guns, that upon the organization of the regiment in 1887 the arms now in its possession were issued, the rifles having been drawn in from disbanded companies of zoaves and other troops of the State, who have been disbanded for inefficiency, and that the guns were in bad condition when received by the regiment.

17. EQUIPMENT—CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY, CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

Cavalry, none.

Artillery.—(Battery "B"). Complete set of harness, but in very bad condition and unserviceable, owing to its having been used a long

time. The leather is rotten, the thread in the seams broken, the collars torn and absolutely worn out. The battery should be supplied with the following named articles if it is desired to bring it up to anything like a serviceable condition: 2 prolonges, 4 paulins, 16 horse blankets, harness for 2 guns, paint for battery, blankets for camp duty, 2 lanyards, 6 priming wires, harness bags, gunner's haversacks, suitable tents.

Infantry.—First Regiment. Blanket belts, black belts, (Company "K," Fourth Infantry, has field belts), cartridge boxes (McKeevers), canteens, bed blankets, all in a serviceable condition but showing no indication of especial care, neither belts nor boxes having been cleaned for a long time.

18. UNIFORM CLOTHING—CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

Regulation undress uniform, forage cap and campaign hat. Hats and leggins were worn at all formations in camp. The uniforms were generally serviceable, in some instances badly worn and in a few cases torn and patched.

19. HORSES OWNED OR HIRED.

Hired.

20. AMMUNITION.

(a) Character and amount of actually in hands of troops.

(b) Amount that could be supplied on arrival at point of concentration.

(a) On hand in the State 10,000 rifle cartridges, caliber 45; 50 percussion shells and 50 canister for 3-inch muzzle-loading rifles; 5,000 rounds for 45 caliber Gatling gun; 1,000 rounds, caliber 30, for new magazine rifle.

(b) Ten thousand rounds, caliber 45; requisition has been made for 40,000.

21. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

(a) Tentage.

(b) Mess outfits.

(a) Ten hospital tents, 86 wall tents, 8 conical tents, 349 common, lace-cornered and A tents. Some of the canvas is worn and not serviceable.

(b) One hundred and eighty-eight camp kettles, 257 mess pans, 37 Buzzacott ovens.

22. PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY, NATURE OF—ARE REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO STRICTLY ENFORCED?

Officers responsible for State property make annual returns, supported by invoices and receipts, and affidavits for property lost or destroyed, and certificates for stores expended. Officers accountable for property are required to give bonds.

23. SUBSISTENCE: RATIONS, COMPONENT PARTS OF—HOW FURNISHED—HOW PREPARED.

The ration is the same as in the regular army. The rations are bought by the regimental commissary and issued by him to the companies on a consolidated ration return from camp headquarters. In this camp the rations were prepared by hired cooks. In addition to the regular ration, fresh vegetables and fruits of excellent quality were issued to the various organizations. The rations were well cooked and well served on tables of pine, planed and scrupulously clean, the tables being placed under large canvas flies, benches being provided for seats, knives, forks, spoons, tin plates and cups, well scoured and clean. The cooking was done in Buzzacott ovens. No fault to be found with the food provided, nor with its preparation and service to the men. No complaints were made by any of the men on account of the food. All seemed to be thoroughly well satisfied.

24. PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

When in the service of the State, officers the same as in U. S. Army, enlisted men 50 per cent. in addition to pay of same grade in the regular service.

25. STORES.

(a) Purchase of.

(b) Amount required in addition to those now on hand to enable the command to take the field for sixty days.

(c) Medical supplies.

(a) The Adjutant-General purchases stores as are necessary, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

(b) No new supplies having been received, the same amount as last year is required, viz.: 323 blanket bags, 570 canteens, 2,500 haversacks, 2,500 hunting knives, 470,000 cartridges (cal. 45); 2 3-inch field guns with carriages complete, 2 caissons, 2 battery forges, 12 sets of wheel harness, 12 sets of lead harness, 2,000 rounds of field ammunition for guns, 4,000 friction primers, 2,000 revolver cartridges (cal.

45), 40 army wagons (6-mule) complete, 80 sets of wheel harness, 80 sets of swing harness, 80 sets of lead harness, 46 whips, 252 halters complete, 800 mule shoes (fore and hind), assorted sizes, 240 mules, 122 artillery horses, 240 shovels for intrenching, 100 picks, 80 axes, 160 pounds horse-shoe nails, 6 ambulances complete, 24 mules for ambulances, 2,500 shelter tents, 744 woolen blankets, 2,500 pair campaign shoes, 5,000 pair woolen stockings.

(c) In the camp at Moberly the following-named medical supplies were kept on hand: Quinine, Saggielie acid, opium and lead pills, phospho-caffeine, pepsin, nux vomica, and bismuth pills, Brown mixture and muriate ammonia tablets, compound cathartic pills, calomel, Epsom salts, bismuth, sodii bicarb., sulph. morph., apomorphia, Dobel's tablets, aromatic spts. ammonia, mustard plasters, chloroform, ether, carbolic acid, antiseptic tablets, roller bandages, starch bandages, plaster of paris bandages, splints, bichloride gauze, absorbent cotton, rubber tissue, instruments and pans.

26. DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

(a) Number and nature of.

(b) Proficiency in.

(c) Field exercises.

(a) The First Regiment has one drill per week when not in camp, either company or battalion, in close order; also, an occasional dress parade. There is no ground for open order drill in the city. Six company drills were had in camp, each of about one hour duration, including setting up exercises, school of the soldier, manual of arms and the company in close and extended order. Blank cartridges were used for volley and skirmish firing; five battalion drills of about one hour's duration each, all in close order, except the day of sham battle.

Signal drill daily, the flag alone being used.

Battery drill daily, both mounted and dismounted, blank ammunition being used for Gatling gun and field pieces.

Ceremonies—Two Reviews of the entire command, one by the Adjutant-General of the State, the other by the Brigade Commander.

Guard mounting daily at 9 a. m.

Dress parade every evening, except the last day.

(b) The men were accustomed to drilling on the floor of their armory only, consequently when they came on the open ground among the grass and weeds they did not present a very creditable appearance at first. There was considerable gazing about in and inattention on the part of the men during the first two or three days of the encamp-

ment. The officers of the command were called together and cautioned in reference to all these matters, after which there was a marked improvement. There was a lack of assurance on the part of the officers and men which was materially decreased during the days the regiment was in camp. The First Regiment left the encampment quite proficient in company drills, both in close and extended order; battalion drills were very good. The ceremonies of review and dress parade were well executed. No instruction in Regimental drill was given. The Battery drilled very well in the manual of the piece and with horses after the horses were broken in. The horses were hired and green; difficult to manage. The Battery was kept constantly at work however, and owing to the persistent efforts of the Battery Commander, it executed with reasonable accuracy the maneuvers of a light battery.

(c) A sham battle was fought between the Battalions of the Regiment, Major Kennet commanding Second Battalion, supported by Battery "B," was ordered to defend the camp against an attack made by the First Battalion, under command of Lieut-Col. Cavender, supported by one Gatling gun. Both in attack and defense the troops showed a fair knowledge of open air formation, the troops of the attacking column, however, were maneuvered in column of fours within easy range of the guns of the defense, a formation which could not exist under artillery fire at so short a range.

27. PERSONNEL AND DISCIPLINE.

In the First Regiment recruits are required to pass a physical examination upon enlisting, and a very good class of men has resulted. There was a disposition on the part of the men to omit the saluting, and of the observance of the usual respect shown to commissioned officers. All orders were promptly obeyed and camp regulations strictly enforced. The camp was kept very clean. The officers exert themselves to enforce all orders issued by competent authority.

28. THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

Officers' school is held at intervals at the armory; drill regulations and manual of guard duty is studied. No recitations were held in camp; two lectures were delivered in camp, one on the second day of the encampment, subject, "Camp Hygiene," and one on the last day, subject, "Care of Arms." These lectures were requested by the Colonel commanding and delivered by me. They were listened to with interest and all points brought and received careful attention. Suggestions were promptly carried out in camp as far as possible.

29. GUARD DUTY.

A guard consists of one officer of the day, one officer of the guard, one sergeant, three corporals and twenty-five privates, was daily detailed and regularly mounted. Sentinels were regularly posted, and instruction in guard duty constantly given. The sentinels were fairly well instructed at the close of the encampment; officers and non-commissioned officers are well up in guard duty. No outpost duty was had during the encampment.

30. TARGET PRACTICE: CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY, RANGE AND GALLERY—ANY HELD AT HOME STATIONS—ANY HELD IN CAMP—QUANTITY OF AND SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION AND CLASSIFICATION.

Cavalry.—No cavalry in camp.

Artillery.—No target practice in camp.

Infantry.—First Regiment has preliminary instruction in armory. At camp a very inferior range of 100 yards was obtained and prepared for practice. From 5 to 15 shots were fired per man at this range, resulting in a total average for the entire regiment of 39.38 per cent at 100 yards. No system or classification obtains.

31. TRANSPORTATION.

The State owns no transportation; the system of railroad and river transportation is illustrated by the accompanying map.

32. MILITARY LAW OF STATE.

(a) Date of.

(b) Do State laws provide for troops being called into the service of the United States?

Military laws of State contained in chapter 112, R. S. of Missouri of 1889. Law does not provide for State troops being called into service of United States.

33. REGULATIONS—NATURE AND DATE OF.

Regulations same as United States Army. An attempt has been made by Gen. Moore to make regulations for State troops, but he has not yet succeeded in getting legislative action.

34. MAPS, SCALES AND CHARACTER.

Railroad Commissioner's map, scale 1 inch to 12 miles.

35. ARMORIES—LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

The first regiment has an armory at the corner of Seventeenth and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo. It is a large building containing a large room on second floor, where Company and Battalion drills are held, also dress parades. Store-rooms for small arms and a large room for Artillery drill are on the first floor.

36. ARSENALS—LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

One inferior arsenal at Jefferson City.

37. INDEPENDENT COMMANDS IN STATE.

None in the State.

38. RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMARKS.

The system of papers and records kept by the First Regiment is very good. The following blank forms are furnished by the State: Request of company commanders to drop certain men from the rolls; application for discharge; requisition for clothing; enlistment contract; report of company parade; oath of office; monthly reports of companies; discharge certificate; consolidated monthly return; papers for which the regiment furnishes blank forms; reports of regular weekly drill; examination of recruits; consolidated regimental report.

The consent of parents is required for the enlistment of recruits under age.

I observed at the encampment at Moberly that the State appropriations were not sufficient for the proper support of the troops. The entire cost of the encampment of the First Regiment, at Moberly, Mo., including transportation and rations, was reported paid by private subscription. It is also reported that the armory, if the organization of the First Regiment is to be maintained, will have to be hired by private subscription.

Bitter complaints are made by the field officers of the regiment against prize drills. One of the companies of the First Regiment took the first prize at the Interstate encampment at the Fair Grounds, near St. Louis, but it was not at the encampment at Moberly. It is claimed that this company, while drilling excellently in those parts of the tactics required for exhibition drills, lacks discipline and instruction in field work and camp life, the very essentials of efficiency for a soldier in actual service.

It is claimed by the field officers of the First Regiment that the State authorities and the General Government encourage the prize drills to the prejudice of the best interests of the National Guard. I am disposed to concur in this opinion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

GEO. F. CHASE,
Captain Third Cavalry.

EXHIBIT D.

FORT MEADE, S. D., August 15, 1895.

To the Officer in charge of the Military Information Division, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—Pursuant to instructions from the Adjutant-General's office, U. S. Army, dated June 12, 1895, I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit of inspection to the encampment of the Second Regiment, N. G. M., at Sedalia, Mo., August 4 to 11, 1895:

1. OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF STATE TROOPS.

National Guard of Missouri.

2. STRENGTH.

(a) Authorized.

(b) Organized.

(c) Per cent attending camp.

(d) Liable to military duty, census 1890.

(a) Two thousand five hundred, inclusive of State cadets (one from each senatorial and representative district), provided that not more than 625 shall be located in the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City respectively.

(b) About 2,200.

(c) Second Regiment, about 75 per cent.

(d) About 400,000.

3. NUMBER, ORGANIZATIONS AND STATIONS OF BRIGADES, REGIMENTS, BATTALIONS AND SEPARATE COMPANIES.

One brigade, headquarters, Kansas City. Four regiments of Infantry and two light batteries. First Regiment organized as two battalions of four companies each, St. Louis, Mo.; 493 officers and men.

Second Regiment, headquarters, Carthage, Mo., two battalions, four companies each; First Battalion, Maj. Mitchell, Companies "B," at Butler; "D," at Sedalia; "F," at Clinton; "H," at Nevada. Second Battalion, Maj. Williams, "A," at Carthage; "C," at Lamar; "E," at Pierce City; "G," at Joplin, 500 officers and men. Third Regiment, eight companies at Kansas City, one at Independence, 516 officers and men. Fourth Regiment, headquarters Brookfield, 6 companies, "B," at Mound City; "C," at Linneus; "D," at Betnany; "E," at Maryville; "H," at Chillicothe; "K," at St. Joseph; 450 officers and men. Battery "A," four guns and one Gatling, St. Louis, 73 officers and men. Battery "B," two guns and Gatling, Kansas City, 80 officers and men. No separate companies. State law provides that each Infantry company shall have not less than 34 nor more than 80 men. Each battery not less than 48, nor more than 101 men.

4. GENERAL OFFICERS—NUMBER AND MANNER OF APPOINTMENT.

One Brigadier, appointed by Governor, and confirmed by Senate.

5. BRIGADE AND REGIMENTAL FIELD AND STAFF—NUMBER AND MANNER OF APPOINTMENT.

Brigade staff, appointed by Brigadier-General, 1 Assistant Adjutant-General, 1 Medical Director, Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Assistant Inspector-General, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Commissary, 1 Judge Advocate, Majors, 2 Aides de-Camp, Captains, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Hospital Stewart, 1 Bugler, 1 Color Bearer, 2 Sergeant Clerks.

Regimental Field and Staff.—One Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 2 Majors, one Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Ordnance Officer, 1 Commissary, 1 Judge-Advocate, 1 Chaplain, Captains, 1 Surgeon-Major, 1 Assistant Surgeon-Captain. (Staff appointed by Colonel). One Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1 Hospital Stewart, 1 Drum Major, 1 Chief Trumpeter, 1 Color-Sergeant, all appointed by Colonel.

6. COMPANY OFFICERS, HOW SELECTED—EXAMINATIONS REQUIRED.

Elected by ballot, two-thirds majority required. Each company manages its own elections under orders from Adjutant-General of the State. Commander-in-Chief may fill by appointment vacancies existing after two elections have been held and no choice made. Examining board is appointed by Commander-in-Chief. Regulation is adhered to in city regiments, but is impracticable, from lack of appropriations, where companies are scattered.

7. STAFF DEPARTMENTS: ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DUTIES OF—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, DUTIES OF.

Adjutant-General, appointed by Governor, is ex-officio Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General and Chief of Ordnance. Heads of other departments appointed with rank of Brigadier-General, except Inspector-General with rank of Colonel. Four Aides-de-Camp with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

8. AMBULANCE CORPS AND HOSPITAL CORPS—ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY.

A hospital corps, consisting of 1 Steward and 8 men, has been organized, but not fully equipped, during the past year, under the direction of Major Trader, Surgeon. For this encampment an improvised ambulance with team, a field case, woven-wire bed cots with mattresses, pillows, sheets and pillow cases, commodes, drugs and dressings were supplied through generosity of citizens of Sedalia and at an expense of about \$69 to the State. The sick were well cared for. Litter bearer drills and practice in first aid were held during the week and the care of those actually taken sick in camp or overcome by heat on the field was prompt and efficient. All, except one case where typhoid developed, were returned to duty. (See report of Surgeon attached.)

9. SIGNAL CORPS—ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY.

Some of the companies have had a little practice. No corps organized in Second Regiment. No drills in camp.

10. ANY REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS?

None.

11. MILITARY OR ADVISORY BOARD—ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES.

None.

12. ENCAMPMENT BY REGIMENT OR BRIGADE—PERIOD OF DURATION—GROUND OWNED BY STATE, IF SO, LOCATION—ANY REGULAR TROOPS ENCAMPED WITH STATE TROOPS?

The First and Second Regiments and Battery "B" only made separate encampments this year of one week duration. No camp ground owned by State. No regular troops in camp.

13. MOBILIZATION.

- (a) Points of concentration for service in State.
- (b) Points of concentration for service out of State.
- (c) Time required for concentration for service either in or out of State.
- (d) Plans for emergency.
- (e) Per cent that would probably turn out for 60 days' service.
- (a) St. Louis, Kansas City, Hannibal, Moberly, St. Joseph, Sedalia, Springfield, Carthage—railroad and business centers.
- (b) Hannibal, St. Louis, Birds Point, St. Joseph, Sedalia, Kansas City, Joplin, Poplar Bluff—railroad centers connecting with lines out of State.
- (c) Twenty-four hours.
- (d) No special plans, except that troops can be promptly notified if service is required.
- (e) The Adjutant-General of the State and officers in camp think that more men would turn out for service than for annual encampment. The Second Regiment was ordered to be in readiness for duty in connection with railroad strike last year, when 98 per cent reported for duty.

14. STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Twenty thousand dollars for two years.

15. NATIONAL APPROPRIATION.

Fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars annual.

Expenditures are made on requisition of Adjutant-General, approved by Governor of State.

16. ARMAMENT—ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

Artillery, 6 3-inch rifled guns and 2 Gatling guns. Condition, good. Infantry, Springfield Rifles, caliber 45, models of '73 and '84. An inspection of the arms of the Second Regiment showed 3 companies armed with model 1884 and 5 Companies with model 1873. The arms of Companies "B" and "A" were in excellent condition, and evidently had been well cared for since their issue. In Company "G" they were in good condition, but indicated that at some time previous they had not been well cared for. Those three (3) companies have the latest issue. In the other companies the arms had been badly neglected during some former period, but indicated that endeavors

had been made to put them in condition, except in Company "B." In Company "F" fair success had been achieved. Captain Raupp, Company "E," with a great deal of labor and expense, had cleaned off old rust and re-blued all the rifles of his company, so that they presented an uniform appearance, and may readily be kept from rust.

17. EQUIPMENTS—CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY—SECOND REGIMENT.

The Ordnance issue of blanket, bags, haversacks, knives, spoons, meat cans, tin cups and canteens, waist belts (leather) and cartridge boxes (McKeevers) are used. All are in good condition except the belts and cartridge boxes, which in only one company (D) seemed to have received proper care in the way of oil or blacking.

18. CLOTHING, CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

Generally old, somewhat worn and in some cases dirty. As a rule, it is not fitted to wearer and has been used by different men as changes in personnel took place. Some blouses had the U.S. buttons. Regulations require State buttons. Cap ornaments were missing in many instances.

19. HORSES OWNED OR HIRED.

Hired. Not owned by members.

20. AMMUNITION.

(a) Character and quantity actually in hands of troop of all three branches.

(b) Amount that could be supplied on arrival at point of concentration.

(a) Endeavor to keep 1,000 rounds per Company.

(b) About 30,000 rounds could be shipped to point of concentration. For field guns 50 rounds shell-canister and shrapnell.

21. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

(a) Tentage.

(b) Mess outfits.

(a) Tentage in good condition and complete for three Regiments and two Batteries.

(b) Each Company has its own outfit, consisting of Buzzacott ovens, camp kettles, mess pans, etc. Tin-ware is generally used, though some have stone china.

22. PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY, NATURE OF,—ARE REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO STRICTLY ENFORCED ?

State regulations for issue, care and condemnation of public property are similar to those of U. S. Army. Officers are required to give bond in double the value of property received. Returns to Adjutant-General of State are rendered annually.

23. SUBSISTENCE: RATION, COMPONENT PARTS OF—HOW FURNISHED—HOW PREPARED.

Ration is same as that of U. S. Army. Purchased in open market by regimental commissary officer and is issued daily to companies on returns approved by the regimental commander. The management of this department was excellent, and the cost about 23 cents per man per day. Some of the company officers mess with the men. It would be better if their meals were furnished at separate tables. The cooking is done by hired cooks, some of them have been employed several years in succession, and their work is generally satisfactory.

24. PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

State laws provides for officers pay of grade in U. S. Army. Enlisted men, 50 per cent additional. There has never been a sufficient appropriation for this purpose. There is no provision for pay except when called into service.

25. STORES.

(a) Purchase of.

(b) Amount in addition to those on hand required to enable the command to take the field for 60 days.

(c) Medical supplies.

(a) Stores are purchased by the Adjutant-General on approval of Governor.

(b) This regiment would require 400 blankets, 400 pairs shoes, 400 blue shirts, 400 field cartridge belts, 200 pairs trowsers, 200 blouses, 100 campaign hats, 40,000 cartridges, cal. 45, wagon transportation, according to service required, 400 shelter tent halves.

(c) No medical supplies are kept on hand. They are purchased as needed. The State has no extra supplies of any kind on hand.

26. DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

(a) Number and nature of.

(b) Proficiency in.

(c) Field exercise.

At home stations drills are required once per week. During this encampment Battalion drills were held twice daily. A part of each drill was devoted to the extended order and the formation for the attack. The officers and men took great interest in the latter and appreciated their importance. A sham battle in the Fair Grounds for the benefit of the public, was called for on one day. This was arranged so as to exemplify the use of three lines. Selected scouts were thrown out, lines of squad and skirmishers formed successively, the support brought up and the advance by rushes made, finally the charge, and the fighting line retiring under the protection of the reserve brought up for that purpose. Dress parades and guard mounting took place daily. On two occasion there were reviews. All the ceremonies were creditably performed, and after the first day the formations were prompt. A large number of the men in camp were in their first year of enlistment. One entire company had only been organized within two months previous. There is in some of the companies an evident lack of thorough instruction in the school of the soldier as shown by unsteadiness and poor setting up.

27. PERSONNEL AND DISCIPLINE.

The personnel is generally excellent, apparent care is exercised in selection of men, many are of good physique and hardy. Though the weather was extremely warm and oppressive, but few men were overcome by heat, and those cases occurred on the occasion of a sham battle in the Fair Grounds where they were particularly exposed to the sun and cut off from the breeze by crowds of people. The discipline is good and the observance of military courtesies both among officers and men was excellent.

28. THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

During the camp the officers assembled daily and discussed the drill regulations and matters of administration. At home stations non-commissioned officers' schools are held, but with what regularity in all cases I cannot say. In most of the companies it was evident that care was given this matter.

29. GUARD DUTY, HOW PERFORMED—OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WELL INSTRUCTED—ANY OUT-POST DUTY ?

Guard was mounted by an entire company each day. The ceremony was in each case very accurately carried out, only an occasional

individual error. Careful attention had been given this matter before coming to camp. The duty was fairly performed by officers and men. There is naturally a lack of experience in the conduct of this duty. Of about 50 sentinels on post examined many could repeat and seemed to understand the general orders. There is a notable difference between officers and men who had had previous experience in camp. Not enough attention is given in the instruction of the men generally to fully impress the principle that a sentinel on post is entitled to and should be shown the utmost respect from both officers and men. There was too much inclination to worry a sentinel by "running" his post, etc. No out-post duty was performed in camp.

30. TARGET PRACTICE: ARTILLERY, CAVALRY AND INFANTRY,
RANGE AND GALLERY—ANY HELD AT HOME STATION—
ANY HELD IN CAMP—QUANTITY OF AND SYSTEM OF IN-
STRUCTION AND CLASSIFICATION?

Practice was held at 100 yards by each company during the camp; an average of 17 out of 25 was made by two companies. There is little opportunity or ammunition for practice at home station. The Illinois firing regulations (Rice) are followed.

31. TRANSPORTATION—WAGON, RAILROAD, WATER.

No wagons owned by State. Rail communication, excellent. Mississippi on east side, and Missouri from west to east are available. No vessels owned.

32. MILITARY LAW OF STATE.

(a) Date of.

(b) Do State laws provide for troops being called into service of United States?

(a) 1889. (Copy furnished in 1891.)

(b) No.

33. REGULATIONS—NATURE OF—DATE OF.

Date, 1889. Modeled after U. S. Army regulations.

34. MAPS, SCALE AND CHARACTER OF.

Commissioner's official railroad map of Missouri. (Copy corrected to March, 1894, inclosed)

35. ARMORIES—LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

Company "A," at Carthage, and Company "E," at Peirce City, own armories.

36. ARSENALS—LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

One at Jefferson City. Described as ill-fitted for the purpose.

37. INDEPENDENT COMMANDS IN STATE.

None.

38. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That inasmuch as a knowledge has been gained in caring for arms properly and a disposition shown to do so, a new set of rifles be issued to this command, turning in old ones, at least those of the '73 model.

2. That for encampments one regular Army officer to each battalion and one non-commissioned officer to each company be detailed.

3. That the State appropriations should at least equal the national, so that camps can be made by all of the troops annually, and officers and men compensated. It might then be practicable to extend the time for camp to ten days.

4. That for a regiment so scattered as the Second, an officer of the State forces be appointed inspector and instructor, with field officer's rank, to visit and remain with each company for periods of two weeks; to secure uniformity of methods; to see that recruits are not advanced too rapidly, and instruct officers, and non-commissioned officers especially, in all that pertains to the duties of a soldier in garrison and field. This officer should be compensated fully by the State.

5. That one or more days of the encampment be devoted to a march, with advance guards and out-post in bivouac.

6. That more attention be given to individual instruction in the school of the soldier, sitting up, etc.

REMARKS.

The camp was located on high ground, with heavy blue grass turf; drainage facilities excellent. The tents were accurately pitched, and the camp laid out in strict accordance with drill regulations, except that there were no facilities for bathing, a better site could not well have been selected. No mud after rains nor dust in dry weather. The police of the camp throughout the week was excellent. The ground about the kitchens and mess tents was at all times kept clean. The latrine tents, one to each company, were kept in fair condition. The orderly arrangement of the tents was commendable to a degree. A daily inspection of arms, tents, kitchens, latrines and general police

was made by company commanders, and every attention given to these details.

A section of Battery "A" from St. Louis was in camp during the entire week. The morning and evening gun was fired with regularity. The soldierly bearing and conduct of this detachment under Sergeant Bovers was excellent.

The band of the Second Regiment is an excellent one. Though but recently added to the regiment, their neatness of dress, uniformity of equipment, and especially their accurate marching, was excellent, showing careful drill, under a good instructor.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

CHAS. M. O'CONNOR,

Captain Sergeant.

EXHIBIT E.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 15, 1895.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, N. G. M.:

SIR—I have the honor to report that pursuant to Special Orders No. 40, A. G. O., current series, promulgated through brigade headquarters, copy of which is hereunto attached, I transported my command, consisting of two 3-inch field pieces and caissons and one Gatling gun, one commissioned officer, eleven non-commissioned officers and thirty-one privates, to Moberly, Mo. Embarked at Kansas City over Wabash railroad at 8 o'clock a. m., July 7th, and arriving at destination at 1 o'clock p. m. same day. The trip en route was without incident.

Upon arrival at Moberly I at once reported to Col. Batdorf, commanding Camp of Instruction, and was by him assigned quarters and served with Orders No. 66 for general routine of camp, copy of which is hereunto attached.

Horses were provided and the tour of duty assigned to Battery during the week was two mounted drills each day and the firing of such salutes as were ordered by the commanding officer. How well the Battery acquitted itself in the performance of the different duties assigned it will doubtless be found in the report of Col. Batdorf, commanding the Camp.

As Col. Batdorf very courteously left the character of instruction for the Battery to myself, I deemed it best to devote all the available time at my disposal to mounted drills and maneuvers, such as is not

possible in armory now occupied by us. The horses furnished were, of course, unaccustomed to the character of work to which they were applied, but that fact was in itself an advantage to my men, inasmuch as it gave them an experience in the care and management of horses that they would not have had with trained animals, and the value of such experience would soon make itself manifest in the event of the command being called into active service in the field.

Capt. Abernathy, Commander of the Battery, being absent on leave, and Second Lieut. G. M. Forbes being unable to attend, left the work of the camp entirely upon my shoulders, but the able and conscientious assistance of my non-commissioned officers and the loyalty and fidelity of the men did much to lighten the burden that might otherwise have overwhelmed me, and it is my pleasure to herewith make acknowledgement to them.

But for two painful accidents, the casualties of the tour would have been without character worthy of mention.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst, Sergeant Chapman, Chief of Section, had the misfortune to be thrown from his horse and receive injuries that incapacitated him for further duty during the week.

The second accident, which occurred on Sunday morning, 14th inst., was a more serious one, and may result in the permanent disability of Corporal Chas. Monk, one of the best and most faithful members of the Battery, as through it he suffered the loss of three fingers of the right hand and the laceration and dislocation of the right elbow. The accident was caused by the premature explosion of a gun while used in firing a salute. The gun was manned by a section assigned to the command of Sergeant Conolly, and as there are many conflicting reports as to where the responsibility should be placed, I have the honor to request the appointment of a board of inquiry in order that the facts may be fully secured and the responsibility placed upon those deserving it.

On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, 14th inst., camp was broken, and at 2 o'clock the Battery embarked on Wabash railroad on the return trip to its proper station at Kansas City, arriving there at 7 p. m.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation, as well as that of my men, of the very courteous treatment received at the hands of Col. Edwin Batdorf, First Regiment Infantry N. G. M., commanding camp, and the officers and men of his command. Such men are a credit to the service, and Missouri may well be proud of them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHRIS KLINGMAN,
First Lieut. Commanding Battery "B," N. G. M.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD MISSOURI, }
 KANSAS CITY, MO., July 18, 1895. }

Respectfully forwarded, with recommendation that the request of Lieut. Klingman for a board of inquiry be complied with. Unofficial inquiry into the matter of Corporal Monk's injury would seem to indicate that while no one in particular was to blame, still much outside censure is placed upon Sergeant Connolly, of the Battery, that does not seem warranted; therefore, it is due him as an old and faithful soldier and non-commissioned officer, that the facts of responsibility for the unfortunate occurrence be properly fixed.

(Signed)

MILTON MOORE,
 Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EXHIBIT F.

Reports of Inspections of the National Guard of Missouri in 1895 and 1896, by Capt. George H. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General of Missouri.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 JEFFERSON CITY, MO., December 1, 1896. }

The Adjutant-General, State of Missouri, Jefferson City:

SIR—I have the honor to make the following report of inspections made by me of the National Guard of Missouri since the date of my reporting for duty, October 5, 1895. In this period three separate inspections have been made by me. The first, under General Orders No. 6, Adjutant-General's office, November 25, 1895; directing the inspection of Light Battery "A," and the First Regiment of Infantry, St. Louis, which was made on December 10, 11 and 12, 1895, and Light Battery "B" and the Third Regiment of Infantry, Kansas City, on December 18, 19 and 20, 1895. Company "F" of the Third Regiment was inspected, with your approval, at its home station, Independence, on the evening of December 21, 1895. Owing to the short length of time until the close of the year, the Second and Fourth Regiments of Infantry, which are very much scattered, with no two companies located at the same station, were inspected by officers of their own commands under the orders of Brig.-Gen. Milton Moore, commanding Brigade.

The second inspection was made in May and June, 1896, as directed in General Orders No. 2, Adjutant-General's office, April 1, 1896, requiring a personal visit at its home station of every organization in the State, taking up nearly all of those months.

The third inspection, as directed in General Orders No. 3, Adjutant-General's office, June 22, 1896, covered the inspection of all the organizations in their respective practice camps, formed in July and August. The First Regiment, at Camp Stone, Springfield, Mo., July 4th to 12th, inclusive; Light Battery "B" and the Third Regiment, at Camp W. K. Caffee, Pertle Springs, Mo., July 19th to 26th, inclusive. The Fourth Regiment and one Platoon of Light Battery "B" (which was on duty with this regiment voluntarily) at Camp George H. Roach, Carrollton, Mo., August 9th to 16th, inclusive; and Light Battery "A" and the Second Regiment, at Camp George P. Gross, Lamar, Mo., August 16th to 23d inclusive.

Consolidated reports are given herewith, showing the strength of the different commands, present and absent, as found at these inspections:

Consolidated report of Light Battery A, N. G. M., St. Louis, Capt. Frank M. Rumbold commanding. Inspected December 12, 1895.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate
	Officers	Enlisted men	Total	Officers	Enlisted men	Total	
Battery officers	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Assistant Surgeon	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sergeants . . . . .	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Corporals . . . . .	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Musicians . . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Privates . . . . .	.....	27	27	.....	13	13	40
Totals	5	39	44	.....	13	13	57

NOTE—Present, 77.19 per cent.

Consolidated report of Light Battery B, N. G. M., Kansas City, Capt. W. M. Abernathy commanding. Inspected December 20, 1895.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate
	Officers	Enlisted men ..	Total.....	Officers	Enlisted men ..	Total.....	
Battery officers	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Assistant Surgeon .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Sergeants .....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Corporals .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Musicians .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Privates .....	.....	18	18	.....	33	33	51
Totals	3	28	31	1	33	34	65

NOTE—Present, 47.69 per cent.

Consolidated report of the First Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M., St. Louis, Col. Edwin Batdorf commanding. Inspected December 10 and 11, 1895.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate
	Officers	Enlisted men ..	Total.....	Officers	Enlisted men ..	Total.....	
Field and Staff	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Non-commissioned Staff.. ..	.....	6	6	.....	1	1	7
Company "A"	3	33	36	.....	39	39	75
Company "B"	2	27	29	.....	19	19	48
Company "C"	2	27	29	.....	27	27	56
Company "D"	2	55	57	1	20	21	78
Company "E"	2	33	25	1	21	21	47
Company "F"	3	28	31	.....	33	33	64
Company "G"	3	35	38	.....	13	13	51
Company "H"	3	33	36	.....	20	20	66
Band .....	.....	20	20	.....	13	13	33
Totals	30	287	317	2	206	208	525

NOTE—Present at inspection, 60.38 per cent.

Consolidated report of the Second Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M.; headquarters, and Company "A," Carthage; "B," Butler; "C," Lamar; "D," Sedalia; "E," Peirce City; "F" and band, Clinton; "G," Joplin; "H," Nevada; Col. W. K. Caffee commanding. Inspected in December, 1896.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate
	Officers	Enlisted men..	Total.....	Officers	Enlisted men..	Total.....	
Field and Staff	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Non-commissioned Staff.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Band .....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	27
Company "A".....	3	29	32	.....	43	43	75
Company "B".....	2	30	38	1	35	36	47
Company "C".....	2	31	33	1	32	33	66
Company "D".....	3	18	21	.....	23	23	44
Company "E".....	3	42	45	.....	28	28	73
Company "F".....	3	28	31	.....	27	27	55
Company "G".....	2	46	48	1	20	21	60
Company "H".....	3	42	45	.....	.....	.....	45
Totals	33	303	336	3	208	211	547

NOTE—No comparison of strength present.

Consolidated report of the Third Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M.; headquarters, and band and Companies "A," "B," "C," "D," "G," "H," "I" and "K," Kansas City; "F," Independence; Col. George P. Cross commanding. Inspected December 18, 19, 20, 1895:

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers	Enlisted men.	Total.....	Officers	Enlisted men..	Total.....	
Field and staff.....	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	11
Non-commissioned staff.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	6
Band.....	.....	13	13	.....	17	17	30
Company "A".....	2	48	50	1	26	27	77
Company "B".....	1	12	13	.....	37	37	50
Company "C".....	3	23	26	.....	14	14	40
Company "D".....	3	14	17	.....	34	34	51
Company "F".....	3	33	36	.....	23	23	59
Company "G".....	1	23	24	.....	38	38	62
Company "H".....	3	33	36	.....	41	41	77
Company "I".....	2	13	15	1	28	29	44
Company "K".....	3	27	30	.....	8	8	38
Totals.....	28	242	270	6	269	275	545

NOTE—Present at inspection, 49.44 per cent.

Consolidated report of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M.; headquarters, Brookfield. Company "B," Mound City; "C," Linneus; "D," Bethany; "E," Maryville; "K," St. Joseph; Col. J. A. Arbuthnot commanding. Inspected December, 1895.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers	Enlisted men.	Total	Officers	Enlisted men.	Total	
Field and staff.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Non-commissioned staff.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Company "B".....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Company "C".....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	54
Company "D".....	3	24	27	.....	36	36	63
Company "E".....	3	30	33	.....	47	47	80
Company "H".....	3	24	27	.....	43	43	70
Totals.....	20	83	217	.....	126	126	343

NOTE—No comparison of strength.

REMARKS ON THE CONDITION OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE INSPECTIONS OF DECEMBER, 1895.

Light Battery "A."—This Battery is armed with four 3-inch M. L. rifles and one 45 caliber Gatling gun, all with caissons, carriages and limbers complete, in good condition. Saddles and harness have been in use about ten years, but are wonderfully preserved, and, considering their age, in excellent condition. The Battery has a U. S. Army red cross ambulance, which is practically new, with medicine chests and supplies, all in excellent condition, and a thoroughly efficient Hospital Corps organization.

The inspection revealed a very thrifty condition. The discipline and instruction is excellent. Both officers and men are active, and appear to be proud of their organization. All work in the way of repairs is done by members of the Battery.

The military appearance was excellent. Arms and equipments, excellent. Uniform, very good. Drill in the school of the Battery, excellent. Firings, excellent. Mechanical drill, very good. Record books are well kept, and the filing of official papers neat and correct. State and Battery property, well cared for and conveniently arranged.

The Battery could be ready for services in a few hours, as soon as horses could be provided. In my opinion, it is the equal of any Light Battery in any National Guard.

It was my privilege to ride with this organization on Thanksgiving, in their mounted parade in St. Louis, a ride to Forest Park and return. The day was raw and cold, and the streets filled with slush and mud, and very slippery. Though the horses with which the Battery was supplied were either smooth shod or without any shoes, such movements as were possible in a street, were executed with great precision, both on the trot and gallop. The discipline was perfect.

The Battery occupies jointly with the First Regiment, a building on Pine and 18th street, St. Louis, as an armory, which, while roomy and comfortable in most respects, is not modern in its construction, or either well lighted or ventilated.

Light Battery "B."—This Battery is armed with two 3-inch M. L. rifles and one 45-calibre Gatling gun, with caissons, carriages and limbers, complete. With the exception of the Gatling gun, this material is unserviceable; with the exception of the McClellan saddles, all leather equipments are unserviceable, and have been in the service almost beyond the memory of man. The issue of any new material to this Battery should not be made until a suitable armory is provided for the organization, furnishing proper and safe storage for property. The equipment on hand should be retained for instruction purposes only.

The Battery would need for active service an entire new equipment, otherwise it could take the field in a few hours. The officers and men present a fine soldierly appearance and appear to take much interest in the work of the organization, which would be materially increased if they had a pleasant and comfortable home.

The discipline is very good. Arms and equipments are unserviceable; uniforms, very good; drill in the school of the Battery, excellent; firings, good; mechanical drill, fair; no regular system of books and papers; Battery and State property, only fairly cared for, owing though to lack of proper facilities.

The First Regiment.—The military appearance of the Regiment was very good; that of the uniforms and equipments, good. The rifles of Companies "A," "B," "C" and "D" are of the model of 1884, and were in very good condition. Companies "E," "F," "G" and "H", have the model of 1873, which have been in use since about 1878, and are scarcely serviceable, and should be replaced without delay.

Uniforms and equipments are, as a rule, poorly fitted to the men. Many of the men are poorly set up, and show want of careful instruction in the ceremony of inspection and muster. The firings and manual of

arms in the school of the company was as a rule poorly executed. But one company ("G") was able to drill in the bayonet exercise. One or two companies were not properly formed in ranks, a Corporal being out of place and files not properly covered. Some of the minor deficiencies noted in the companies were not noticeable with either Battalion in line.

The drill in the school of the Battalion was infinitely better than in that of the company.

Only two of the companies, "F" and "D," had any musicians present, and a large percentage of non-commissioned officers were absent from all the companies.

The band was not in good shape, being in need of uniforms and equipments, and of instruction in military duty, particularly in that of muster and inspection.

None of the companies are provided with regulation or suitable books of record. Such as they have are poorly kept. There appears to have been little attention or instruction given to this very important work. The regimental records are in excellent shape, and show much care and attention on the part of the Adjutant.

The regimental and State property, in the hands of the Regimental Quartermaster, seems to be carefully looked after.

The large number of men absent from ranks, particularly when inspection and muster is by a State officer, demands attention. Nearly 40 per cent of the aggregate strength was so absent, the large proportion absent without leave. Such men should be made to see the necessity for attendance, failing in this should be discharged in the interest of the service.

The Field and Staff Officers appear to be hard-working and faithful in the discharge of their duty to the Regiment and the State. They are deserving of and should receive all possible assistance and support.

A new and suitably constructed armory should be provided for this Regiment without delay, either by the city of St. Louis or the State. The present structure has long outlived its usefulness, and is poorly lighted and worse ventilated, lacking in accommodation for the men, and also wanting in facilities for the safe care and storage of valuable property.

While the inspecting officer was not able at this time, owing to lack of time and the miserable light of the armory, to make as critical an inspection as desired, he aims in his report to fix the lines rather than to criticise, wherein improvement can and should be made. With this object in view, he is well aware of the many obstacles and

disadvantages with which a National Guardsman has to contend, and of the fact that an officer is not always responsible for the condition of his organization.

The Third Regiment.—The military appearance of this Regiment, in line of battalions, was good. Of equipments, fair. The rifles of companies "A," "C," "D," "G," "H," "I" and "K" are of the model of 1873, and are unserviceable and unfit for use in their present condition. Company "F" also has the 1873 model, but in somewhat better condition. The bayonets of company "F" are unserviceable. All should, however, be replaced as soon as possible.

The arms and equipments of all the companies show want of proper care on the part of the officers and men, as well as want of instruction on the part of officers and the care of the piece. The miserable condition of the armory, for which the Regiment is not responsible, has much to do with this state of affairs; but the men should be made to understand that rifles and equipments, even if unserviceable, must and can be kept clean of oil and new-formed rust at least for inspection.

The drill in the school of the battalion in both battalions, developed an almost total lack of ability on the part of the major to handle his battalion. This may be accounted for in part by the lack of instruction heretofore in the Regiment in such drill. In fact, I was informed there had been no battalion drill in two years; still there seemed to have been no preparation for either the inspection or drill, which would naturally follow the inspection. In consequence, any movement in the battalion, excepting in line and column of fours, was a failure. The firings in both battalions and company denoted a lack of instruction.

The drill in the school of the company was infinitely better than in that of the battalion; but here, too, officers showed a want of knowledge of drill regulations and lack of preparation, which it is hoped will be remedied before another inspection.

None of the companies are provided with either regulation or suitable books of record, with the exception of Company "G," which has a regulation description book, which is perfect in its keeping, as well as a good substitute for a morning report book. Company "D" has a regulation clothing book, well kept. Company "F" has a descriptive book, not regulation, but well kept.

Regimental headquarters has no regulation books of record, and the system of keeping is only fair.

The Regimental Quartermaster, Capt. Anderson, has only recently been commissioned. I did not see his books, and therefore have no knowledge of their condition.

The question of books of record for the National Guard, is a serious one. Neither the reports of company commanders, or the Adjutant of the regiment, made to me at the time of inspection, agreed with the records on file in the office of the Adjutant-General. There seems to be a lack of interest and knowledge in this work, which might be obviated, however, if it were possible for the State, to furnish a system of regulation books.

The absence of non-commissioned officers and company musicians was noticeable. Much of the life of an organization depends on the presence of the men filling these positions. If company commanders cannot count on their presence, it would be much better to fill their places with other men.

The large number of men absent from inspection, over 50 per cent, is startling. Evidently some of these men might be discharged in the interest of the service.

More care should be exercised in the care of property, though the want of proper facilities for storage is in part to blame for this.

It is impossible for the inspecting officer to find or use suitable language to characterize the miserable building occupied by this regiment as an armory. The city and county should have pride and public spirit enough in their local National Guard to comfortably house it. With such aid and appreciation shown the regiment would soon become a credit to the city and State.

The Colonel of this regiment, though an old member of the organization, has only recently assumed command. He is deserving of, and should receive, the united support of his officers and men.

The officers are, I believe, zealous in the performance of their duty to the regiment and State, but are lacking in proper instruction. In the officers lie the making of a good company and regiment, and the upholding of the honor and dignity of the State. A closer study of the tactics and regulations is recommended, and from such study, a closer application of what is there enjoined.

The inspecting officer, in reporting on the condition of the Regiment, does not wish to be captious in his criticisms, but only desires to bring the true state of affairs home to the Regiment in such a way that good may result therefrom by inducing officers and men to place their shoulders to the wheel and go to work in upbuilding the organization. In this he will at all times be glad to aid them by any means in his power.

Inasmuch as Company "A" of this Regiment has an armory of its own, it is recommended that it be detached from the Regiment and established as an unattached company of the National Guard of the

State. There are several reasons why this change would be best for both the Company and the Regiment. The men of Company "A" are all old soldiers, inured to the hardships incident to the service, and deserving well of the State, but unfortunately like many of us are growing old. They are still filled with the martial order prevailing years ago, at the time they served their country, but lacking in the strength and health of their younger years, which would enable them to endure the exposures and hardships of marching or camp life. It could not be expected that the same service and privations might be endured by this Company as the balance of the Regiment, and which it may be called for at any time. In the position of an unattached company, they may still retain their present organization and be at all times available for such service as the State may wish, at the same time leaving the Regiment in a position to be filled up at any time to the maximum strength with young and vigorous men. If this should become an accomplished fact, I would hope that the Company might see the matter in the light in which the change was intended for their own interest as well as the interest of the State, and as in no way reflecting on their organization or the members individually. The Company would always be looked upon as a most valuable body of men in its home city in the event of riot or any civil commotion, and might and should be ordered into camp with other troops.

The views, as above expressed, have been concurred in by Brigadier-General Milton Moore, commanding Brigade.

The Second Regiment.—This Regiment was inspected by different officers detailed for that duty from the organization. The information conveyed in the reports of the inspecting officers of the different companies is so meager, as to preclude the possibility of any remarks on their condition or efficiency. There was no inspection made of the Field and Staff, or of the Non-commissioned Staff and Band, and no muster rolls were forwarded for any of the organizations.

The Fourth Regiment.—This regiment was also inspected by officers of the organization, and the same remarks apply as to the Second Regiment, no information or muster rolls being forwarded by the inspecting officers. There was no inspection of the Field and Staff or of the Non-commissioned Staff or of Company "B." The officer ordered to inspect Company "C" failed to report either the present or absent of that company.

It is impossible for the reasons stated to compare these two regiments with the balance of the command, so far as this inspection is concerned, either in efficiency or condition for service. In the case of

the organizations not inspected, the strength given is taken from the records of the Adjutant-General's office.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. ROACH,

Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry,

EXHIBIT G.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., December 1, 1896. }

The Adjutant-General, State of Missouri, Jefferson City:

SIR—I have the honor to make the following report of inspections made by me of each organization of the National Guard of Missouri, at their home stations, for the year of 1896, in compliance with General Orders No. 2, Adjutant-General's office, April 1, 1896. This inspection was made during the months of May and June, and occupied nearly the whole of those months, necessitating a visit to the station of every organization in the State. During the greater portion of this inspection you were present with me, adding very much to my pleasure in what was my first visit to many of the organizations.

Since the making of my reports on the inspections of December, 1895, there have been furnished to every organization of the National Guard a regulation army morning report book, and a descriptive book. These books were published under my supervision and furnished to the organizations at cost. In the main, the opening and keeping of these books have been quite satisfactory. There are some few officers, however, who will not give the necessary personal supervision to the keeping of the books and papers of their companies.

Consolidated reports of each organization is given herewith.

Consolidated report of Light Battery "A," N. G. M., St. Louis; Capt. Frank M. Rumbold commanding. Inspected May 21, 1896.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate	
	Officers	Enlisted men..	Total	Officers.....	Enlisted men..			Total
					W. L.....	W. O. L.....		
Battery officers.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Assistant Surgeon	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Non-commissioned officers.....	.....	14	14	.....	2	.....	16
Privates .....	.....	33	33	.....	6	8	47
Totals	5	47	52	.....	8	8	68

NOTE—Present at inspection, 76.47 per cent. Absent without leave, 11.76 per cent.

The work of this battery is always excellent. At the time of this inspection it was partially packed up, preparatory to moving into other quarters.

The care of property by the organization is of the best. The battery should have the best modern armament and equipment, and in that respect, be in readiness for any service. The arms and equipment are the same as that reported on in December last, and are all in excellent condition.

Ceremony of inspection, excellent. Condition of uniforms, very good, neat in appearance and well fitting. Books and papers, neatly and correctly kept. Morning report, descriptive book, sick report, clothing book, guard report, and letters sent and received books with indexes, are all army regulation. All official papers are neatly and correctly briefed and filed. In this work the battery excels any other organization in the State. The appearance of the battery, formed in line for inspection, was excellent, the men being well set up and soldierly in appearance. Such movements as could be executed in the drill were well timed and exceedingly well executed. It is a pleasure to note that the efficiency of officers, military courtesy and discipline is excellent.

Capt. Rumbold reports considerable property in his possession, for which he is not responsible and has no use. He particularly mentioned two Gatling guns and one or two carriages and limbers.

Consolidated report of Light Battery "B," N. G. M., Kansas City, Capt.
W. M. Abernathy commanding. Inspected May 27, 1896.

Ogranization.	Present.			Absent.				Aggregate.....
	Officers.....	Enlisted men..	Total.....	Officers.....	Enlisted men..		Total	
					W. L.....	W O. L..		
Battery Officers.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	3
Assistant Surgeon	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Non-Commision officers.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Privates ....	.....	24	24	.....	3	16	19	43
Totals.....	3	29	32	1	3	16	20	52

Present at inspection, 61.53 per cent. Absent without leave, 30.76 per cent.

With a personnel and discipline that has done good work, and is still able to do so, this battery is almost totally disabled through want of assistance from its home city and the State. The building which it occupies jointly with the Third Regiment is not only inadequate, but is unsuitable and unfit in every respect for a Light Battery, either as a home or for drill purposes. The battery is in need of an entire new equipment and armament, as that with which it is now equipped is old and obsolete, and almost entirely unserviceable. In fact, the battery could not be ordered on active service without equipment; and, until it is provided with quarters giving safe and proper storage facilities for equipment and armament, such should not be furnished. With this state of affairs ever before them, officers and men lose heart and interest in their work, and in the well-being of the organization.

Lieut. Adams, the surgeon, informed me that he had a hospital steward and four men; the steward, a practicing physician, and the men, medical students, who had been instructed in hospital corps work. They have a litter and medicine chest only. No other equipment.

The instruction, discipline and military courtesy is excellent. Ceremony of inspection, excellent. In handling the piece, and in the firings, very good. Saber exercise, good.

Corporal (now Sergeant) Charles Monk, of the battery, was seriously injured while in camp at Moberly, Mo., in the summer of 1895, while firing a salute. From the result of this injury he has partially lost the use hand and arm. As I understand the injury was received while in the discharge of his duty, it would appear that some relief or assistance should be provided for this man.

Consolidated report of the First Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M., St. Louis, Col. Edwin Batdorf commanding. Inspected May 19 and 20, 1896.

Organization	Present.			Absent.				Aggregate.....
	Officers.....	Enlisted men.....	Total.....	Officers.....	Enlisted men.		Total.....	
					W. L.....	W. O. L.....		
Field and Staff.....	9	.....	9	2	.....	.....	2	11
Non-commissioned Staff.....	.....	5	5	.....	3	.....	3	8
Band.....	.....	16	16	.....	1	13	14	30
Hospital Corps.....	.....	6	6	.....	1	4	5	11
Company "A".....	2	33	35	1	2	14	17	52
Company "B".....	2	32	34	1	4	15	20	54
Company "C".....	3	29	32	.....	4	17	21	53
Company "D".....	3	69	72	.....	2	2	4	76
Company "E".....	3	37	40	.....	8	12	20	60
Company "F".....	3	12	15	.....	.....	26	26	41
Company "G".....	3	35	38	.....	1	3	4	42
Company "H".....	3	31	34	.....	3	13	16	50
Company "I".....	2	62	64	.....	.....	12	12	76
Totals.....	33	367	400	4	29	131	164	564

Present at inspection, 70.92 per cent. Absent without leave, 23.22 per cent.

The First Battalion of this Regiment, Companies "A," "F," "G" and "H," Capt. C. A. Sinclair commanding in the absence of Lieut. Col. Cavender, was mustered and inspected on the evening of May 19th. Col. Edwin Batdorf received the review. The Band and Hospital Corps was mustered and inspected with this battalion. The Second Battalion, Companies "B," "C," "D," "E," and "I," Major A. Q. Kennett commanding, was mustered and inspected on the evening of May 20th. Lieut. Col. J. H. Cavender received the review.

REMARKS ON THE CONDITION OF THE REGIMENT.

The Regiment shows at this inspection an aggregate strength of 564 officers and men, with 70.92 per cent of attendance at inspection. This is a very much better showing in every way as compared with the inspection of last December. The number absent without leave, 23.22 per cent, even with the good showing the Regiment makes, is too much.

Both battalions presented a fine soldierly appearance in line. The reviews were very good, except that some officers did not salute properly, or at the proper distance from the reviewing officer. The band did not leave the head of column at the proper time after passing the reviewing officer.

Such movements as were possible on the drill floor, in battalion, were well executed. The firings and manual of arms were very good.

Both battalion commanders, in handling their commands, showed a knowledge of the drill regulations, which it is a pleasure to note.

Men in Companies "C," "E," "G" and "H" were found wearing tan-colored shoes, and in a few instances, colored neckties were noticed. It would seem that officers would notice such irregularities, and that there would be no necessity for calling attention to them here.

The ceremony of inspection and muster of the band was very good ; condition of instruments and equipments, very good ; of uniforms, very good ; instruction, very good ; military courtesy and discipline, excellent.

Hospital Corps.—Ceremony of inspection and muster, very good ; condition of equipments, very good ; of uniforms, very good ; military courtesy, excellent.

All organizations were not prepared with muster rolls, though the order for inspection distinctly required it.

Company "H" was without arms, they having been shipped to the State Armory, at Jefferson City, for repairs.

Company "I" was also without arms, it having only recently been mustered into the National Guard, and had not yet been either armed or equipped.

In discipline and instruction, Companies "D" and "G" rank first, with Company "F" lowest. This company has since this inspection been reorganized.

In attendance Company "D" ranks first, with 94.73 per cent present, and is also the strongest, with 76 officers and men, with only 4 absent. Company "G" ranks second in attendance, with 90.47 per cent present, with 4 men absent out of 42. Company "F" ranks lowest, with only 36.58 per cent present. Company "C" is next, with only 60.33 per cent present.

The Regiment has both a Hospital and Signal Corps under instruction. Both are in a very efficient condition, but lacking in equipment.

Military courtesy and discipline, as well as instruction in the regiment, is excellent.

Consolidated report of the Second Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M. Headquarters and Company "A," Carthage; "B," Butler; "C," Lamar; "D," Sedalia; "E," Peirce City; "F," Clinton; "G," Joplin; "H," Nevada; "K," Springfield; Band, Clinton; Col. W. K. Caffee commanding. Inspected June 1 to 13, 1896.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.				Aggregate
	Officers.....	Enlisted men	Total	Officers.....	Enlisted men..		Total	
					W. L	W. O L..		
Field and Staff.....	8		8	2			2	10
Non-Commissioned Staff.....		5	5		2		2	7
Band.....		16	16		7	1	8	24
Hospital Corps		2	2			1	1	3
Company "A".....	3	50	53		8	3	11	64
Company "B".....	1	34	35	2	10	14	26	61
Company "C".....	3	42	45		7	12	19	64
Company "D".....	2	16	18		10	12	22	40
Company "E".....	3	31	34		6	11	17	51
Company "F".....	3	29	32			47	47	79
Company "G".....	2	54	56		5	2	7	63
Company "H".....	3	24	27		14	7	21	48
Company "K".....	2	60	62	1	7	1	9	71
Totals.....	30	363	393	5	76	111	192	585

Present at inspection, 67.35 per cent. Absent without leave, 18.94 per cent.

The Second is a country Regiment with no two companies at the same station. Company "A," is stationed at the Regimental Headquarters, Carthage, Mo.

REMARKS ON THE CONDITION OF THE REGIMENT.

Of the Infantry Regiments it stands next to the First Regiment in percentage of attendance, and had the fewest men absent without leave, notwithstanding the fact that the captain of Company "F" has been carrying ever since the organization of his company a lot of dead timber that should have been gotten rid of long ago.

In point of attendance, Company "G" ranks first with 88.88 per cent; "K" second, with 87.32 per cent; "A" third, with 82.81 per cent; the Companies standing lowest in attendance are "F," with 40.50 per cent; "D," with 45 per cent; "H," with 56.25 per cent; "B," with

57.27 per cent; Companies "G" and "E" excell in the extended order drill, as do "A," "E" and "G" in the bayonet exercise.

In instruction and discipline, "A," "K" and "G" rank first, with "F," "B" and "H" lowest.

As a Regiment the command may be said to be with few exceptions well disciplined and instructed, and available for any service it may be called on for. It has an excellent field and staff, one that can be depended on for any duty.

Companies "A," "D," "E," "F" and "K" are housed in very comfortable quarters which they either own or lease. The homes of the other four Companies of the Regiment are in no way desirable, and are scarcely fit or safe for the storage of property. Only in one or two instances do local authorities contribute in any way to the support of their local military organization.

Since the making of this inspection, Company "D" has practically been reorganized and has secured a new captain, and at the present writing is one of the most efficient Companies in the Regiment. Company "F" also has a new captain and will, without doubt, soon be in a prosperous condition.

The arms and equipments of the Companies of this regiment may all be said to be in a serviceable condition.

The Hospital Corps is practically unorganized, and has no instruction in litter drill or first aid at the time of this inspection.

No Signal Corps under instruction.

Military courtesy and discipline, as well as instruction in the Regiment, is excellent.

Consolidated report of the Third Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M. Headquarters, band and Companies "A," "B," "C," "D," "G," "H," "I" and "K," Kansas City; Company "F," Independence; Col. George P. Gross commanding. Inspected May 25, 26 and 28, 1896.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.				Aggregate
	Officers.....	Enlisted men..	Total	Officers.....	Enlisted men.		Total.....	
					W. I.....	W. O. I..		
Field and Staff.	8	.....	8	3	.....	.....	3	11
Non-commissioned Staff. ....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	4	4	7
Band.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	5	5	19
Hospital Corps.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Company "A".....	2	55	57	1	3	12	16	73
Company "B".....	1	11	12	.....	2	21	23	35
Company "C".....	3	25	28	.....	.....	14	14	42
Company "D".....	3	19	22	.....	6	13	19	41
Company "F".....	2	30	32	1	21	13	35	67
Company "G".....	2	37	39	.....	11	14	25	64
Company "H".....	2	22	24	.....	.....	37	37	61
Company "I".....	3	31	34	.....	.....	3	3	37
Company "K".....	3	28	31	.....	3	3	6	37
Totals	29	276	305	5	46	139	190	495

NOTE—Present at inspection, 61.61 per cent. Absent without leave, 28.28 per cent.

REMARKS ON THE CONDITION OF THE REGIMENT.

This regiment stands third in percentage of attendance present at inspection and muster, and also third in the percentage absent without leave.

The First Battalion of this regiment, Companies "B," "D," "G" and "K," Maj. S. E. Kelsey commanding, was mustered and inspected on the evening of May 25th. The band was mustered and inspected with the First Battalion.

The Second Battalion, Companies "A," "C," "H" and "I," Maj. Fred. W. Fleming, commanding, was mustered and inspected on the evening of May 26th.

Company "F" was mustered and inspected at Independence on the evening of May 28th.

The armory occupied by this regiment is so much restricted in the room available for drill purposes as to almost entirely preclude the passing of a Battalion in review. For the same reason little could be accomplished in the way of any movements in Battalion, except the firings and manual of arms.

In line the Battalions looked very well and marched well.

The manual of arms of both battalions was very good. The firings were only fair, neither battalion commander and few of the company commanders giving the proper preliminary commands.

Company "I" had just been reorganized and was not in uniform. In line for muster the company showed a fine lot of men.

In the school of the company, Companies "K" and "G" were the only ones making a creditable showing. Company "I," being out of uniform, did not drill; "B" had too few men, and "D" too few to make any showing.

Company "A," in the ceremony of inspection and muster, condition of arms and equipments and uniforms, was very good.

The condition of arms and equipments in Companies "A," "B" and "K" were very good; in the other companies only fair. Since this inspection 240 Springfield rifles, model 1884, have been issued to this regiment.

The band looked very neat. The ceremony of muster and inspection was very good.

Some tan colored shoes and fancy colored neck-ties were observed. Several companies had no muster rolls prepared.

In attendance at inspection Company "I" ranks first with 91.89 per cent, and "K" second with 83.78 per cent. The companies lowest in attendance are "B" with 34.28 per cent, and "H" with 39.34 per cent.

Military courtesy is excellent. General discipline very good. Instruction is not what it should be on the part of commissioned officers, even for the instruction that can be imparted within the Armory.

The Hospital Corps may be said to be unorganized, and there is no Signal Corps under instruction.

The recommendations made in my report of the inspection of this regiment in December, 1895, that Company "A" be detached from the regiment are renewed.

Consolidated report of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M. Headquarters and Company "K," St. Joseph; "A," Carrollton; "B," Mound City; "C," Linneus; "D," Bethany; "E," Maryville; "F," Hannibal; "H," Chillicothe; Col. Joseph A. Corby, commanding. Inspected May 4 to May 15, 1896.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.				Aggregate.....
	Officers.....	Enlisted men	Total.....	Officer.....	Enlisted men.		Total.....	
					W. L.....	W. O. L.		
Field and Staff.....	4	.....	4	6	.....	.....	6	10
Non-commissioned Staff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8
Band.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	25
Company "A"	2	29	31	1	4	18	23	54
Company "B"	3	43	46	.....	6	14	20	66
Company "C".....	2	17	19	1	.....	30	31	50
Company "D".....	2	24	26	1	21	15	37	63
Company "E".....	2	23	25	1	1	32	34	59
Company "F".....	3	57	60	.....	3	3	6	66
Company "H".....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	33	35	35
Company "K".....	3	33	36	.....	4	23	27	63
Total	21	226	247	12	47	193	252	499

NOTE—Present at inspection, 49.43 per cent. Absent without leave, 38.67 per cent.

REMARKS ON THE CONDITION OF THE REGIMENT.

The Fourth, like the Second, is a country regiment with one company at headquarters, St. Joseph. In the report herewith of the present, neither the band nor Company "H" were inspected; and, as such omission was caused through neglect in not obeying the orders issued for such instruction, the officers and men of those organizations are carried as absent without leave. The Captain of Company "B," and a Lieutenant each of Companies "C" and "D" were also absent from inspection without leave. In the case of Company "G," no preparation had been made for inspection. In fact, the showing made by all but one company, in the number absent without leave, was very bad. It was the youngest company in the Regiment, "F," of Hannibal, that turned out with nearly full ranks, having present 60 officers and men out of 68, or 92.42 per cent. Companies "A," "B" and "K" presented a very fine appearance except for the number of men in ranks; and in those Companies, together with Company "F," the discipline and in-

struction was very good. It was poorest in Companies "C," "D" and "E." In fact those companies, with Company "H," did not seem to know what an inspection was for. The arms of Company "C," that were seen were entirely worthless, and apparently from want of care. The arms of Company "D" were only in fair condition. The care of property is best in Companies "A," "K," "B," "E" and "F," and poorest in Companies "C" and "D." The keeping of record books and papers is best in Companies "F" and "K," and poorest in "C" and "E." No muster rolls were furnished for the Field staff, non-commissioned staff, band or Companies "A" and "C."

Few of the company officers understand or give the proper commands in the firing drill.

It is only fair to state that this regiment, as an organization, has practically had no head, inspection nor instruction for some period of time. There is good material in the regiment, only waiting for a firm hand to develope it.

None of the companies of the Fourth Regiment are receiving any assistance from local authorities, and none own the buildings wherein they are now housed. None of these buildings are fit for armory purposes or for the safe care and storage of property.

A portion of the enlisted strength of Company "E," I understand, were enlisted with the object of forming a band for the regiment. If such was the case those men should be transferred from the company to a band organization. Remaining where they are they are simply a dead load for the company to carry without having any opportunity to thrive or build up an organization of their own, and without having the supervision of the officer properly charged with their command.

There is neither Hospital nor Signal Corps organized in this regiment.

Col. Joseph A. Corby, accompanied me in the inspection of Companies "A," "D" and "E" of his regiment, and showed the greatest interest in their welfare. At this inspection few of the new morning report and descriptive books had yet been opened.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEO. H. ROACH,
Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., December 13, 1896. }

The Adjutant-General, State of Missouri, Jefferson City:

SIR—I have the honor to make the following report of the inspections made by me of the National Guard of the State, in the different practice camps formed in July and August, 1896. This inspection was made under the instructions contained in General Order No. 3, Adjutant-General's office, June 22, 1896, directing the inspection of the First Regiment at Camp Stone, Springfield, Mo., July 4th to 13th inclusive; Light Battery "B" and the Third Regiment at Camp W. K. Caffee, Pertle Springs, Mo., July 19th to 26th inclusive; the Fourth Regiment and one Platoon of Light Battery "B" (which was voluntarily in camp) at Camp George H. Roach, Carrollton, Mo., August 9th to 16th inclusive, and Light Battery "A" and the Second Regiment at Camp George P. Cross, Lamar, Mo., August 16th to 23rd inclusive.

In this work I had associated with me Capt. Levi P. Hunt, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, at Camp Stone with the First Regiment, and at Camp W. K. Caffee with Light Battery "B" and the Third Regiment; and First Lieut. William P. Burnham, Twentieth U. S. Infantry at Camp George H. Roach with the Fourth Regiment and one Platoon of Light Battery "B" (which was in camp voluntarily); and at Camp George P. Cross with Light Battery "A" and the Second Regiment. These officers were detailed for this duty by the Secretary of War on your request. It is unnecessary for me to state that they were of the greatest assistance to me personally, and in a disciplinary and instructive way their services were invaluable.

There were many military gentlemen in the different camps as visitors whom it was not only a pleasure to meet, but whose presence was beneficial to the troops. Among these were yourself; Brig.-Gen. Milton Moore, commanding brigade; Col. W. K. Caffee, Second Regiment; Col. George P. Gross, Third Regiment; Col. Joseph H. Corby, Fourth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. R. I. Pearson, Assistant Adjutant-General; Maj. Joe Johnson, N. G. M.; Capts. McMillan and Doutsch, Second Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Metcalf, N. G. Kansas; Capt. Charles R. Gray, N. G. Kansas; and of the regular service, Capt. George F. Chase, Third U. S. Cavalry; First Lieut. Louis Ostheim; Second U. S. Artillery, and First Lieut. E. V. Smith, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

Consolidated report of the First Brigade, National Guard of Missouri, headquarters Kansas City, Mo., Brigadier General Milton Moore commanding, showing strength, present and absent, as inspected in the different practice camps formed in July and August, 1896.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate
	Officers	Enlisted men.	Total.....	Officers	Enlisted men..	Total.....	
General officer	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Brigade Staff	2	2	4	5	7	12	16
Light Battery "A"	5	50	55	.....	21	21	76
Light Battery "B"	3	23	26	1	23	24	50
First Regiment	34	345	379	2	265	267	646
Second Regiment	36	426	462	1	150	151	613
Third Regiment	20	234	254	10	194	204	458
Fourth Regiment	27	300	327	5	149	154	481
Totals	128	1,380	1,508	24	809	833	2,341
Cadets, Missouri State .....							.....
Military school							143
Aggregate							2,484

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.

Brigade, per cent,	64.45					
Light Battery "A,"	72.36	standing per cent,	present,	1.		
" "	52.00	" "	" "	2.		
First Regiment,	58.66	" "	" "	Infantry,	3.	
Second "	75.44	" "	" "	" "	1.	
Third "	55.45	" "	" "	" "	4.	
Fourth "	67.98	" "	" "	" "	2.	

Consolidated report of the First Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M., St. Louis Col. Edwin Batdorf commanding, Camp Stone, Springfield, Mo., July 4 to July 12, 1896. Inspected July 9, 1896.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate
	Officers.....	Enlisted men.	Total.....	Officers.....	Enlisted men.	Total.....	
Field and Staff.....	10	.....	10	1	.....	1	11
Non-commissioned Staff.....	.....	6	6	.....	2	2	8
Band.....	.....	23	23	.....	5	5	28
Hospital Corps.....	.....	13	13	.....	3	3	16
Company "A".....	3	38	41	.....	30	30	71
Company "B".....	3	23	26	.....	23	23	49
Company "C".....	2	19	21	.....	30	30	51
Company "D".....	3	61	64	.....	16	16	80
Company "E".....	3	37	40	.....	15	15	55
Company "F".....	3	28	29	.....	49	49	78
Company "G".....	2	31	33	1	14	15	48
Company "H".....	3	29	32	.....	37	37	69
Company "I".....	2	39	41	.....	41	41	82
Totals	34	345	379	2	265	267	646

NOTE—Percentage of attendance, 58 66. Standing, 3.

Consolidated report of the Second Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M. Headquarters and Company "A," Carthage; "B," Butler; "C," Lamar; "D," Sedalia; "E," Peirce City; Band and "F," Clinton; "G," Joplin; "H," Nevada; "K," Springfield. Col. W. K. Caffee commanding, Camp George P. Gross, Lamar, Mo., August 16 to August 23, 1896. Inspected August 22, 1896.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.....
	Officers.....	Enlisted men..	Total.....	Officers.....	Enlisted men..	Total.....	
Field and Staff	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	10
Non-commissioned Staff.....	.....	7	7	.....	1	1	8
Band .....	.....	19	19	.....	8	6	25
Hospital Corps .....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Company "A".....	3	44	47	.....	24	24	71
Company "B".....	3	49	52	.....	16	16	68
Company "C".....	3	48	51	.....	7	7	58
Company "D".....	3	36	39	.....	17	17	56
Company "E".....	3	42	45	.....	11	11	56
Company "F".....	3	35	38	.....	13	13	51
Company "G".....	3	40	43	.....	17	17	60
Company "H".....	3	43	46	.....	23	23	69
Company "K".....	3	56	59	.....	15	15	74
Totals	36	426	462	1	150	151	613

NOTE—Percentage of attendance, 75.44. Standing, 1.

Consolidated report of the Third Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M. Headquarters, band and Companies "A," "B," "C," "D," "G," "H," "I" and "K," Kansas City; "F," Independence; Col. George P. Gross commanding. Camp W. K. Caffee, Pertle Springs, Mo., July 19 to July 26, 1896. Inspected July 25, 1896.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate
	Officers	Enlisted men ..	Total	Officers	Enlisted men ..	Total	
Field and Staff	6	.....	6	4	.....	4	10
Non-commissioned Staff.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	6
Band .....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Hospital Corps .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Company "A" .....	.....	16	16	2	49	51	67
Company "B"	1	20	21	.....	2	2	23
Company "C"	1	38	39	1	9	10	49
Company "D"	3	35	38	.....	17	17	45
Company "F"	3	34	37	.....	20	20	57
Company "G"	1	15	16	1	44	45	61
Company "H"	1	8	9	1	21	22	31
Company "I"	1	25	26	1	17	18	44
Company "K"	3	27	30	.....	12	12	42
Totals	20	234	254	10	194	204	458

NOTE—Percentage of attendance, 55.45 per cent. Standing, 4.

Consolidated report of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M. Headquarters, and Company "K," St. Joseph; "A," Carrollton; "B," Mound City; "C," Linneus; "D," Bethany; "E," Maryville; "F," Hannibal; "H," Chillicothe; Col. Joseph A. Corby commanding. Camp George H. Roach, Carrollton, Mo., August 9 to 16, 1896. Inspected August 15, 1896.

Organization.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate
	Officers	Enlisted men..	Total	Officers	Enlisted men..	Total	
Field and Staff	10	.....	10	1	.....	1	11
Non-commissioned Staff.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	6
Band .....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Company "A"	2	30	32	1	6	7	39
Company "B"	3	40	43	.....	23	23	66
Company "C"	1	36	37	.....	27	27	64
Company "D"	2	25	27	1	20	21	48
Company "E"	2	36	38	.....	17	17	55
Company "F"	3	41	44	.....	22	22	66
Company "H"	2	29	31	1	15	16	47
Company "K"	2	36	38	1	18	19	57
Totals	27	300	327	5	149	154	481

NOTE—Percentage of attendance, 67.98 per cent. Standing, 2.

CONDITION AND SERVICE OF THE DIFFERENT CAMPS, WITH THE DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION OF THE COMMANDS THEREAT.

Camp Stone, Springfield, Mo.—The First Regiment of Infantry, July 4 to 12, 1896; Col. Edwin Batdorf commanding.

The regiment left St. Louis on the evening of July 3rd, going over the "Frisco Line," arriving in Springfield about 5 a. m., July 4th, marching thence to camp, about three miles. In the afternoon the regiment gave an exhibition at the Fair Grounds in battle exercises, with blank ammunition, battalion and company drills and field sports, which was a credit to the command and of great interest to the immense crowd of spectators present. The following day, Sunday, was used in recreation and settling camp. The real work of camp commenced on Monday morning and followed throughout the week with spirit and an enthusiastic desire on the part of officers and men to use

every hour in the increasing of their knowledge of military tactics and the art of war.

This regiment is fortunate in being able to have a home together under one roof, at its home station, in the only building in the State adequate for armory purposes and in consequence was very well prepared, on going into camp, to take up an advanced course of instruction. All but two of its officers were present in camp, though, owing to the absence of enlisted men, it only ranks third in attendance. In general discipline, military courtesy and instruction it ranks (with Light Battery "A") first. It has both a Hospital and Signal Corps under instruction. Both are very proficient in their duties.

In camp, drills were company and battalion in the morning, battalion or regimental in the afternoon, guard mounting in the morning, dress parade in the evening. After the first two days, company and battalion drills were almost entirely in extended order; first under Capt. L. P. Hunt, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, and myself, and then under the respective battalion commanders. In the formation of a (tactical) company of 64 men in battalion, acting on the offensive and defensive, the greatest interest was shown, so great that it was necessary to take different officers and men at subsequent formations, that all might have the advantage of such instruction. The rapid improvement in these drills, as well as those of the battalion, was very gratifying to the instructing officers. The regiment is fortunate in having in Lieut. Col. Cavender and Major Kennett two most excellent battalion commanders. Regimental drill under Col. Batdorf was very good. The setting up exercises, bayonet exercises and bicycle drill of Company "G," and bayonet exercises of Company "D," were excellent and deserving of commendation. These companies easily rank first in their regiment in duty, instruction and discipline. Company "G" has shown great proficiency in the use of the bicycle in company drill, in both close and extended order, executing nearly all movements with much precision.

Two reviews were held, one regimental inspection, and escort of the color several times. Taking into account all that a National Guard organization has to contend with, the proficiency shown by this regiment is excellent.

"Companies of thirty two-files were drilled, by request, by Capt. Roach and myself in the extended order drill. The interest manifested in these drills by both officers and men were exceedingly gratifying. Those who could not participate were present as interested spectators. The company drills in close order were very good. Battalions were very ably handled by the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. The regimental drill was generally very good. The setting up exercises, bayonet

drill and bicycle drill, by Company "G," were exceedingly well executed. The bicycle detachment, 16 in number, executed such movements as forming line from column, and column from line, and forming twos, fours and files with remarkable accuracy. There was marked improvement in ceremonies during week. Regiment left camp quite proficient in them all.

CAPT. HUNT."

Company "I," which recently joined this Regiment, has as yet received no arms. Companies "F" and "G" have arms that are scarcely serviceable. With this exception the Regiment may be said to be well equipped.

Camp W. K. Caffee, Pertle Springs, Mo.—Light Battery "B" and the Third Regiment of Infantry July 19 to 26, 1896, Col. Geo. P. Gross commanding.

This command formed camp on July 19. No duty was performed, however, other than settling camp, until the following day when the regular routine of instruction was taken up.

The Third Regiment is all located in Kansas City, except one company in Independence. Both the Light Battery and the Regiment are unfortunate in being housed in a home which is not only illy adapted for the safe storage of property, but is totally inadequate for drill purposes. In consequence both commands suffer in their instruction from this reason if no other. The percentage of attendance in camp for both commands was less than that of any other command for Light Battery "B" 52 per cent and for the Third Regiment, 55.45 per cent. The attendance of officers was also very low in the regiment; being so low as to very much interfere with the instruction in both company and battalion. Of the Field officers, only the colonel and one major were present in camp. One company had no officer at any time, and five companies had but one officer. Neither the battery nor regiment have either a hospital or signal corps. For these reasons both organizations rank lowest in their respective branches of the service, in discipline and instruction. These commands should have an armory which would not only be a credit to the home city, but furnish a home for the organizations, and at the same time furnish facilities for the storage of property and room for instruction indoors. As it is, it is only a waste of material to furnish the equipment and armament which both commands are so much in need of, and which, if issued, can not be properly cared for.

The work of Light Battery "B" in camp was very good. There were two drills each day which showed increasing proficiency as men and horses became accustomed to their work. The work in action was excellent as was the work of the platoon which was in camp with

the Fourth Regiment at Carrollton. This battery is practically without serviceable armament or equipment. It is capable of excellent work if given an opportunity.

The Third Regiment in camp had company and battalion drill in the morning and battalion in the afternoon, daily; parade and guard-mounting in the evening, daily; escort of the color, two reviews and one regimental inspection. After the first few days nearly all drills were in extended order. Capt. Hunt and myself were requested to take command of companies and battalions and instruct in extended order. Both officers were frequently in command of battalions for ceremonies. In the extended order drills the greatest interest was manifested by officers and men, making it a pleasure to both the instructed and instructor. In one of these drills, with a consolidated company of eighty-four men (in close order), the writer secured as fine an exhibition of volley firing without giving previous instruction, except oral, as he has ever witnessed, firing five or six volleys with blank ammunition, only one trigger being pulled before the command to fire. Great progress was made as the week passed. The ceremony of escort to the color and of parade, particularly in forming line, was very good. In marching past of companies under the First Sergeants at the close of the ceremony of parade, the alignments and marching and the salutes of First Sergeants were very poor. Formations were, as a rule, prompt, except for reveille, which was very poor. The reviews and inspections were good in general alignments. The officers of this regiment do not show a proper knowledge of the drill regulations, and, as a rule, were lacking in spirit as well as instruction, showing almost a total ignorance of fire discipline, which can only be accounted for by a poor system of instruction in the armory. The regiment has been in camp but once (previous to this year) since 1891, and that was held under disadvantageous circumstances. Company "K" easily stands first in duty, instruction and discipline. Recommendations made in previous reports as to Company "A" are renewed.

A sham battle (so called), was fought on the grounds near camp, participated in by the Regiment and Light Battery "B." The object was to show the formation of a column moving to the attack of a fortified or intrenched camp, as prescribed in the drill regulation. The assaulting column was commanded by Col. George P. Gross, and consisted of five companies of the Third Regiment and one platoon of Light Battery "B;" while the defence, consisting of four companies of infantry and one platoon of Light Battery "B," was commanded by Maj. S. E. Kelsey. The position selected for the defence was a wooded

hill, skirted with underbrush and protected at the foot, front and left flank, by a deep draw or ravine, making it an ideal position. The advance of the attacking column was made for the first attack, at a supposed distance of 2,500 yards, in line of sections with deploying intervals. Firing was by volley, and covered the first 1,000 yards; meeting a heavy fire the attacking column then retired and reformed, giving an opportunity in a second and third attack for the illustration of the necessary formation for closer contact, first in line of squads advancing by rushes, and then deploying in line for skirmishes, taking the rapid fire and the charge in the latter stage of the last attack. The action was spirited and instructive and of intense interest to those participating, as well as to the crowd of spectators present. The different commands were well handled, and the changes of positions made by the artillery of the attacking column under First Lieut. Chris. Klingman, exceedingly well timed and effective.

"Company drills in close order, well executed. Marching fairly good in all companies; very good in two. Drill of the First Battalion was generally well executed. Guides were slow in taking proper place. The Second Battalion had no major in camp, and I understood had not been drilled during winter. Companies of 70 men each were formed and Capt. Roach and myself were requested to drill them in extended order. Movements of the company acting alone, and company in battalion, both on the defensive and offensive, were gone through with. The interest manifested by both officers and men, was perfectly satisfactory. It was a pleasure to drill them. Fortunately, these drills occurred early in the week and captains took them up and drilled their companies daily, in extended order, with very satisfactory results.

CAPT. HUNT."

Camp George H. Roach, Carrollton, Mo.—One platoon of Light Battery "B," and the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, August 9th to 16th, Colonel Joseph A. Corby, commanding.

This command formed camp on August 9th. No duty was performed on that day other than settling camp. Lieutenant W. P. Burnham, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, traveled with the regiment from St. Joseph, while I joined it at Laclede, and journeyed with it thence to camp.

The Fourth Regiment has been for some length of time preceeding Colonel Corby's taking command, in a disorganized condition. Three companies of the regiment had been with the regiment but a few months, and never before together with it. The organizations comprising the regiment are widely separated along the northern line of the State, from Hannibal to St. Joseph and Mound City. It ranks

second in the percentage of attendance in camp, with 67.98 per cent present. A portion of the regiment was in camp in 1894; with that exception it has not been in camp since 1892. Few, if any, companies had had any instruction in extended order, and few showed any special merit in close order formations at the May inspection in home stations. In camp there was company and battalion drill in the morning, and battalion drill in the afternoon, with parade followed by guard mounting in the evening; one street parade; two reviews; one regimental inspection, and one escort of the color.

One platoon of Light Battery "B" was in camp voluntarily, conforming to all rules and orders of the camp. It fired morning and evening gun, and gave two drills each day.

Drills and ceremonies the first few days were only fair, but improved as the week went on, so that by the close of camp considerable proficiency had been attained. Formations were generally prompt, including that for reveille, towards the last. General alignments were, as a rule, good, as were also those in column, except for the prevailing tendency in all commands, to leave the marching flank of companies when dressed, refused. The marching past of companies under the first sergeants after parade, as also the passing of the column in review, was very good, except the salutes of some of the officers. On request, consolidated companies and battalions were instructed by Lieut. Burnham and myself in extended order formations for attack and defense; and as in the other camps, the greatest interest was manifested in these illustrations of battle tactics, by officers and men, which made it a pleasure for the officers instructing. Company "K" was the best instructed, and ranking with Company "F," the best instructed and disciplined.

As with other commands, a sham battle (so called) was fought near camp, participated in by the regiment and the platoon of Light Battery "B," under the same general rules and formations as already described, the attacking column being commanded by Colonel Joseph A. Corby and the defense by Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Reger. All movements made were well timed and executed. The colors were lowered each evening in all camps at the last note of retreat, the band playing the National air.

"The first few days all drills and ceremonies were very poorly executed, due in a great measure to the ignorance of officers and non-commissioned officers. This is accounted for in part by the fact that several of the companies were recently organized, and had but little time to devote to anything except company drill in close order. It was a pleasure to note, however, that from the very start every officer

and man was enthusiastic and anxious to learn. Notwithstanding the excessively hot weather, all worked hard and cheerfully, so that by the end of the week all drills and ceremonies passed off in a very creditable manner.

LIEUT. BURNHAM."

Camp George P. Gross, Lamar, Mo.—Light Battery A, and the Second Regiment of Infantry, August 16th to 23rd, Col. W. E. Caffee commanding.

Camp was formed by this command on August 16th, though the regular routine of camp and instruction was not taken up until the next day. Lieut. Burnham reported for duty on the 16th, myself leaving the camp at Carrollton on that day and reporting to Col. Caffee on the 17th.

The Second, like the Fourth, is a country regiment, though not as much scattered, and covers the whole of Southwestern Missouri. It had in camp 75.44 per cent of its strength, and every commissioned officer but one, giving it the best showing in attendance of any command in the State.

Light Battery "A" had present 72.36 per cent and every officer, placing it in this respect next to the Second Regiment.

The companies of the Second Regiment are, with two or three exceptions, very comfortably housed.

In camp two drills each day were ordered, lasting from one to two hours. These were by battalion, in both close and extended order. In addition each company used extra time in company drills in both close and extended order formation, and were industrious in taking advantage of any opportunity for instruction. Guard-mounting was in the morning by company, dress parade in the evening, two reviews by the regiment and Light Battery "A," one general inspection of the regiment and battery, and escort of the color twice. The ceremony of escort of the color was well executed. The reviews were well executed, the march past showing good alignments and soldierly bearing. The officers did not always salute properly. The ceremony of regimental inspection was very good; in soldierly bearing, condition of arms and equipments, packing of knapsacks and neatness of uniforms, companies "D," "K" and "G" excelled, ranking in the order named. Drills in close order in company and battalion was very good; in companies "G" and "K," excellent. In extended order, with one or two exceptions, the proficiency attained was marked, companies "G" and "E" ranking in the order named and "B" and "F" last. In battalions the extended order drills were very good. Formation of the regiment into line was very good, but lacking in the niceties of time and alignment that mark the completeness of the formation. Both

companies and battalions were nearly always late in all formations. Only on the last two mornings was it possible to get companies into line on anything like time at reveille roll-call, and then officers were dilatory in reporting the result of the roll-call.

A sham battle (so called) was fought on the grounds near camp in which both the regiment and Light Battery "A" participated under the same general rules and formations as already described. The assaulting column was organized consisting of five companies of the Second Regiment and one platoon of Light Battery "A" under command of Col. W. E. Caffee. The defense of the camp was under command of Lieut. Col. Demuth, with four companies of the regiment and one platoon of the battery. The greatest interest was manifested in the action, not only by the large crowd of a spectators present, but by the officers and men whose conduct and the efficiency and intelligence displayed was commendable.

With the exception of one Company, "F," the arms and equipment of this regiment may be said to be all in very good serviceable condition.

"Ceremonies and close order drills good. Extended order drills by a company with one or two exceptions were good. In several of the companies the extended order drills were excellent. Battalion extended order drill was good also. The officers of the regiment from the colonel down are to be commended for their enthusiasm in showing such proficiency in battalion and extended order movements when laboring under such adverse circumstances.

LIEUT. BURNHAM."

Light Battery "A," in camp, had mounted drill by section, platoon and battery daily, one mechanical gun drill, including dismounting and mounting piece and changing wheels, two reviews and one mounted and one dismounted inspection. The effect and value of the mounted drills were lost (through no fault of the battery), owing to the poor quality of the horses furnished. The battery guard duty was excellent, with the most thoroughly instructed sentinels found in any command. The instruction work in this command was of the most thorough kind in every respect, and is well up with regular batteries and excelled by no such organization in any State. The battery work in action was excellent, showing intelligence on the part of officers and men.

"The mounted drills (of Light Battery "A") were disappointing on account of the poor horses that were supplied. As a rule, the horses were too small and otherwise unsuited to this kind of work. However, on the last day of the camp, at the mounted inspection and

review, the battery presented an excellent appearance, and when passing in review at the walk and trot the alignments and intervals were well preserved. Standing gun drills and mechanical maneuvers were excellent. There was an accuracy and snap about them that is seldom excelled, even by regular troops. The ceremony of guard mounting was always carried out in good shape, as laid down in the guard manual. The State of Missouri should recognize the fact that this is one of the best organizations of its kind in the country. Proper steps should be taken to promote its interests, and not require its officers and men to spend hundreds of dollars every year to keep up its efficiency.

“LIEUT. BURNHAM.”

GENERAL REMARKS.

It was a subject of regret that the National Guard of the State could not have been camped together as a brigade, where the course of instruction could have been more advanced and with the presence of a body of regular troops have proved more interesting, as well as instructive, as an object lesson. This was rendered impossible, owing to the limited State appropriation. In the separate camps, as formed by the different organizations, each was able to secure certain concessions and assistance from the town or city where the camp was located. A portion of the expense was met by contribution of supplies and other assistance received from the home city. In addition, a sham battle (so-called) was fought at each of the camps, to which an admission fee of 25 cents was charged. As these engagements were conducted on tactical lines and in conformity with the drill regulations, they were not only instructive to the officers and men engaged, but were also a source of revenue which was used in meeting the necessary expenses of camp. On the days set apart for these exhibitions of battle tactics the grounds were crowded with people from the neighboring city and surrounding country, who were always interested spectators.

The weather was not always of the best, but weather permitting, the course of instruction was thorough and filled every hour of the day. With very few exceptions, officers and men were enthusiastic and painstaking in the performance of duty, and cheerfully met the wishes of the instructing officers, so as to make that which was a matter of duty also a pleasure.

Guard duty, except in Light Battery “A,” was not, as a rule, good, showing a lack of instruction in this very important duty in the home station, on the part of officers and non-commissioned officers. Not enough attention is given to the instruction in guard duty to fully im-

press the principal that a sentinel on post is entitled to and should receive the greatest respect from both officers and men. There was too much trifling and interfering with sentinels on post by those off duty.

“First Regiment.—Guard duty fairly well performed, improved toward end of camp. Officers and non-commissioned officers were not well instructed. Sentinels fairly well instructed. Improvement noticed toward end of camp. Sufficient importance is not attached to this duty. Guard manual should be more carefully studied. Third Regiment: Very poor at first, better at end of camp, but far from perfect. Officers did not attach enough importance to the duty. Sentinels not well instructed. CAPT. HUNT.”

“Second Regiment.—As a rule, guard duty was well performed; officers and non-commissioned officers and sentinels fairly well instructed. To illustrate the difficulty under which officers labor in this respect the following statement will be of interest: One night Gen. Moore, Brigade-Commander, and the writer, visited one of the guards and out of nine companies inspected but one man was found who had been in the service more than four weeks, and he had never performed a tour of guard duty before. Yet these sentinels were on the alert and were among the best instructed during the encampment.

“Fourth Regiment.—As a rule, officers and non-commissioned officers and sentinels not well instructed. Much depended on the ability and efficiency of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard. The guard on the day that Capt. J. T. Hufty was officer of the day and Lieut. Peterman was officer of the guard, was alert and very well instructed. Many of the foregoing recommendations can be acted upon without legislation, but without better moral and financial support from the State all will be a labor of love, coupled with a continued loss of time and money on the part of both officers and men. It is indeed surprising how these organizations present so fine an appearance and accomplish so much with such niggardly appropriations for their existence. I found both officers and men enthusiastic, anxious to learn, prompt and cheerful in doing as they were told. What more can you ask of a soldier? LIEUT. BURNHAM.”

The State of Missouri has in its National Guard one of the very best organizations in the country. In its personnel and discipline, it is unexcelled. The members of the force, officers and men, not only give their time, but the best years of their lives to the service of the State, without one cent of pay, but at a personal expense of thousands of dollars annully. The greater portion of the officers and many of the men are men of prominence, education and standing, who are willing

to labor in the building up and keeping in a state of efficiency a force upon which the State can always rely and depend on for any service. The State, standing as it does fifth in importance, wealth and population, owes it not alone to herself, but to these men, that a higher appreciation of their services is shown by giving them homes in armories, either owned or leased by the State, and which are suitably and comfortably arranged. The appropriations made by the Legislature should be sufficient for the maintenance of this force, so there might be no necessity of begging for the means of supporting the organization or of placing it in practice camps. The men should be paid for the time spent in all regular inspections and camps ordered by the Governor.

The present laws and regulations for the government of the National Guard of the State are—owing to the numerous changes which have taken place within the last few years in military organization and tactics—obsolete and illy adapted to the present times. In fact, there is scarcely a State that is not working under modern laws and regulations. It is recommended that a board of officers be convened to codify new laws and regulation in time that they may be submitted to the approaching session of the Legislature.

Hospital and signal corps are a necessity in any organization that may at any time be called on to act alone in action. There organization and instruction should be required.

Light Battery "A" has an excellent hospital corps under excellent instruction and very thoroughly equipped.

The First Regiment has both a hospital and signal corps very thoroughly instructed, but poorly equipped. The Signal Corps is the only one in the State service.

The Second Regiment has a hospital corps, organized in camp this summer. It has no equipment.

(Signed)

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. H. ROACH,
Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry,

Reports for 1896.

EXHIBIT G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI, }
KANSAS CITY, MO., December 22, 1896. }

The Adjutant-General of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:

SIR—The First Brigade National Guard of Missouri is made up of the following:

Milton Moore, Brigadier-General, commanding Kansas City.

R. I. Pearson, Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. G., Kansas City.

E. Chancellor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Director, St. Louis.

James N. Burnes, Major and A. I. G., St. Joseph.

Joseph P. Johnston, Major and Quartermaster, St. Louis.

Charles D. Comfort, Major and Commissary, St. Louis.

Rollin M. Hockerday, Captain and A. D. C., Kansas City.

J. D. Griffith, Captain A. D. C., Kansas City.

And a non-commissioned staff of nine.

First Regiment, Col. Edwin Batdorf, commanding, St. Louis; 646 men.

Second Regiment, Col. Wm. K. Caffee, commanding, Carthage; 613 men.

Third Regiment, Col. George P. Gross, commanding, Kansas City; 458 men.

Fourth Regiment, Col. Joseph A. Corby, commanding, St. Joseph; 481 men.

Battery "A," Capt. Frank M. Rumbold, commanding, St. Louis; 76 men.

Battery "B," Capt. Wm. M. Abernathy, commanding, Kansas City; 50 men.

Its entire force aggregates 2,341 men and its discipline is good.

The arms in use are in a serviceable condition. Since the last report the Third Regiment has been in part rearmed with a 45-calibre rifle of the model of 1884. The large proportion of the command has been provided with the rifle of 1884, and it is hoped that during the ensuing year all of the rifles of the model of 1873 will be replaced with the better arm.

The command is provided with ample tents and cooking utensils for all practical purposes. It lacks, however a full supply of overcoats, haversacks and blankets. I make the suggestion that supplies of these be provided and stored in the Armory of the State at Jefferson City to be issued when needed; but few of the different commands have the facilities for fully caring for property of the kind mentioned.

There has been a great improvement in the forces during the year; its personnel is better; the class that heretofore enlisted for social and display purposes is giving place to a hardier body of men; it is quite noticeable that the recruits of the year last past were older and stronger than those of former periods. The command, as now constituted, will take rank with the National Guard of any State, so far as training and excellence of material is concerned; it is behind some in the matter of equipments.

Field training has been quite general during the year. Lack of funds for the purpose prevented an assemblage of the brigade at one point, but the several regiments and batteries by means of the State appropriation and such benefits as they were able to obtain from citizens concentrated in camps of instruction as follows :

First Regiment, Col. Edwin Batdorf, commanding, at Camp Stone, near Springfield, from July 4th to 12th, inclusive, with a force of 393 officers and men.

Second Regiment, Col. W. K. Caffee, commanding, at Camp George P. Gross, near Lamar, from August 16th to 22rd, inclusive, with a force of 462 officers and men.

Third Regiment, Col. George P. Gross, commanding, at Camp William K. Caffee, near Warrensburg, with a force of 254 men and officers, July 19th to 26th, inclusive.

Fourth Regiment, Col. Joseph A. Corby, commanding, at Camp George H. Roach, near Carrollton with a force of 327 officers and men from August 9th to 16th, inclusive.

Battery "A," Capt. Frank M. Rumbold, commanding, was on duty with Col. Caffee at Camp George P. Gross with a force of 55 officers and men.

Battery "B," Capt. Wm. M. Abernathy, commanding, was on duty with Col. George P. Gross at Camp Wm. K. Caffee with 28 officers and men.

A section of Battery "B," under the command of Lieut. Klingman was on duty with Col. Corby at Camp George H. Roach. I herewith hand you the reports of Col. Batdorf, Col. Caffee, Col. Gross, Col. Corby and Capt. Rumbold, in the order named, which are hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Of the entire State force of 2,341 men, 1,508 were on duty at practice camps, and it is worthy of mention that they served without compensation and to a considerable extent paid their own expenses.

Capt. George H. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Commander-in-Chief, inspected the command twice during the year. First, in April and May at its several home stations; and second, during July and August at the practice camps before mentioned. Capt. Levi P. Hunt, Tenth Cal. U. S. A., likewise inspected Camps Stone and William K. Caffee, Lieut. William P. Burnham, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, also inspected Camps George P. Gross and George H. Roach; Capt. Hunt and Lieut. Burnham were specially detailed by the Secretary of War for the duty before mentioned.

These energetic officers did not confine themselves to the mere duty of inspectors, but became instructors in the later movements of the drill regulations and field operations. They displayed the greatest interest in the commands with which they served.

The inspections above mentioned have been of the greatest benefit to the command. The nicer points in military exercises and duties, the observance of which distinguishes the trained over the untrained soldier were better understood and a military pride thereby stimulated. I desire at this point to express my obligations to Capts. Roach and Hunt and Lieut. Burnham for the excellent service performed by them.

As Capt. Roach has been detailed for duty with the State force for a term of years, I hope provision may be made for his expenses, so that he can inspect the command at its home stations not less than twice per year. While on the subject of inspections it may may not be improper to state that all inspectors appointed by the Secretary of War prepare two reports of the duty performed by them; one of which is for publication and the other is in the nature of a confidential communication for the information of the military department of the National government. Reports upon the troops of the different states are preserved for use in case of war, and it is assumed that such troops would be employed in the order indicated by the reports of the inspecting officers. In a certain sense every National Guard officer has a record in the war department. It is therefore encumbered upon him to merit a high standing and the State should see that every facility is offered him for improvement.

The State troops are still without suitable armories and drill halls. Under the present statutes all counties are authorized to raise money by means of taxation or otherwise for the purpose of providing adequate drill halls for the National Guard within their limits, but the law in no case has been invoked, and I apprehend will not be until a peremptory statute in that behalf is enacted.

I desire to recommend then that a law be enacted peremptorily requiring counties of certain population to build suitable armories for the National Guard commands within their limits. This course is pursued in New York and several other States. Another plan has been suggested, and I recommend also that it be laid before the next General Assembly. That is to say, that a per capita tax be levied and collected for military purposes upon every male citizen of the State over the age of 21 years. This tax could be fixed at 10 cents per capita and would afford an ample fund for military purpose. In a course of a few years armories could be built and the State force equipped and

provided as is done in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. This small sum would be a burden upon no one, and would be less felt by the tax-payer than appropriations from direct taxation.

The military laws of the State need a thorough revision. They are behind the age. A bill has been prepared by a number of officers and will be laid before the next General Assembly, and I hope that you will call the attention of that body to its merits.

Ample appropriations should be made for the support of the force during the ensuing year. As above mentioned, the States of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and to some extent Ohio and Illinois, expend large sums of Money upon their State troops, and they have armies that any country might be proud of. Missouri is the fifth State in the Union in population, wealth and importance, and its military forces should stand equal in equipment to any.

While I have no desire to discuss the military events now transpiring in the western world, I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion now in the mind of every American citizen that the position taken by the National government with the relation to South American Republics, commonly called the Monroe doctrine, cannot be maintained without increasing its military and naval forces, and I desire to add here as a reason to be laid before the next General Assembly for legislation for the benefit of the State troops that the most economical of all forces in time of peace is a well trained and a well equipped National Guard.

I cannot close this report without referring to the duty performed by the First Regiment and Battery "A" in St. Louis during the month of May. On the 27th of that month, at about 5 o'clock p. m., a tornado of most appalling violence passed through a portion of that city. With his accustomed promptness, Capt. Frank M. Rumbold, Battery "A," N. G. M., tendered his services to the Board of Health, and at their request procured room in the Convent of Good Shepard, near Seventeenth and Pine streets, for a temporary hospital and transferred there to the hospital stores belonging to his command. With Mr. L. D. Lawin, formerly a lieutenant of Battery "A," and Sergeants Kelly and Taylor and a number of enlisted men of the battery and First Regiment, Capt. Rumbold spent the entire night in the relief of the sick and wounded.

Capt. C. W. Barstow, First Regiment, with equal promptness reached the armory soon after the cessation of the storm and issued quartermasters property stored in the armory for use in the temporary hospital, and with such soldiers of the First Regiment as he met, per-

formed the duty throughout the night of litter bearer. I regret that I have not the names of the enlisted men of the First Regiment and Battery "A," excepting those mentioned who performed duty on the occasion, as it would be my pleasure to embody them in this report. On the morning of the 28th at 7:30 the entire First Regiment and Battery "A" were placed upon duty by the mayor of St. Louis under the provisions of the statute law of the State. This duty was continued for three days. It affords me a pleasure to report that the troops responded with alacrity and performed excellent service.

I herewith hand you the reports of Col. Batdorf and Capt. Rumbold of the services performed during the period mentioned.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

MILTON MOORE,
Brigadier-General N. G. M., commanding.

EXHIBIT G.

Report of Col. E. Batdorf commanding First Regiment of Infantry, N. G. M. of duty performed by his regiment after St. Louis tornado, May 28, 29 and 30, 1896.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY, N. G. M.,
ST. LOUIS, 10:30 P. M., May 26, 1896.

To the Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City:

SIR—I have the honor to report that at the written request of his honor, the Mayor of St. Louis, which was delivered to me at 5 p. m. this day, I assembled the First Infantry at the Armory at 8 p. m. and reported immediately at the Four Courts to his honor, the Mayor, in service uniform, in light marching order and armed, for patrol duty to guard and protect property in that portion of the city between Grand avenue and Levee and between Geyer and Chouteau avenues, devastated by the tornado on the afternoon of the 27th inst.

Owing to lack of telephone service I was unable to assemble the full strength of the regiment, but have the honor to report 299 officers and men. The band was excused from service after reporting.

I am requested to relieve the command tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock and reassemble tomorrow night at 7 o'clock for same duty. I await your instructions. I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

EDWIN BATDOEF,
Colonel First Infantry N. G. M.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. M., }
ST. LOUIS, May 30, 1896. }

The Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City:

SIR—I have the honor to report that I assembled the First Regiment Infantry on the evening of May 29th at 7 o'clock, and reported with my command to the Chief of Police at the Four Courts, and was assigned to duty in the same district, as on the previous night, guarding property, patrolling the street and preventing stealing as much as possible. My instructions were that I should relieve my men at 5 p. m. on the 30th, and that our services would not be needed after that time. At 5 a. m. I relieved the entire command at the armory and sent the men to their homes. A number of arrests were made during the night, and in every case the parties were turned over promptly to the police authorities.

The officers and men deserve great credit for the promptness and alacrity they displayed in the discharge of their duties, and also the cheerfulness exhibited while on duty.

On account of the large territory that we had to cover, the men were kept on duty the entire night, without being divided up in reliefs, which was very trying on the men, as they had been on duty the night before and had been at their places of business during the day.

Number present last night as follows: Three field officers, 5 staff officers, 4 non-commissioned staff, and 313 officers and men of the companies; total, 325.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

(Signed)

EDWIN BATDORF,
Colonel First Infantry, N. G. M.

EXHIBIT H.

*Report of Col. Edwin Batdorf, Camp Stone, at Springfield, Mo.,
July 3 to 12, 1896, inclusive.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1896. }

To the Commanding Officer First Brigade, N. G. M., Kansas City:

SIR—In accordance with Special Orders No. 6, First Brigade, April 28, 1896, I have the honor to make the following report of the tour of camp duty of the First Infantry from July 3 to 13, 1896.

On the night of July 1st, an advance party of 52 men, under command of Maj. Kennett, assisted by Lieut. Geo. B. Webster, and accompanied by Ex-Lieut. E. R. Fish (formerly of Company "E"), left the armory at 7:45 p. m. for the Union Depot, where they boarded a train on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad for Springfield, Mo., for the purpose of laying out the camp, pitching tents, digging sinks and other work necessary to have the camp properly prepared upon the arrival of the regiment on the morning of July 4th.

On the evening of July 3rd I assembled the regiment at the armory at 6:30 p. m. Guard was mounted at 6:40 p. m. and immediately dispatched to the Union Depot under Capt. Walsh, the officer of the day, to take charge of the train and the loading of the troops. At 6:50 p. m. the regiment, consisting of the Field and Staff Officers, Non-commissioned Staff, Companies "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H" and "I," band, hospital corps and signal corps left the armory in heavy marching order and proceeded to the Union Depot, where a special train of nine coaches and one baggage car on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway was taken at 7 o'clock p. m. for Springfield, Mo., where the command arrived, without accident, at 4:30 a. m., July 4th. The train was switched to Eisenmayers' Mills, where the troops were at once disembarked and marched to the camp about one and one-half miles from the railroad, where they arrived at 5:30 a. m.

The camp was named "Camp Stone" in honor of the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. William J. Stone, as per Regimental Orders No. 92, dated Springfield, Mo., July 4, 1896.

After partaking of a light breakfast, which had been prepared for the troops by the advance party, the men were set to work immediately to pitch the tents, arrange their company messes, filling of tents with clean straw, and the clearing up of company streets. Guard mount was had at 9:30 a. m. Dinner at 11:30, and at 12 noon, the entire command was marched to the street cars, upon which it was taken to the old Springfield Fair Grounds for the purpose of giving exhibition, company, battalion, bicycle corps and hospital corps drills and a sham battle for an admission fee, in order to defray the expenses of the camp, as the State did not provide any money for camps. The gross receipts were \$740.50 and expenses \$204.44, leaving a net profit of \$536.06. The regiment returned to camp at 6:45 p. m. for supper without accident during the day. Taps were sounded at 11 p. m.

Sunday, July 5th, was observed as a day of rest, and only the following service calls were sounded:

Reveille.....	5:30 A. M.	Mess call.....	12:15 P. M.
Roll call.....	5:35 "	Church call.....	3:00 "
Mess call.....	6:00 "	Regimental parade.....	6:00 "
Police.....	6:30 "	Mess call.....	6:45 "
Sick call.....	6:45 "	Taps.....	11:00 "
Guard mount.....	9:30 "		

On Monday morning, July 6th, the regular camp duties of the week were taken up as per Regimental Orders No. 97, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. M.,)
 "CAMP STONE," Springfield, Mo., July 5, 1896.)

Orders No. 97.:

The following service calls will be observed during the week of July 6th to 12th, inclusive:

Reveille.....	5:30 a. m.	
Roll call.....	5:35 a. m.	
Mess call.....	6:00 a. m.	
Police duty.....	6:30 a. m.	
Sick call.....	6:45 a. m.	
First call.....	7:05 a. m.	} Company drill, D, E, F, H.
Assembly.....	7:10 a. m.	
Recall.....	7:55 a. m.	
First call.....	8:00 a. m.	} Battalion drill, 1st Battalion.
Assembly.....	8:10 a. m.	
Adjutant's call.....	8:10 a. m.	
Recall.....	9:10 a. m.	
First call, guard mount.....	9:15 a. m.	
Assembly of guard details.....	9:20 a. m.	
Adjutant's call.....	9:25 a. m.	
First call.....	10:00 a. m.	} Battalion drill, 2nd Battalion.
Assembly.....	10:05 a. m.	
Adjutant's call.....	10:15 a. m.	
Recall.....	11:25 a. m.	
Mess call.....	12:15 p. m.	
First call.....	1:20 p. m.	} Company drill, A, B, C, G, I.
Assembly.....	1:30 p. m.	
First Sergeant's call.....	2:15 p. m.	
Recall.....	2:15 p. m.	
First call.....	3:30 p. m.	} Regimental drill.
Assembly of all companies.....	3:40 p. m.	
Adjutant's call, battalion formation.....	3:50 p. m.	
Adjutant's call, regimental formation.....	4:00 p. m.	
Recall.....	5:00 p. m.	
First call.....	5:25 p. m.	} Parade.
Assembly of companies.....	5:40 p. m.	
Adjutant's call, battalion formation.....	5:50 p. m.	
Adjutant's call, regimental formation.....	6:00 p. m.	
Mess call.....	6:45 p. m.	
Call to quarters.....	10:30 p. m.	
Taps.....	11:00 p. m.	

By order of

(Signed)

COL. BATDORF.

CHAS. W. BAEStOW, Jr., Captain and Adjutant.

Brig. Gen. J. A. Wickham arrived in camp on Saturday morning, July 4th. A review was tendered, which was declined for that day. On Wednesday, July 8th, the General reviewed the troops in camp and left camp that evening.

Col. Wm. K. Caffee was a welcome visitor at camp July 4th.

Capt. L. P. Hunt of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry reported to me on the morning of July 3rd at St. Louis, as per Special Orders, headquarters U. S. A., No. 133, dated June 6, 1896, and remained with the regiment until its return to St. Louis, on July 13th. Capt. Hunt was untiring in his efforts for the improvement of the command.

Capt. Geo. H. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Inspector General, N. G. M., reported to me on July 2nd at St. Louis and remained with the regiment during the entire tour of camp duty.

The camp ground was surveyed and the tent lines established by ex-Lieut. B. R. Fish, under the direction of Maj. Kennett. I am under obligations to Lieut. Fish for his valuable services to the regiment. The camp was situated outside of the northwestern city limits of Springfield, in a forty-acre grass field of Mr. McKain, which had a gradual slope from west to east and plenty of wooded country in the neighborhood. Headquarter tents and also Battalion Commanders and Adjutants tents were pitched on one line at the top of the rise of ground at the west line and facing east towards the lines of company tents. As much space as the field would allow was kept open for parade and drill ground between headquarters and company tents for the purpose of having battalion and regimental drills. A blue print of the camp ground is attached hereto.

No target practice was had, for the reason that no suitable place could be found where target practice could be carried on with safety to the community.

On Thursday afternoon, July 9th, the entire command, including quarters, was inspected in heavy marching order by Capts. Hunt and Roach. The inspection was preceded by a review.

More attention was paid this year in camp to extended order and sentinel duty.

The attendance was much larger this year than usual, which I attribute to two reasons: First, no competitive drills to keep the men away; second, I announced the time in March when the camp would be held, thus giving the men plenty of time to arrange their summer vacations to occur at camp time.

The cooking was done by hired cooks on Buzzacott ovens, each company doing its own messing.

The health of the command was excellent, which I attribute mainly to the good drainage of the grounds, a spring of cold, pure water within three hundred feet of the camp, good, well-cooked rations and the fact that every man has passed an inspection by the surgeon when enlisting.

The weather was very hot during the day-time, and only one shower occurred during the week.

Good discipline prevailed throughout, and the respect shown by the men towards the officers was very marked.

The Hospital Corps drilled hard during the week in field drill and performed their other duties well and cheerfully.

The Signal Corps, under Lieut. Marquardt, were at work each day on flag signalling and telegraphing with their telegraph outfits. Torch-signalling was attempted one night, but had to be given up on account of torches catching fire.

Capt. Scott of the Quartermaster Department, as usual, done his share of hard work necessary to carry on a successful camp.

The Commissary supplies were obtained by Capt. W. W. Boyd, who is entitled to the thanks of the entire regiment.

Capt. Hinton of the Ordnance Department rendered good service during the camp, as did also Capt. Allen, Judge Advocate, and Capt. Cale, Assistant Surgeon.

Major Dixon, surgeon, could remain in camp only two days on account of business at home, much to my regret, and was excused.

Myself and command were much disappointed that our Chaplain, Capt. W. W. Boyd, could not be with us in camp on account of sickness in his family; he was excused.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Cavender and Major A. Q. Kennett deserve considerable praise for the hard work performed by them for the success of the camp and the instruction of their battalions.

Captain Barstow, as usual, was at his post of duty at all times attending to his many duties, cheerfully and ably assisting me in the management of the camp.

The good citizens of Springfield were very hospitable and kind to us throughout. The ladies formed reception committees and entertained the companies a few evenings during the week, between 7 and 11 o'clock p. m., which was highly appreciated.

I respectfully call your attention to the fact that Company "I" with over seventy men on their rolls have been mustered since May, and no rifles or equipments have yet been provided for them. The worn out rifles of Company "G," "F" and "E" are still in their possession

and unfit for use. I have called your attention to them several times before.

I believe that this year's camp has shown a more marked improvement than any camp heretofore held. My companies are working together now with one common object, and that is a "good service regiment." If the State will only give us a better militia law that we can compel the men to come to drill, and also serve out the full term of their enlistments, and also that the State will appropriate enough money for camp purposes as well as for armories, I believe we will have as good regiments in Missouri as any State in the Union.

The reports of the Staff departments are attached hereto and marked "Exhibit B."

All supplies, Quartermaster and Commissary stores, transportation of troops, stores and baggage were provided by the Regiment and not by the State.

The total expense of the encampment, amounting to \$2,876.25, paid from donations by the citizens, firms and corporations of St. Louis.

I submit herewith consolidated daily reports of the strength of the command while in camp, "Marked A."

The largest number in camp was on July 5th, there being 402 officers, men and servants present.

Camp was broken at 6 p. m., July 12th. At 7:45 p. m. the Regiment was formed and marched to Eisenmayer's switch, where it arrived at 8 o'clock. The troops were put on the train at once, and at 8:15 left the switch with nine coaches and two baggage cars for Springfield station. At 8:35 p. m. we left Springfield for St. Louis, where we arrived without accident at 4:30 a. m., Monday, July 13th, and marched to the armory, where the command was at once dismissed.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

(Signed)

EDWIN BATDORF,

Colonel First Infantry, N. G. M.

FIRST ENDORSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. M., {
KANSAS CITY, MO., August 12, 1896. }

Respectfully forwards with the request the report be returned to the commanding officer, First Regiment, N. G. M., with the direction that it be made to the Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, N. G. M. The First Regiment, N. G. M., assembled in Camp of Instruction, near Springfield, under special orders No. 6, headquarters First Brigade, N. G. M., issued pursuant to general orders No. 3, A. G. O.

In the opinion of the Brigade Commander the report should be made to him, and he asks that in the interest of the service the matter be ruled upon at once.

(Signed)

MILTON MOORE,
Brigadier-General, N. G. M., Commanding.

SECOND ENDORSEMENT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, {
CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 15, 1895. }

Respectfully returned to Col. Edwin Batdorf, with the information that the within report should have been addressed to the Brigade-Commander, who issued the orders for the encampment.

(Signed)

J. A. WICKHAM,
Adjutant General.

THIRD ENDORSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE NATIONAL GUARD MISSOURI, {
KANSAS CITY, MO., August 17, 1895. }

Respectfully transmitted.

(Signed)

MILTON MOORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

EXHIBIT I.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY N. G. M., {
CARTHAGE MO., September 4, 1896. }

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, N. G. M., Kansas City, Mo.:

SIR—I have the honor to report that in accordance with G. O. No. —, the companies comprising this command assembled in camp of instruction near Lamar, Mo., August 16 to 23, 1896. In honor of the commanding officer of the Third Regiment Infantry N. G. M., the camp was named "Camp Col. Geo. P. Gross." Location was on high rolling pasture land about one and a half miles from the S. W. corner of the public square above named city. Drainage was excellent, elevation sufficient to secure the benefit of any breeze; soil of a character to minimize the discomforts of rain, and the room ample for all military exercises.

The First Battalion, under command of Maj. Mitchell, comprised of Companies "B" (Butler), "H" (Nevada), "D" (Sedalia), arrived at 7:05 a. m., August 16th; the other Company of this Battalion "E"

(Clinton), being four hours late on account of failure to make railroad connection at Nevada.

The Second Battalion, under command of Maj. Williams, comprised of Companies "E" (Peirce City), "G" (Joplin), "A" (Carthage), (the other Company being "C" (Lamar), the home company), arrived at 10:30 a. m., August 16th. The home Company "C" went into camp at 5 p. m. August 15th, immediately assuming the first tour of guard duty from that time until 10 a. m. Monday, August 17th. The Colonel and staff arrived with the Second Battalion.

Both Battalions arrived via Mo. Pacific railroad, marching from the station to camp ground, a distance of about two miles.

Company "K" (Springfield), unattached to Battalion, arrived via K. C., M. & G. R. R. at 3:00 a. m. August 16th, marching one and a half miles from station to camp.

The camp was prepared for occupancy by a fatigue detail from each company (except "K") under command of R. Q. M. Capt. A. B. Deutsch, who reported for that duty on the morning of August 15th. This work was rapidly performed so that the various companies on arriving were immediately assigned to quarters in readiness for them. Capt. Diggins commanding "K" preferred, as this was the first experience of his company with camp duty, to send no fatigue detail but have his camp prepared by the company. This was done in a commendably soldier-like manner.

The hours of duty were regulated as follows :

Reveille.....	5:45	A. M.	Officers' call	11:05	A. M.
Bayonet exercise for 15 minutes.			Dinner.....	12:00	M.
Breakfast	6:10	A. M.	Drill.....	2:00	P. M.
Sick call.....	6:35	"	Supper....	6:00	"
Drill.....	7:00	"	Parade.....	6:45	"
Guard mount.....	10:00	"	Call to quarters.	9:45	"
First Sergeant call.....	11:00	"	Taps	10:00	"

As has been our custom, guard duty was performed by the detail of a company in its entirety; the ceremony, however, being gone through with as if by a guard made up of details from all the companies.

Both morning and afternoon drills were by battalion. The first few being in close order, the later ones in extended order and street riot drill.

On the 20th inst. in the afternoon, the Regiment simulated a battle exercise in the attack and defense of the camp. The attacking force being the Second Battalion, assisted by two guns of Light Bat-

tery "A," N. G. M., the defense being made by the First Battalion with the remaining two pieces of the battery. The work proved interesting and instructive. Having been largely advertised, it was witnessed by some 6,000 people. The exercise was free from accident other than that seven enlisted men were overcome by heat. None of the cases proved serious, and all were returned to duty the same day except one who was retained in the hospital until breaking of camp, being sent home well then.

Reviews were tendered Gen. Moore, Brigade Commander, on the evening of the 21st, and Gen. Wickham, Adjutant-General, on the morning of the 23d, the latter in heavy marching order previous to official inspection by Capt. Geo. H. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Inspecting General N. G. M. It was the intention to hold this in the field, but a threatened storm drove all to quarters and inspection was made in the company streets.

Exceedingly heavy rains marred the week's work materially, although but two half days were wholly lost; the effect was unfortunate. Men were made uncomfortable, arms and equipments made more difficult to keep in proper order, preparation of meals delayed, and while all was borne with reasonable cheerfulness, I am satisfied the work, on the whole, would have been far better done and more of it, if there had been no interruption in the carrying out at the regular hours of the full daily programme.

The discipline of the camp was good, there was a decided improvement in the observance of military courtesy over last year; considering the weather, the maintenance of a clean camp was worthy of commendatory mention.

The attendance was larger than ever before, reaching a total of 464, or 75.44 per cent of the regiment's strength.

Having nine companies, it was possible to conduct all drills and ceremonies with two battalions of four companies each; the unassigned Company "K," being with the battalion from which the company was detailed for guard duty.

The vacancy in the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment was filled during the week by the election of Capt. H. C. Demuth, formerly commanding "D" Company. The choice is most excellent; Col. Demuth is an officer whose large experience will aid most materially in the progress towards greater efficiency of the command.

The hospital corps with limited facilities proved, under the excellent instruction of Maj. S. K. Crawford and Capt. W. G. Cown, surgeon and assistant surgeon, effective. Officers and men are interested and able, lacking only proper equipment to become a first-class corps.

This command has been particularly fortunate in obtaining the services of able men in the important positions of surgeon and assistant-surgeon. The former officers, Majors Trader and Kelso, whom, to our regret, were compelled by failing health to resign, set an example of faithfulness in attendance and conscientiousness in performance of duty that their successors are emulating. When gentlemen, whose private practice demands a careful husbanding of time, will, without emolument, sacrifice a week to the regiment's needs in camp, too high praise cannot be given them therefor.

A new feature of this camp was the presence of a tent belonging to and maintained under the auspices of the "Young's Men's Christian Associations" of Carthage, Joplin and Springfield. Secretaries Buell of Springfield, and Denham of Carthage, were in charge. They supplied reading matter, magazines, daily papers, writing paper (printed at their own expense) and games, for the entertainment of the men, the only expense to the regiment being the supplying of rations to the secretaries. An average number of daily visits to this tent by the enlisted men of over 300 was reached; 567 letters were written. These figures show the manner in which the men appreciated this opportunity; certainly no other one feature made it possible to endure the dismal weather to a greater extent than this. Had not the rains prevented, it was the intention to carry on a series of athletic contests under this Association's supervision, the apparatus, etc., being supplied by it. I feel under great obligations personally, and know the regiment is equally so, to these gentlemanly secretaries, to whose interest and unflinching courtesy we are so much indebted. I would not be willing to omit this feature from all succeeding camps if possible to secure it.

The providing for themselves at their individual expense of flannel or "Denham" shirts, of a uniform blue color, made the endurance of such warm weather as happened least irksome.

The result of the week's work, all things considered, was to a great degree satisfactory. The average efficiency of the command has increased, while, perhaps, one or two companies did not equal their showing of a year ago, all the others indicated an improvement sufficiently marked to affect the average advantageously. There was an even attendance per company and of a better class.

I desire to speak in commendation of the spirit of our former Lieutenant-Colonel, who resigned in order to organize a company for the regiment, and brought in "K" Company, an organization remarkably efficient and well instructed for the few months of its existence. The following companies (the order in which they are given is not in-

tented to indicate my estimate of their relative merit), I deem worthy of favorable notice :

"G" Company, Capt. R. A. Spears, Joplin.

"D" Company, Capt. G. S. Edmonson, Sedalia.

"H" Company, Capt. G. S. Cogswell, Nevada.

"K" Company, Capt. A. B. Diggins, Springfield.

"O" Company, Capt. F. M. Thorpe, Lamar.

"E" Company, Capt. W. A. Raupp, Peirce City.

The services of Capt. J. K. Saunders, Commissary, and Capt. A. B. Deutsch, Quartermaster, were invaluable, both in what was done and the manner of doing it. Their labors, above all others, effect the weal or woe of such camps, and it is a sincere pleasure to testify to these officers deserving all credit and no criticism.

A camp of instruction will never be what it ought to be until an appropriation is made sufficient to pay all expenses, and compensate the men for the time devoted to what is really the State's work. Under our present conditions it is necessary for the commanding officer to peddle out among competing towns his camp in order to secure some money aid to make the holding of the camp possible. This being the situation, with no payment for men, it is impossible as well as dishonest to men and town to attempt to maintain that rigid observance of hours which is necessary to carry out the work to its highest possible degree of instruction; the town expects an opportunity of getting its money back, and the men look to the liberty of visiting the town to afford them some, if not all, of the anticipated pleasure of the week. At bottom, men, as well as officers, would prefer a ten days' camp with sufficient money available to render all independent of any bonus; with some pay in anticipation men would either remain in camp willingly, or they could, with justice, be made to remain.

The expenses of this camp were largely added to by reason of the source of supplies, being both too far from camp and the town of too small a population, thus causing lack of sufficient quantities of many things needed. When the stormy weather came, goods had to be obtained, competition was at a minimum, and in some cases, by reason of combination, none existed, and we were to too great an extent helpless, and paid for our helplessness.

To the mayor of Lamar, Mr. T. W. Harkless, and many of his fellow-citizens we are under great obligations for courtesies and accommodations in every way lying in their power.

The interest manifested by the public, when the weather permitted, was great and flattering; I am informed, the citizens, generally, were much pleased with the encampment.

We were honored by a visit from the Brigade Commander, Gen. Milton Moore, under whose command we are anxious to assemble in camp or elsewhere. It is unfortunate conditions have prevented our having the benefit of this respected officer's experience and counsel to a greater degree. Gen. Moore was accompanied by Col. Gross, Third Regiment Infantry, N. G. M., Lieut.-Col. Pearson, A. A. G., First Brigade, N. G. M., and Lieut. Kellar, Third Regiment Infantry, N. G. M.

The Adjutant-General of the State remained with us during the period of the encampment as an honored and welcome guest.

I am indebted for much criticism and suggestion to Capt. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, A. I. G., N. G. M., who was assisted by Lieut. Burnham, Twentieth U. S. Infantry. Both officers, I feel sure, aided us as they deemed wisest and most necessary.

Visitors were Lieut.-Col. Metcalf, First Kansas Infantry, Maj. Jos. Johnson of the Brigade Staff, Lieut. Elmer Smith, Fourth U. S. Infantry, Mr. Cline, correspondent of the Kansas City Times, Maj. Trader, our former surgeon, Capt. C. R. Grey, formerly commanding "A" Company, Capt. F. W. D. Arnold, formerly commanding "C" Company.

We were fortunate in having near us Light Battery "A," N. G. M. This fine organization afforded an eloquent illustration of what may be accomplished in soldierly attainments by intelligent and unflagging enthusiasm. Not only a credit to themselves, they are equally so to the State forces and the State itself. Capt. Rumbold rendered me all assistance in rendering salutes to general officers, and with the morning and evening guns, and in all matters possible.

Camp was broken on the morning of the 23rd. The tents of the First Battalion falling in unison at the sounding of the "General" at 8:30 a. m. This battalion left, via Missouri Pacific R. R., at 10:30 a. m.; the Second Battalion left at 2:30 p. m. by same route.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

WM. K. CAFFEE,

Colonel Commanding Second Reg. Inf, N. G. M.

SEDALIA, Mo., August 31, 1896.

Col. Wm. K. Caffee, Commanding Second Regiment, N. G. M., Carthage, Mo.:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report, relating to my charge and duties as Surgeon of the Second Regiment, N. G. M., in Camp George P. Gross, near Lamar, Mo., beginning August 16th and ending August 23, 1896.

From a medical standpoint, the topography of the camp must be regarded as well chosen and healthful. The camp ground lies two

miles southwest of Lamar; is high, rolling, grass-covered, and its drainage perfect. Although, in the heat of summer, refreshing breezes cooled the air, and, as a rule, prevented the members of the command from suffering undue exhaustion incident to summer heat while engaged in active drill and the evolutions of the Encampment. The water supply was, with the exception of that furnished on Friday, Saturday and on Sunday morning, pure and healthful. The first water supply was taken from a pure well; the latter from a small stream, necessarily more or less muddy and impure. An abundant supply of manufactured ice was furnished the command throughout the Encampment.

The rations were good, sufficient and, as a rule, well prepared, and appeared to be thoroughly enjoyed by the command.

In every command the prevention of disease and the avoidance of unnecessary hardship and suffering are co-ordinate duties devolving upon the medical staff and commanding officers, the importance of which must at once be imperative and plain, in view of a humane, State and National economy. So long as the civilized nations shall train their soldiery in the art of war, the public good will demand the practice of justice and humanity towards the soldier. A large majority of the diseases of the camp may be prevented, and this is true more especially as applied to the camp life of the National Guards. The selection of the camp, therefore, is of the utmost importance. Clean, well-drained ground, pure air and pure water are essentials. The commissary supplies are always of paramount importance, and need never be poor or insufficient during the State Encampments. These conditions complied with, the command, under discipline and reasonable restraint, the ranks will develop athletes—soldiers of which the State may be proud, in whom she can trust in time of domestic violence or foreign invasion. Military ethics finds its highest value in the care of the soldier, and that duty devolves primarily upon the officers in command.

At the present time, military operations would be impracticable, if not impossible, without medical and surgical organization and aid, and hence the necessity for liberality in the provisions made for the care of the sick and the wounded. Medieval warfare is at an end, and upon the intelligence and work done by the medical staff, will depend much of that mitigation which modern civilization demands shall be made in the horrors of war. The hospital corps was organized with eight men, and the hospital steward, all duly sworn into the service, and later mustered in by Capt. Roach of the U. S. Army, drew their own rations and had a separate mess. The hospital corps was drilled

daily in the litter and ambulance service, and showed ready aptitude and a good degree of proficiency.

The medical department was furnished one hospital tent with two flies, all of which should have been condemned as being unfit for service. In addition it was furnished two small tents for the use of the hospital corps, and one each for the surgeon and his assistant. The tentage was too limited for the accommodation and comfort of patients and nurses, but on account of the limited number in hospital at one time, the service was not entirely a hardship. Cots were supplied for the use of the patients, and the latter used their own blankets while in the hospital, and were thereby made comfortable. Hereafter requisition will be made in due time for such tents, cots and blankets as may be necessary for the accommodation and comfort of the sick and injured of the regiment.

Although the medical supplies were limited, the men and officers were promptly attended at sick call, and at all other times when medical service was sought, every applicant was promptly and carefully waited upon. During the sham battle the members of the hospital corps were vigilant, alert and efficient. They were with the attacking party, and supplied with a good ambulance and litter service, with ice water and medicines, and were so distributed as to take up from the battle lines and convey to the hospital all of the injured and exhausted members of the attacking force. A fallen soldier was not allowed to lie more than a minute upon the field. Assistant Surgeon Cowan, with a detail, was at the hospital to receive and treat patients immediately upon arrival. After the battle the quarters of the men were visited by a detail, and all the men suffering from insolation, even slightly, were placed under medical observation and care in hospital, until recovery was complete, when they were returned promptly to duty.

The diseases and surgical cases of the camp may be embraced in a short nomenclature, namely: Constipation, diarrhœe, indigestion, hemorrhoids, headache, tonsillitis, neuralgia, intestinal colic, insolation, abscess of the instep, abscess of the heel, chafe of the crotch, chafe of the groin and abrasion of hand. No injuries were received by any member of the regiment, requiring treatment, excepting three cases in minor surgery. Of the cases of insolation only one was severe, being affected with convulsions, which lasted interruptedly for three hours, making a good recovery in forty-eight hours. The convulsions in this case were probably due to irritability of brain and spinal marrow, sequels to an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with a priority of two years.

The treatment in these cases of insolation consisted in applications of ice and ice water to the head, neck, chest and body, according to the temperature of patient, and of aromatic spirits of ammonia and whisky by the stomach, and morphine and atrophine hypodermically, to allay pain felt especially in the head, chest and stomach. To this treatment chloroform was added by inhalation in the case attended with convulsions, which seemed to arrest them. It is not necessary to specify treatment in the other cases.

Before submitting this report I desire to express my obligations to Maj. John W. Trader, who, from his large experience gathered by his service as Surgeon in the U. S. Army during the civil war, and as my late predecessor in the Second Regiment, N. G. M., aided me by his presence and work in perfecting the means for the care and well-being of the sick of your command. I take pleasure in naming Capt. W. G. Cowan, my assistant, on account of his intelligence, fidelity and efficient service.

The field and line officers of the regiment earned the thanks and gratitude of the medical department on account of their attention and kindness to the sick, and especially is this true of the Colonel commanding.

My thanks are due Capt. Roach of the U. S. Army for suggestions with regard to the preparation of official reports and the discipline of the Hospital Corps, in camp and on the field. The morale of the camp was excellent and gratifying.

Hereto you will please find consolidated reports of sick and wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

(Signed)

S. K. CRAWFORD,
Surgeon Second Regiment, N. G. M.

EXHIBIT K.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY, N. G. M., }
KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 17, 1896. }

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, N. G. M.:

SIR—Pursuant to Special Order No. 9, Brigade Headquarters, in accordance with General Orders No. 3, A. G. O. C. S., I have the honor to submit the following report of the encampment of the Third Regiment Infantry, N. G. M., at Camp Wm. K. Caffee, near Pertle Springs, Mo., August 19 to 26, 1896, inclusive.

A detail of 30 men were ordered to report to Maj. S. E. Kelsey (commanding the First Battalion) at the Union Depot, Kansas City, Mo., at 9:30 p. m., to be transported by the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Warrensburg, Mo., (80 miles) then to proceed two miles by rail to Pertle Springs and establish Camp Wm. K. Caffee, named in honor of Col. Wm. K. Caffee commanding the Second Regiment, N. G. M., the senior Colonel of the brigade.

All equipment of the regiment and Battery "B," N. G. M., having been shipped by freight, with guard, consisting of six men and a sergeant, the evening before. The regiment was ordered to report at armory, corner of Twelfth and Troost avenue, Sunday morning at 11:50 a. m., August 19, 1896, under heavy marching orders, undress uniform with campaign hats and leggings.

Promptly at 12:15 p. m. marching orders were given, we reached the depot at 1 p. m. and embarked at 1:15, reaching Warrensburg 3:17 p. m., and immediately took the Pertle Springs train (two miles) for camp grounds.

Upon our arrival at 4:30 p. m. we found tents all pitched and camp laid out, as per the U. S. Infantry drill regulations, in an open bluegrass field, susceptible of good drainage. The band was placed on the left of the Second Battalion.

The following orders, Nos. 1 and 2, were issued:

Camp Caffee.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., July 19, 1896.

Orders No. 1.

The following list of calls are hereby published for the information of this command:

First Call.....	5:15 A. M.
Reveille (march and reveille).....	5:25 "
Assembly.....	5:30 "
Company police of streets and grounds immediately after reveille.	
Breakfast call.....	6:00 A. M.
Drill call, first call.....	6:30 "
Assembly.....	6:40 "
Recall from drill.....	7:40 "
Sick call.....	7:40 "
Battalion drill, first call.....	8:50 "
Assembly.....	9:00 "
Recall from drill.....	10:00 "
First Sergeant's call.....	11:30 "
Dinner call.....	12:00 M.
Supper call.....	5:30 P. M.
Dress parade, first call.....	6:15 "
Assembly.....	6:25 "
Guard mounting, first call immediately after parade is dismissed.	
Second call, ten minutes later.	
Tattoo, sounding off; no roll-call.....	9:00 P. M.
Call to quarters.....	10:45 "
Taps.....	11:00 "

Orders No. 2.

Company commanders will report for drill, as follows:

Company drill, first call.....	1:00 P. M.
Assembly.....	1:10 "
Recall from drill.....	2:10 "
Battalion drill, first call.....	3:00 "
Assembly.....	3:10 "
Recall from drill.....	4:10 "

These orders are a supplement to Order No. 1.

By order

COL. GROSS.

(Signed) G. E. KURFISS, Captain and Adjutant, Third Infantry.

Capt. Chas. G. Haines, Commissary of Subsistence, had his department well supplied with good food and deserves special mention.

Capt. H. H. Anderson, Quartermaster, gave the best satisfaction possible considering that he was without his quartermaster-sergeant until Friday following.

The extensive field at the south of the camp was used as drill grounds, and was ample for all maneuvers of the regiment, its varied surface giving officers ample opportunity to exercise judgment in selection of position during battle exercises.

It took about fifteen minutes to assign the men to their tents. Supper was served at 6 o'clock, the guard was mounted at 6:30 and the week encampment practically commenced.

Notwithstanding a drenching rain during the night, first call for battalion drill was sounded promptly at 3 p. m., and the men drilled until 4:10. Dress parade at 6:15 p. m.; guard mount at 7 o'clock; guard duty showed mark improvement over preceding camps, owing to fact that each company had been thoroughly drilled in the exercises of guard mount prior to starting to camp.

The camp was well policed, and its sanitary condition excellent, consequently very little sickness ensued, notwithstanding the rains and excessively hot weather. A lake near by was freely used by the men for bathing purposes. They were allowed to visit the lake in squads under the command of a non-commissioned officer, who was held responsible for their conduct.

Officers and enlisted men were held under strict military discipline, and I am pleased to say that all duties required of them were promptly and cheerfully performed. Comparatively few men were in the guard tent during the week.

Close order drills were dispensed with, and extended order drills substituted. The hard work during the week showed a marked im-

provement in the execution of all field maneuvers, but the limited time of one week is hardly sufficient for the development of much proficiency in such work.

Wednesday we rehearsed the sham battle that was to take place on Thursday following at 3 p. m. At 5 p. m. the regiment was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Milton Moore, commanding First Brigade, accompanied by his staff, after which escort to the colors and dress parade were held.

Thursday afternoon drills were dispensed with on account of the sham battle.

At 2:45 p. m. assembly was sounded and the battalions formed on their respective parade grounds, Col. Gross commanding First Battalion, with Capt. Hunt, Tenth U. S. A. Cavalry, as Chief of Staff. Maj. S. E. Kelsey, Senior Major of the regiment, commanded the Second Battalion, with Capt. Geo. H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry U. S. A., as Chief of Staff. Battery "B," commanded by Capt. Wm. M. Abernathy, was divided into two battalions, the first one under command of Capt. Abernathy, reporting to Maj. Kelsey; the second under command of First Lieut. Chris Klingman, reporting to Col. Gross.

The First Battalion, with one section of artillery, commanded by Lieut. Klingman, acted on the offensive. In this engagement the officers and men of both commands conducted themselves well, and I take pleasure in making special mention of the splendid and very realistic work of the artillery on both sides. Their maneuvering was as perfect as it could be with untried horses, and reflects great credit upon the instruction the men had received at the hands of their officers.

On Friday, at 6 p. m., the regiment was reviewed by Adj.-Gen. J. A. Wickham, accompanied by Capts. Roach and Hunt, U. S. A.

The regiment broke camp on the 26th inst. Dinner was served in camp, the tents were struck, loaded into wagons with all equipments, and hauled two miles to Warrensburg and loaded into cars in time to take the regular 4 p. m. train for Kansas City, arriving at 6:30 and marching in a body to their armory and were dismissed.

Upon the whole the camp was a success, when it is taken into consideration that the expenses of it were borne by the regiment, the State appropriation being sufficient only for rent of armory. I sincerely trust that the next Legislature will see the necessity of a more liberal support of the National Guard of the State. Certainly if those composing it are willing to sacrifice business and personal convenience through loyalty to their State the people certainly should not object to showing their appreciation of the fact by a liberal support.

In conclusion, in behalf of myself and the officers of my command, I desire to express obligations to Capt. Geo. H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A., Acting Inspector General of the State, and Capt. Levi P. Hunt, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., assigned by war department, for the many courtesies and much valuable instruction received at their hands. The untiring effect of these officers in instructing both officers and men in the many different forms of military work must certainly manifest itself in an improved character of future performance of their work, and the Third Regiment will always bear them in pleasant remembrance.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

GEO. P. GROSS,

Colonel Commanding Third Reg. Inf., N. G. M.

EXHIBIT L.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INFANTRY, N. G. M.,
ST. JOSEPH MO., September 21, 1896. }

1. In compliance with General Orders No. 3, A. G. O., dated April 25, 1896, the Fourth Regiment, N. G. M., formed a camp of instruction at Carrollton, Mo., from August 9 to 16, 1896.

The camp was named "Camp Roach" in honor of Capt. Geo. H. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. A. Infantry, and Assistant Inspector-General of Missouri.

All the field and staff officers, with one exception, were present during the entire encampment.

Lieut. W. P. Burnham, Twentieth U. S. A. Infantry reported to me August 8th and accompanied the command to camp and remained on duty until the evening of August 15th.

The camp was located in the fair grounds, about one-half mile from the city limits, in a beautiful grove of trees, and there was an abundance of good water. The ground inside of the race track was used for drills and parades, and being level and having no obstructions was well adapted for such uses. The camp ground was selected by me, but the lines of the camp were laid out by Capt. W. S. Hendrick, Q. M., who arrived there on August 8th.

A section of Light Battery "B" of Kansas City, consisting of two guns and ten men under the command of Lieut. C. Klingman, was with us in camp and gave general satisfaction and was of great assistance in the sham battle. Lieut. Klingman was called home on the 12th by the death of his father and left the battery in command of Sergeant De Long, who performed all his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

The weather was very warm during the entire encampment, with rain on 12th, 13th and 15th.

Companies "B," "D," "E," "F" and "H" and the Regimental Band under my command arrived at Carrollton at 2 p. m., August 9th and marched through the principal streets to camp, arriving there at 3:15 p. m.

Companies "C," "F," under command of Lieut.-Col. J. S. Reger, arrived at Carrollton at 5:40 p. m. same day, and were met at depot by Company "A" and marched to camp, arriving there at 6:30 p. m.

All the tents were erected and the men served with supper that evening. The order of daily work was as follows:

Reveille	{ First call	5:15 A. M.
	{ March and reveille	5:25 "
	{ Assembly	5:30 "
Company police of streets and grounds immediately after reveille.		
Breakfast call		6:00 A. M.
Company drill call, first call.		6:30 "
Assembly		6:40 "
Recall from drill		7:40 "
Sick call		7:40 "
Battalion drill, first call		8:50 "
Assembly		9:00 "
Recall from drill.		10:00 "
First sergeant's call		11:00 "
Dinner call		12:00 M.
Battalion or extended order drill		1:30 P. M.
Recall.		3:00 "
Officers school		3:15 "
Supper call		5:30 "
Dress parade, first call		6:00 "
Assembly		6:10 "
Guard mounting, first call, immediately after parade is dismissed.		
Second call, 10 minutes later.		
Tattoo, sounding off; no roll call		9:00 P. M.
Call to quarters		10:45 "
Taps		11:00 "

This programme was commenced Monday morning and faithfully observed during the entire week, with the exception of Thursday, when dress parade was omitted on account of the sham battle, and the morning drills on Saturday, when inspection was had. The principal work was in extended order by companies and battalions.

There was no suitable grounds in the neighborhood of the camp for target practice.

While the report of Maj. Austin, the Surgeon, shows there were 189 cases treated during the encampment the cases were slight and only 7 of the number were confined to the hospital. The Hospital Steward had to depend on men detailed from the companies as assistants. It is my intention to enlist a full hospital corps of competent,

trained men before the next encampment. This department is in need of an ambulance, medicine chest, iron cots and a proper tent.

The police of the camp was excellent. A daily inspection was made.

The supplies were all purchased by the Commissary in Carrollton and were plentiful and of excellent quality, fresh beef being issued daily. No complaints were made in this regard.

The morning report showed the following attendance :

Field and Staff	10
Non-commissioned staff and band	27
Company "A," Carrollton.....	32
Company "B," Mound City.....	43
Company "C," Linnius.....	38
Company "D," Bethany	27
Company "E," Maryville	38
Company "F," Hannibal	44
Company "H," Chillicothe.....	31
Company "K," St. Joseph.....	38
Total.....	328

Percentage of attendance, 68.49, making by far the best ever made by the regiment, and only exceeded by one regiment this year.

The Maryville Band, which had attended several of the former encampments as volunteers, has been regularly enlisted and furnished with fatigue uniforms. They not only performed their duties in an acceptable manner, but in addition thereto gave band concerts each afternoon in front of headquarters. It is my intention to equip them with full-dress uniforms before the next encampment.

On Saturday, the 15th, the regiment and camp were inspected by Capt. Geo. H. Roach and Lieut. W. P. Burnham, who were detailed by the war department for that purpose. As the reports of these officers will be in your hands I prefer to make no comments on the inspection.

The order and discipline was excellent, and the officers were untiring in their efforts to bring their commands to a high state of efficiency. I am certain more work was done and military education acquired than at any previous camp of this regiment.

We were complemented by the presence of the Adjutant-General, who remained with us the entire week, and was tendered a review on Saturday morning.

Brig.-Gen. Milton Moore and Col. Geo. P. Gross of the Third Regiment were our guests on Friday and Saturday. The General was met at the depot by Lieut.-Col. Reger and the field and staff mounted

and escorted to camp, where he received a salute of eleven guns and was tendered a review of the troops on Friday afternoon.

On Wednesday, the 12th, by request of the citizens of Carrollton, the regiment paraded through the city. The line of march was about four miles and was accomplished in one hour.

On Thursday we had a sham battle which was witnessed by over 6,000 people. During the battle one man was sunstruck and several prostrated by the heat. A board of survey was ordered by the Adjutant-General on the 12th, which condemned a quantity of old material.

The officers' school was held daily and was productive of much good. Capt. Roach and Lieut. Burnham attended each meeting, answering all questions and criticising the work of the day. These officers were zealous in their work, and the officers and men of the regiment are indebted to them for their efforts in their behalf.

The semi-annual inspection of the National Guards by a regular army officer, and the inspection and instruction in camp by him and the officer detailed by the war department has been productive of much good, as shown in the increased efficiency and discipline of the men.

(Signed)

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH A. CORBY,

Colonel Fourth Infantry.

EXHIBIT M.

The Assistant Adjutant-General First Brigade, N. G. M., Kansas City, Mo.:

SIR—I have the honor to report that in accordance with Brigade special order No. 6, 1896, this Light Battery went into camp near Lamar, Mo., from August 16th to the 23d, inclusive. A detail of two sergeants and the battery clerk left the Armory Thursday, the 13th inst., at 8:10 p. m., via the Mo. Pacific R. R., arriving at Lamar August 14th at 7:10 a. m., to inspect and secure horses and arrange for the proper supply of quartermaster and commissary supplies.

Four 3-inch rifles and limbers and caissons complete, one Gatling gun and limber, one water-cart, one red cross ambulance, all harness and horse equipments and all camp equipage left Thursday, the 13th inst., at 6:10 p. m., loaded on three flat cars, 34 feet long, and one box car, via the M., K. & T. R. R., as far as Nevada, thence via the Mo. Pac. R. R. to Lamar. On the same evening, at 8:20 p. m., a sergeant, in charge of a fatigue detail of 8 men and 2 cooks, left over the same

routes for Lamar, arriving at Lamar at 2:30 p. m., the 14th inst. This detail unloaded the freight cars, transported the camp equipage to, and laid out the camp in a 160-acre field, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the public square of Lamar. This command, with its five officers and 42 enlisted men left this city, via the M., K. & T. for Nevada, thence via the Mo. Pacific R. R. for Lamar, August 15th, at 8:20 p. m. The train was delayed near Windsor for about five hours. I had great difficulty in procuring breakfast for the men at Windsor, but finally secured coffee, bread and butter for all. The train reached Nevada at 1 p. m., where a good dinner, which had been ordered by telegraph, was secured. Left via Mo. Pacific for Lamar, arriving at 2:30 p. m., where I found horses awaiting me at the depot, with the guns and harness. The horses, most of which had been donated, were an exceedingly poor lot, not more than six of the 48 furnished being fitted for light artillery work. Harness was fitted as well as possible and the battery marched to the camp, which was situated about 150 yards from that of the Second Infantry.

Upon arriving in camp the accompanying order was published, and the routine therein laid down was strictly adhered to, except when rain prevented.

Owing to the wretched kind of horses furnished, it was impossible to make much of a showing in field drill.

The 17th inst. was devoted to drill by sections; the 18th inst. to drill by platoons; the 19th inst., and every day thereafter, to battery drill.

Wednesday, about 12 p. m., Capt. Geo. H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A., Ass't. Insp.-Gen., N. G. M., decided that I should have reported for duty to the commanding officer of the Second Infantry, N. G. M. I at once reported to the Adjutant of the Second Infantry, and later received orders to follow my own routine.

Thursday morning the Battery participated in a review by the Brigade Commander.

Thursday afternoon the Battery participated in a sham battle with the Second Infantry.

Saturday morning the Battery was reviewed in the field by the Adjutant-General of the State, and was inspected by Capt. Geo. H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A., Assistant Inspector-General, N. G. M., and Lieut. W. P. Burnham, Twentieth Infantry, U. S. A.

At 11 a. m., August 22d, the guns and harness were loaded on the cars for St. Louis, via the Mo. Pacific R. R. Saturday, at 3 p. m., the Battery was inspected in quarters by the same inspecting officers.

At 7:30 a. m., August 23d, the "General" was sounded, and the Battery proceeded to the depot.

Upon arriving at the depot it was found that by mistake of the depotmaster the freight cars had been sent to St. Louis. Another freight car was finally secured and all camp equipage loaded.

The Battery was embarked without confusion at 10:30 a. m.

Orders had been telegraphed to Rich Hill, the regular dinner place on this road, for a meal for my command; but when we arrived, it was found that they could not supply us. It will not do to depend upon this eating station to feed more than 30 troops in transit.

At Jefferson City an excellent supper was furnished us, at 35 cents per man, on telegraphic orders. The Battery arrived at St. Louis at 10:30 p. m., August the 23rd, and marched at once to the armory, and was dismissed. The five freight cars arrived the night of August 24th, and by 12 m., August 25th, everything had been transported to the armory. At 8 p. m., August 25th, the men were put to work placing everything in order, and by 9 p. m. everything was in its proper place.

The Hospital Corps were better equipped than ever before. By private means they have been supplied with the Senn Medical and Surgical Pannier.

The Assistant Surgeon's report is attached hereto, and shows that the battery was especially healthy while in the field.

The discipline of this organization was of the highest, the men taking a pride in rendering military courtesies. I did not find it necessary to reprimand, much less confine, a single man. All did their duty.

Special mention should be made of the efficiency of my officers, First Sergt. Eno and O. M. Sergt. Kalb.

The Assistant Inspector-General especially complimented the Fourth Section, under Sergt. MacGinnitie, for passing the best inspection.

Owing to the extra and onerous work entailed by having poor horses, I would respectfully suggest that a greater appropriation for camp purposes for light batteries be made by the State, so that all horses can be hired, as donated horses are always of the poorest quality; also, that light battery commanders, in case of a brigade camp, be permitted to send a competent man to the place of encampment at least one week in advance, in order to insure a proper inspection and selection of horses.

I believe that the routine camp duties were better performed in this camp than in any preceding one.

The total expense attending our camp, not including transportation of guns and men on the railroad, was \$500; cost per ration, 30.83c; cost per day for forage for each horse, 10.04c. Minimum in camp, commissioned officers, 5; enlisted men, 42. Maximum in camp, commissioned officers, 5; enlisted men, 50.

I desire to acknowledge the great benefit derived by the presence of the Assistant Inspector-General and Lieut. W. P. Burnham, Twentieth Infantry, U. S. A.

Lieut. Louis Osthein, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was my guest in camp for the week, and greatly assisted me by his valuable suggestions.

I desire to acknowledge the uniform courtesy of all the officers and men of the Second Infantry. The friendship of the Second Infantry and Light Battery "A," N. G. M., started several years ago, has been more firmly cemented by this last camp.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

FRANK M. RUMBOLD,
Capt. Light Battery "A," N. G. M., Commanding.

EXHIBIT N.

LIGHT BATTERY "A," NATIONAL GUARD MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, June 1, 1896. }

The Assistant Adjutant-General First Brigade N. G. M., Kansas City, Mo.:

SIR—I have the honor to report that Wednesday evening, the 27th of May, immediately after I could leave my office, after the tornado had spent its fury, I reported to the City Health Department to inquire what could be done to assist them, and was requested by them to furnish my ambulance for city use, and also to secure, if possible, the armory building to be used as a temporary hospital. I at once ordered my ambulance out for duty, and, after proceeding to the armory, found that it would be useless for the night, owing to the fact that the roof had been damaged and the drill-hall was wet from the terrific rain. I then secured the Convent of the Good Shepard, and requested Capt. Barstow, Adjutant of the First Infantry, who was present, to open the Quartermaster's Department of the First Infantry, and take about 100 blankets over to the temporary hospital. After explaining the necessity of the case to Capt. Barstow and the fact that the city hospital had been rendered for the time entirely inaccessible, owing to the blockading of the street by telegraph and electric light wires,

telephone poles, trees that had been blown down and the general debris, be at once, with the assistance of the few men that happened to be at the armory, proceeded to follow out my request. Inside of half an hour I had transferred all my hospital supplies to this temporary hospital, physicians who had been summoned had taken possession, Capt. Barstow, with a few of the First Infantry, were on duty as litter-bearers, the wounded coming to the city dispensary were being taken care of, and my ambulance, with a few of my men, was in active work on the streets. In this connection I would like to report that Mrs. E. C. Scott, wife of the janitor of the armory, rendered valuable assistance, as she was the only lady present and the only one competent to care for the women who were being brought in. Mrs. Scott secured coffee and food for all the patients who were in need of food and provided the wounded with such clothing as she could secure from the charitably inclined in the neighborhood. My ambulance was running under my charge all night and until 5 o'clock in the morning, when we began transferring patients from the temporary hospital to the various hospitals to make room for the city patients that were to be transferred the next morning. I had on my ambulance Sergt. Kerney and Sergt. Taylor, of my battery, both of whom had been instructed in litter-bearer's work, and they were of valuable assistance to me. Ex-Lieut. L. D. Lawnin also worked all night with us in the removal and care of the injured. Next morning at about 6 o'clock Lieut. J. E. Weber reported and took my place on the ambulance. By this time about ten of the members of the battery reported at the armory on their way down town, and all were put to work furnishing beds and bedding and caring for the patients as they were brought from the City Hospital to the new Emergency Hospital.

Capt. Barstow of the First Infantry rendered valuable assistance all night, and assumed the authority to order such men as he could find to the Convent of the Good Shepard to assist in the care of and transportation of the injured. Owing to the fact that the city was in total darkness and the streets practically impassable it would have been impossible to have properly cared for the injured had it not been that the battery hospital supplies were in good condition and were on hand. Thursday evening at 7:30 the Hon. C. P. Walbridge, Mayor of the city, called at the armory and requested me to order the Battery for police duty in the destroyed districts. This I at once did, at the same time reported to you by letter, as it was impossible to send a telegram. I only had about fifteen men at the armory at the time, but started eight of these men, under Lieut. Weber, to report to the Chief of Police for assignment to duty, sending the other men out to notify

all the members of the Battery whom they could find to report at once. Inside of an hour I had thirty-two men on duty. These men were relieved at 6 a. m. Friday. I then ordered my First Sergeant to order the entire Battery, or those whom he could reach, to the armory at 5 o'clock the next evening. All the men whom he could reach by messenger, as the telephone system was entirely out of order, responded, and at 7 p. m. I reported, according to orders, to Chief of Police for assignment to duty forty-two men. In the meantime I had erected two conical wall tents at Lafayette Park and used them as a guard house for the relief not on duty. We were relieved from guard duty at 5 a. m. Saturday, the 30th of May, and during the day were notified by the Chief of Police that our services would no longer be required. Owing to the severe night last night, the drop in the temperature and to the fact that the relief associations have requested all citizens to supply all the clothing possible for the destitute, I have ordered Lieut. Weber and my Quartermaster Sergeant to take over to the relief association about fifty of the uniforms that have been passed upon by the board of survey and by the Assistant Inspector-General of the State as unfit for further service. These I have requested the association to use only in case of necessity, and as soon as they can be replaced by other clothing to have them drawn in and returned to me. Thursday morning, while we were moving the last of the injured from the temporary hospital to the private hospitals, Col. Batdorf and Capt. Boyd of the First Infantry called at the Emergency Hospital, and it soon became rumored that criticisms were being made by Col. Batdorf as to the use of the blankets of the First Regiment without notifying him. When it is understood that all telephones were out of order and but one car line running in the city, and the necessity of immediate action, I think that you will appreciate the fact that it was impossible to notify anyone, if the injured were to be immediately cared for, and in case any blame attaches to Capt. Barstow for using regimental property as he did, I wish to bear my share of the blame with him, as it was done at my request.

Very respectfully,

Signed)

F. M. RUMBOLD,
Captain Light Battery "A," N. G. M., Commanding.

EXHIBIT O.

Statement of the Condition of the National Guard of Missouri in 1896.

Authority: Capt. George H. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

1. OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF STATE TROOPS, NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI.

2. STRENGTH.

(a) Authorized.

(b) Organized.

(c) Per cent attending camp.

(d) Liable to military duty (latest estimate).

(a) Two thousand five hundred, inclusive of State Cadets (one from each senatorial and representative district): Provided, that not more than 625 shall be located in the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City, respectively.

Organization. (b)	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.
	Officers	Enlisted men	Total.....	Officers	Enlisted men..	Total.....	
General officer	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Brigade Staff	2	2	4	5	7	12	16
Light Battery "A".....	5	50	55	.....	21	21	76
Light Battery "B".....	3	23	26	1	23	24	50
First Regiment	34	345	379	2	265	267	646
Second Regiment	36	428	464	1	150	151	615
Third Regiment	20	234	254	10	194	204	458
Fourth Regiment	27	300	327	5	149	154	481
Totals	128	1,382	1,510	24	809	833	2,323
Add State Cadets.							143
Aggregate							2,486

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.

Brigade, per cent,	64.45				
Light Battery "A,"	72.36	standing per cent, present, 1.			
" " "B,"	52.00	" " " " 2.			
First Regiment Inf'y	58.66	" " " Infantry, 3			
Second " "	75.44	" " " " 1.			
Third " "	55.46	" " " " 4.			
Fourth " "	67.98	" " " " 2.			

(c) About 450,000.

3. NUMBER, ORGANIZATION AND STATIONS OF BRIGADES, REGIMENTS, BATTALIONS AND SEPARATE COMPANIES.

One brigade, Brig.-Gen. Milton Moore commanding; headquarters, Kansas City. Four regiments of infantry and two light batteries.

First Regiment.—Col. Edwin Batdorf commanding, St. Louis; nine companies organized as two battalions. First Battalion—Lieut.-Col. J. H. Cavender, Companies "A," "F," "G," "H" and "I." Second Battalion—Maj. A. Q. Kennett, Companies "B," "C," "D" and "E;" 646 officers and men.

Second Regiment.—Col. William K. Caffee commanding, headquarters, Carthage; nine companies, organized as two battalions. First Battalion—Maj. Harry Mitchell, Companies "B," Butler; "D," Sedalia; "E," Clinton; "H," Nevada. Second Battalion—Maj. Frank E. Williams, Companies "A," Carthage; "E," Peirce City; "C," Lamar; "G," Joplin; "K," Springfield, unassigned to battalion; 615 officers and men.

Third Regiment.—Col. George P. Gross commanding; headquarters, Kansas City; nine companies, organized as two battalions. First Battalion—Maj. Sidney E. Kelsey, Companies "B," "G," "D" and "K," Kansas City. Second Battalion—Maj. Fred E. Fleming, Companies "A," "C," "H" and "I," Kansas City; "F," Independence, unassigned to battalion; 458 officers and men.

Fourth Regiment.—Col. Joseph A. Corby commanding; headquarters, St. Joseph; eight companies, two battalions. First Battalion—Maj. Wm. E. Stringfellow, Companies "B," Mound City; "E," Maryville; "D," Bethany; "K," St. Joseph. Second Battalion—Maj. Charles H. Grace, Companies "A," Carrollton; "C," Linneus; "F," Hannibal; "H," Chillicothe; 481 officers and men.

Light Battery "A."—Capt. Frank M. Rumbold, St. Louis; 76 officers and men.

Light Battery "B."—Capt. William M. Abernathy, Kansas City; 50 officers and men.

No separate companies. State law provides that each infantry company shall have not less than 34, nor more than 80 men. Each battery not less than 48, nor more than 101 men.

4. GENERAL OFFICERS—NUMBER AND MANNER OF APPOINTMENT.

One brigadier-general, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

5. BRIGADE, REGIMENTAL AND BATTALION FIELD AND STAFF—
NUMBER AND MANNER OF APPOINTMENT.

Brigade.—One brigadier-general in command of brigade. Brigade commander appoints staff as follows: One assistant adjutant-general, one medical director (each with the rank of lieutenant-colonel), one assistant inspector-general, one quartermaster, one commissary, one judge-advocate (each with the rank of Major), two aids-de-camp (with the rank of captain), and a non-commissioned staff to consist of one brigade quartermaster sergeant, one brigade hospital steward, one brigade bugler, one brigade color bearer and two sergeant clerks.

Regiment.—one colonel (in command of regiment), one lieutenant-colonel and two majors; the colonel appoints one surgeon (to rank as major), one assistant surgeon, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one commissary, one ordinance officer, one chaplain, one judge-advocate (each to rank as captain), and a non-commissioned staff consisting of one sergeant-major, one hospital steward, one quartermaster-sergeant, one drum-major, one chief trumpeter and one color sergeant. Battalion adjutants and sergeant-majors are detailed by battalion commanders from the lieutenants and sergeants of the battalions respectively. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel and majors are elected by ballot of line officers in each regiment.

6. COMPANY OFFICERS—HOW SELECTED OR APPOINTED—EXAMINATION OF.

Company officers are elected by the members of the company and serve during good behavior. They are subject to examination by an examining board before being commissioned. This law is not complied with in Light Battery "A" or the Second Regiment.

7. STAFF DEPARTMENTS—ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DUTIES OF—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, DUTIES OF—OTHER STAFF CORPS, DUTIES OF.

The adjutant-general, appointed by the governor, is the only salaried officer of the National Guard of Missouri, and is ex-officio quartermaster-general, commissary-general, paymaster general and chief of ordnance. Heads of departments are appointed with the rank of brigadier-general, except the inspector-general, who is appointed with the rank of colonel, and four aids-de-camp, who are appointed with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. No organized medical department, as in the regular army.

8. AMBULANCE CORPS AND HOSPITAL CORPS—ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY.

The First Regiment has one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one hospital steward, one acting steward and 14 privates. All were present in camp except three privates. The corps is fairly well equipped and in a high state of instruction and efficiency. It is much in need of an ambulance and medicine chests. The sick were well cared for. Litter bearer drills and practice in first aid were held daily.

"I think the corps is fairly efficient.

"CAPT. HUNT."

The Second Regiment has one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one hospital steward and seven privates, all present in camp. The corps has no equipment, but was instructed with the corps of Light Battery "A," camped with the regiment. It is efficient, but has had little opportunity for instruction. An improvised ambulance was hired for service in camp by Surgeon Crawford at his own expense. The care of those taken sick in camp or overcome by heat on the field was prompt and efficient.

"Several men overcome by the heat were promptly and properly cared for. The surgeon is a prominent surgeon and physician, having served as a surgeon for five years during the war with the Eighth and Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry. Cots, stretchers and an ambulance hired; medical supplies purchased from local druggists; no field chest; litter or ambulance drill daily. Through the courtesy of the surgeon of Light Battery "A," this corps had the benefit of using the battery ambulance for drills. Surgeons wore Infantry uniforms.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM."

The Third Regiment has one surgeon, one assistant surgeon and one hospital steward; no organized hospital or ambulance corps. The surgeon was not present in camp, and the assistant surgeon only a portion of the time. There is no equipment, and the corps can not be said to be efficient.

"Aid extended to men taken from the field was prompt and efficient.

"CAPT. HUNT."

Fourth Regiment has one surgeon, one assistant surgeon and one hospital steward, all present in camp. No organized hospital or ambulance corps, and except a litter, no equipment. The care of those actually taken sick or overcome by heat on the field was prompt and efficient. Men were detailed to the hospital to act as litter bearers and attendants during camp.

"All were enthusiastic and efficient in the performance of their duties, and rendered prompt and valuable services in the cases of a number of men who were overcome at drill by the extreme heat.

LIEUT. BURNHAM."

Light Battery "A" has one assistant surgeon, one hospital steward, one acting steward. This battery has an excellent ambulance and hospital corps, well organized and equipped, the members being all practicing physicians. Only the surgeon, Lieut. Keeber, and two members of the corps were able to be in camp. The battery owns its own U. S. Red Cross ambulance, hospital cots and linen, and a fully equipped "Medical and Surgical chest," of aluminum, manufactured by Chas. Truax, Green & Co., Chicago. The men of this corps were combined with those of the Second Regiment for litter drill and practice in first aid.

"Every thing in this department complete, of the latest pattern, and in excellent shape for field service.

LIEUT. BURNHAM."

Light Battery "B" has one assistant surgeon only, and he was not present in camp. No ambulance or hospital corps. The sick of this command were cared for by the medical officer of the Third Regiment at their hospital.

9. SIGNAL CORPS—ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY.

No regular organization. The First Regiment has one lieutenant and a detachment of enlisted men constantly detailed under instruction in signaling. In camp this detachment was under instruction daily, flags and torches only being used. Proficiency in sending and receiving messages was marked. The torches were improvised by the officer in charge, Lieut. Marquardt, but proved useless and unserviceable. The officer in charge and the whole detachment are deserving of much credit for the interest they show in their work, and should be supplied with all necessary equipment.

"Messages of thirty words correctly sent and received. With practice, they would soon be quite efficient. Interest manifested by officers and men, very gratifying.

CAPT. HUNT"

10. REGULAR ARMY OFFICER ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS.

Capt. George H. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

11. MILITARY OR ADVISORY BOARD, ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES.

No military or advisory board.

12. ENCAMPMENT—REGIMENTAL, BRIGADE OR DIVISIONAL—PERIOD OF DURATION.

Ground owned by State? If so, location. Regular troops encamped with State troops.

Regimental.—First Regiment at Springfield, July 4th to 12th, inclusive. Third Regiment and Light Battery "B," at Pertle Springs, July 19th to 26th, inclusive. Fourth Regiment, at Carrollton, August 9th to 16th, inclusive. Second Regiment and Light Battery "A," at Lamar, August 16th to 23rd, inclusive. No camp grounds owned by State. No regular troops in camp.

13. MOBILIZATION.

(a) Points of concentration for service in State.

(b) Points of concentration for service out of State.

(c) Time required for concentration for service in and out of State.

(d) Plans for emergency.

(e) Per cent that would turn out for sixty days.

(a) St. Louis, Hannibal, Moberly, Gallatin, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Sedalia, Clinton, Nevada, Carthage and Springfield.

(b) St. Louis, Hannibal, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Joplin and Bird's Point.

(c) *Light Battery "A."*—Ninety-five per cent can be concentrated at their armory in St. Louis, day time in two hours, at night in four hours. Every man not out of the city or sick would be immediately available for service, within or without the State.

Light Battery "B."—Can concentrate at their armory 90 per cent in twenty-four hours, for service within or without the State.

First Regiment.—Can concentrate at their armory in St. Louis in two hours 80 per cent, in four hours 95 per cent, for service within or without the State.

Second Regiment.—At different times 90 per cent of this regiment has been ready for service in their company armories inside of two hours; 90 per cent of the regiment could concentrate at headquarters in Carthage in 10 hours for service within or without the State.

Third Regiment.—Seventy-five per cent of this regiment can be concentrated at armory in Kansas City for service within the State, and 80 per cent for service without the State, inside of two hours. It is estimated that 90 per cent could be concentrated for service either within or without the State, within six hours.

Fourth Regiment.—Eighty per cent can be concentrated at headquarters in St. Joseph in 10 hours for service, within or without the State, and at Hannibal in 12 hours; 90 per cent can be so concentrated in 12 or 15 hours respectively. 90 per cent of the whole force can be concentrated for service, within or without the State, at St. Louis or Kansas City in 24 hours. (*d*) Telegraph or telephone service, couriers and signals. (*e*) It is considered practicable to provide necessary rations within any given time, as may be required in any case of emergency, and that the same would apply to any additional equipment or armament necessary, in addition to that with which the force is now supplied. The present appropriation does not suffice to keep a reserve supply on hand. The per cent of the force that can be depended on for sixty days service, within or without the State, is believed to be correct as stated under the head of each organization, as given above.

14. STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Twenty thousand dollars for two years or \$10,000 annually.

15. NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

\$14,664.41.

16. ARMAMENT—CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY — CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

Cavalry, none. Artillery:

Light Battery "A."—Four rifled guns, 3-inch, and one Gatling gun, caliber, 45; condition, good; 80 revolvers, Colts, caliber, 45, with holsters, and 54 artillery sabers; condition, good.

"All of the foregoing were found in good condition, clean and well cared for.

LIEUT. BURNHAM."

Light Battery "B."—Two rifled guns, 3-inch; condition, fair; one Gatling gun, caliber, 45; condition, good; 56 Colts revolvers with holsters, caliber, 45; condition, good; 51 artillery sabers; condition, good. The Gatling guns have feed cases and carriages in good condition; all 3-inch rifles have carriages with caissons complete; those of Light Battery "A" are in good serviceable condition; those of Light Battery "B," the wood work is badly decayed and unsound and scarcely serviceable. Infantry, Springfield rifles, caliber, 45; models of 1873, '78 and '84.

First Regiment.—At the inspection of this regiment at Springfield, Mo., July 9, I found the condition of the arms as follows: Companies "A," model 1884, good; "B," model 1878, good; "C," model 1884, very good; "D," model 1884, with a few of 1873-8, very good; "E,"

1873, good; "F," 1873, bad; "G," 1873, fair; "H," 1873, reblued with new spare parts, excellent; "I," recently organized, no rifles yet issued, though the company have rifles of their own. With one or two exceptions, the rifles were remarkably clean and free from rust, those of Companies "D" and "H" being in the best condition.

"With one exception, rifles were clean and free from rust. Company "H" had rifles that were almost new, and Company "D" have only had their rifles one year. Both companies were in particularly good condition as to arms. In "F" and "G" the rifles are old and almost unserviceable, and were so when received.

"CAPT. HUNT."

Second Regiment.—Inspected at Lamar, Mo., August 22nd. Four companies, "A," "G," "D" and "H," have rifles, model of 1884; three companies, "B," "C" and "K," have model of 1873, reblued with new spare parts; two companies, "E" and "F," have model of 1873 that have not been worked over. With the exception of Companies "B" and "F," the arms were all in very good condition, those of "D," "K" and "G" being remarkably clean.

"This regiment is armed with Springfield rifles, calibre 45, part model 1873, part model 1884. In general, the arms may be said to have been in pretty fair condition, especially as they were more or less exposed in rainy weather. Company "D" from Sedalia and Company "K" from Springfield were among the best appearing companies. The arms and equipments of Company "B" were in poor condition.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM."

Third Regiment.—Inspected at Pertle Springs, Mo., July 25th. This regiment has rifles, model of 1873 and 1884. The rifles in Company "A" were in good condition; those of Companies "B," "C," "D," "F," "H" and "I," fair; those of Companies "G" and "K," rusty. It was apparent that little or no attempt was made to keep rifles clean or in good condition while in camp. The use of these same rifles with blank ammunition demonstrated that they were generally serviceable with proper care. Two hundred and forty rifles, model 1884, in good condition, have since been issued to this regiment.

"All the regiment is armed with the Springfield rifle, calibre 45, part models 1873-8 and 1884. None of them were as clean as they should have been. Red rust was much in evidence. In some companies the rifles were about useless. In Company "A," the rifles were fairly clean. In two others, attempts had been made to clean rifles, but without success.

"CAPT. HUNT."

Fourth Regiment.—Inspected at Carrollton, Mo., August 15th. This regiment also has rifles, model 1873-84. Companies "E" and "K,"

have rifles, model of 1884, and "A," "B," "C," "D," "F" and "H," model 1873. The condition of rifles in Companies "F" and "H" were excellent; Companies "A," "B" and "K," very good; Company "C," fair; Companies "D" and "E," rusty; the rifles of Company "C" are practically unserviceable through want of care. The rifles of Companies "F," "A" and part of "H," have been reblued and all spare parts replaced with new. It is unquestionably a fact that the care of arms and equipments is not what it should be, and the commissioned officers are in great part to blame. In some cases the miserable armories occupied by organizations are unsafe and unfit for the care of property; but as a rule the officers are alone to blame, and this neglect holds the State back in its inability, through want of means to properly and fully equip its force. Four hundred and fifty rifles have been reblued, having all spare parts also replaced with new, making practically a new weapon, at a cost of about \$2.60 each. This work was done in the State Armory under the supervision of the Adjutant-General.

"As a rule the arms were not in good condition. The arms of Company "F," from Hannibal, were in the best shape; those of Company "C," of Linneus, the worst in the regiment.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM."

17. EQUIPMENT—CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY—CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

Light Battery "A."—This battery is fully equipped with the old pattern harness (with the exception of one set of new wheel harness), nose bags, halters, bridles, saddles and pads; four three-inch rifles, limbers and caissons complete, including one Gatling gun. These articles are in good state of preservation, clean and well cared for. The men are supplied with canteens, haversacks, knapsacks and rubber ponchos, all well cared for and properly marked. The battery is also supplied with many necessary and useful articles, which have been purchased from private funds, which would conduce to their convenience and comfort as well as efficiency.

"Chests of convenient size have been provided for packing the various supplies needed in the field. All are nicely painted and appropriately marked, so that when an article is wanted a man can at once put his hand on the chest in which the article should be found.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM."

Light Battery "B."—The leather equipments of this battery, with the exception of saddles, are all practically unserviceable and should be replaced. Equipments for gun detachments and saddles and blankets in good condition. The battery is in need of watering bridles,

halters, nose bags, lariats, picket pins, field picket ropes, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and meat can complete.

"Harness old and worn, but well oiled. Equipments for gun detachments and saddles and blankets in good condition.

"CAPT. HUNT."

First Regiment have the knapsack, canteen, haversack with knife, fork, spoon and tin cup, McKeever cartridge box, waist belt and plate, all in good condition.

Second Regiment have the knapsack, canteen, knife, fork, spoon and tin cup, but no haversack, McKeever cartridge box, waist belt and plate, all in good condition.

"All in good condition, but a few of the belts needed blacking. Some of the blanket bags and canteens were not marked with the letter of company and number of regiment.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM."

Third Regiment have the knapsack, canteen, knife, fork, spoon and tin cup, but no haversack, McKeever cartridge box, waist belt and plate, all in good condition.

"In Companies "A," "B" and "K," attempts had been made to clean belts and boxes. In the majority of companies no attempt had been made to clean equipments. Individual men were occasionally found who had clean belts.

"CAPT. HUNT."

Fourth Regiment have the knapsack, canteen, knife, fork, spoon and tin cup; Company "F" has the haversack, and Company "K" the field cartridge belt; the other companies of the regiment have the McKeever cartridge box, waist belt and plate, all in good condition.

"These equipments were in good condition, but in several of the companies a little blacking would have improved the appearance of the leather. Many of the canteens and blanket bags were not properly marked for identification.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM."

18. UNIFORM CLOTHING—CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

Regulation undress uniform, forage cap and campaign hat. Hats and leggins were worn at all formations in camp, except in the First and Third Regiments, where the cap and white gloves were worn at dress parade, review and inspection. In the Second, Third and Fourth Regiments, drills were authorized without blouses, owing to the extremely hot weather. The Second Regiment and Company "K" of the Fourth, have supplied themselves with the blue shirt, and present a very soldierly appearance. Inspections were all in heavy marching order. The clothing is the same regulation pattern as that issued to the army, most of it purchased from the quartermaster's department. Where

cloth has been purchased from private firms for making clothing, it has not been found to be of as good quality, or to wear as well. Generally, the uniforms are neat and well fitting. In home stations the enlisted men all wear the white standing collar. No uniform shoe, though in home stations the black shoe is required at all formations. All commands are supplied with uniform overcoats and woolen blankets, and sufficient rubber blankets for guard duty in stormy weather.

"Cloth is bought and made into garments to order. Both State and United States button worn, some times both kinds on one blouse. Clothing was generally neat and clean and well fitting.

"CAPT. HUNT."

Light Batteries "A" and "B."—Uniform same as for infantry, except having stable frocks and overalls, and Battery "A" having the blue shirt. All officers are, as a rule, neatly dressed in uniform, and take pride in wearing it.

"Third Regiment, same as First. Uniform generally neat and clean. Clothing is drawn and issued as drawn. In both regiments the cap and white gloves were worn at dress parades, review and inspections.

CAPT. HUNT."

19. HORSES OWNED OR HIRED.

Horses are hired. In locating camps contracts are made for furnishing the number of horses required, subject to inspection, at a rate of about \$1 per day. Horses are generally cared for by contractor and foraged by the camp quartermaster. It was found difficult this year to obtain the quality of horses required for artillery service, and drills suffered in consequence.

20. AMMUNITION.

- (a) Character and amount of, actually in hands of troops.
- (b) Amount that could be supplied on arrival at point of concentration.

(a) Thirty-four thousand rifle cartridges, caliber, 45; 1,800 revolver ball cartridges, caliber, 45; 50 percussion fuzes; 100 3-inch Hotchkiss case shot; 138 3-inch Hotchkiss cannister, and 55 3-inch projectiles; 1,000 rifle cartridges, caliber, 30. As a result of recent practice the commanding officer of Light Battery "A," reports all time fuzes and the fixed ammunition as being defective. (b) Twenty-three thousand rifle ammunition, caliber, 45.

21. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

(a) Tentage, etc.

(b) Mess outfits.

(a) Ten conical wall tents, 15 hospital tents, 16 hospital tent flies, 136 wall tents, 185 wall tent flies, 523 common tents with wall, 8 common tents, old pattern; all complete with poles and in good condition; 39 Buzzacot ovens, 220 camp kettles, 284 mess pans; no shelter tents. In the First and Third Regiments, camp equipage is in the hands of the regimental quartermaster; in the Second and Fourth Regiments and Light Batteries "A" and "B," it is in the hands of company and battery commanders. (b) Tin plates and cups and the regulation knife, fork and spoon, are used in nearly all organizations, though some have granite ware or stone china. Every organization has the Buzzacot oven.

22. PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY—NATURE OF—ARE REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO STRICTLY ENFORCED?

Annual returns are required, supported by proper vouchers. Officers having charge of property are required to give bonds. Regulations for issue, care and condemnation of public property is the same as those in the regular army. Property accountability is not what it should be. For this, the law is in part responsible, as well as the lack of means for enforcing the law as it stands. The care of property is best in Light Battery "A," and poorest in the Third Regiment.

23. SUBSISTENCE—RATIONS—COMPONENT PARTS OF—HOW FURNISHED—HOW PREPARED.

The ration is the same as in regular army. The component parts of the ration are either purchased or contributed by merchants, and issued by the commissary to the different organizations on a consolidated ration return from camp headquarters. Fresh vegetables were issued in addition to the regular ration. With scarcely an exception, rations were prepared by hired cooks, and were well prepared and abundant. Tableware and cutlery were clean and well scoured. Tables and benches were provided and placed under canvas flies for the different messes. The cost of the ration ran from about 25 to 30 cents. A few complaints were made in the Third and Fourth Regiments, but on investigation were found not well founded.

Light Battery "B" and Third Regiment.—Fresh vegetables bought in camp from people in the vicinity. Rations issued by A. C. S., on returns. Cooking done by hired cooks on Buzzacot ovens. Cook-

ing was good and meals well served. The first day there was a little trouble about rations, but none after first day.

"The First Regiment: Government ration supplied by merchants of St. Louis and bought from people near camp. Rations issued daily by A. C. S. Fresh bread bought in town. Cooked by hired cooks. Heard no complaints. Cooking was on Buzzacot oven. Mess tents of both were neat and grounds well policed. Tables were of wood and were kept very clean. Mess tents were hired by the companies.

"CAPT. HUNT."

"Light Battery "A," Second and Fourth Regiments: In camp rations were purchased from local merchants. Well fed. No complaints. Each company had its own mess, the company officers messing with their men, except Light Battery "A" and Company "K," Second Regiment.

LIEUT. BURNHAM."

24. PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1889, section 6942, provides that "the National Guard of Missouri, when called into active service, shall receive the same pay and subsistence received by the United States army, except that all members thereof below the commissioned officers shall receive fifty per cent of such pay in addition thereto."

25. STORES.

(a) Purchase of.

(b) Amount required in addition to those now on hand to enable the command to take field for sixty days.

(c) Medical supplies.

(a) Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1889, provides that "As ex officio commissary-general he (the Adjutant-General) shall provide such subsistence for the National Guard of Missouri forces as may be ordered by the Commanders-in-Chief."

(b) Except a limited supply of clothing and equipage, no stores on hand. In case of emergency purchase would be made in open market as might be required.

(c) Contributed by leading druggists or purchased by organization.

26. DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

(a) Number and nature of.

(b) Proficiency in.

(c) Field exercises.

(a) *Light Battery "A."*—Battery drill once a week running through setting up exercises, section, platoon, and battery, to drivers

drill, camp and guard duty, and inspection. Squad drill twice a week for newer members. School for commissioned and non-commissioned officers every two weeks from October 1st to May 1st. In camp, mounted drill by section, platoon and battery, daily; one mechanical gun drill, including dismounting and mounting piece, and changing wheels; two reviews, and one mounted and one dismounted inspection. The effect and value of the mounted drills were lost (through no fault of the battery) owing to the poor quality of the horses furnished. The battery guard duty was excellent, with the most thoroughly instructed sentinels I have found in any command. The instruction work in this command is all of the most thorough kind in every respect, and is well up with regular batteries, and excelled by no organization in any State. The battery work in action was excellent, showing intelligence on the part of officers and men.

"Light Battery "A.:" The mounted drills were disappointing on account of the poor horses that were supplied. As a rule the horses were too small and otherwise unsuited to this kind of work. However, on the last day of the camp, at the mounted inspection and review, the battery presented an excellent appearance, and when passing in reviews at the walk and trot the alignments and intervals were well preserved. Standing gun drills and mechanical maneuvers were excellent. There was an accuracy and snap about them that is seldom excelled even by regular troops. The ceremony of guard mounting was always carried out in good shape as laid down in the guard manual.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM."

Light Battery "B."—Battery drill once a week in setting up exercises, section, platoon and battery, squad drill for recruits, monthly inspection, and on holidays mounted drills. Has a practice march of 18 miles this year; two drills each day in camp, which showed increasing proficiency as men and horses became accustomed to their work. The battery work in action was excellent, as was the work of the platoon in camp with the Fourth Regiment at Carrollton. This battery has no facilities for drilling with the piece in doors and is practically without serviceable equipment or material. It is capable of excellent work if given an opportunity.

"Proficiency in drill was very commendable.

"CAPT. HUNT."

First Regiment.—In its home station this regiment has company and squad drill once a week; battalion drill, once a month; regimental parade or other ceremony, once a month. These drills include all movements in company and battalion in close order, and some in ex-

tended order. They are, as a rule, thorough and painstaking on the part of the officers. As a result of this work, the regiment went into camp reasonably well prepared to take up advanced work. In camp drills were company and battalion in the forenoon; battalion or regimental in the afternoon; guard mount in the morning; dress parade in the evening. After the first two days company and battalion drills were almost entirely in extended order; first, under Capt. L. P. Hunt, Tenth Cavalry, and myself, and then under the respective battalion commanders. In the formation of a (tactical) company of 64 men, in battalion, acting on the offensive and defensive, the greatest interest was shown; so great that it was necessary to take different officers and men at subsequent formations that all might have the advantage of such instruction.

The rapid improvement in these drills, as well as in those of the battalion, was very gratifying to the instructing officers. The regiment is fortunate in having in their Lieutenant-Colonel and Major two most excellent battalion commanders. Regimental drill under the Colonel was very good. The setting up exercises, bayonet exercises and bicycle drill of Company "G," and bayonet exercise of Company "D," were excellent and deserving of commendation. These companies easily rank first in their regiment in duty, instruction and discipline. Company "G" has shown great proficiency in the use of the bicycle in company drill, in both close and extended order, executing nearly all movements with much precision. Two reviews were given, one regimental inspection and escort to the color several times. (b) Taking into account all that a National Guard organization has to contend with, the proficiency shown by this regiment is excellent. (c) A sham battle (so called), was fought by this regiment at the fair grounds on July 4th. There is not much that can be said to commend it, as the grounds were unfavorable, and little was illustrated in the way of battle tactics as laid down in the drill regulations. The drills and field sports given were excellent and of much interest.

"Companies of thirty-two files were drilled, by request by Capt. Roach and myself in the extended order drill. The interest manifested in these drills by both officers and men was exceedingly gratifying. Those who could not participate were present as interested spectators. The company drills in close order were very good. Battalions were very ably handled by the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major. The regimental drill was generally very good. The setting up exercises, bayonet drill and bicycle drill, by Company "C," were exceedingly well executed. The bicycle detachment, sixteen in number, executed such movements as forming line from column, and column from line, and forming twos,

fours and files with remarkable accuracy. There was marked improvement in ceremonies during week. Regiment left camp quite proficient in them all.

"CAPT. HUNT."

Second Regiment.—This being a country regiment no battalion drill is possible except in camp. In their home stations, company drill at least once a week, and in nearly all companies instruction in guard duty and the ceremony of inspection. Many companies during the open season give instruction in the extended order formation. In camp two drills each day were ordered, lasting from one to two hours. These were by battalion, both close and extended order. In addition, nearly all companies used extra time in company drills in both close and extended order formation, and were industrious in taking advantage of any opportunity for instruction. Guard mount in the morning by company; dress parade in the evening; two reviews by the regiment and Light Battery "A;" one general inspection of the regiment and battery together, and escort to the color twice.

(b) The ceremony of escort to the Color was well executed. The reviews were well executed, the march past showing good alignments and soldierly bearing. The officers did not always salute properly. The ceremony of regimental inspection was very good; in soldierly bearing, condition of arms and equipments, packing of knapsacks and neatness of uniforms, companies "D," "K" and "G," ranking in the order named. Drills in close order in company and battalion were very good; in companies "G" and "K" excellent. In extended order, with one or two exceptions, the proficiency attained was marked; companies "G" and "E," ranking first and "B" and "F" last. In battalions the extended order drills were very good. Formation of the regiment into line was very good, but lacking in the niceties of time and alignment that mark the completeness of the formation. Both companies and battalions were nearly always late in all formations. Only on the last two mornings was it possible to get companies into line on anything like time at reveille roll call, and then they were dilatory in reporting. The regiment is to be congratulated on the excellent soldierly quality and bearing of its field officers.

(c) A battle (so called), was fought on the grounds near camp in which both the regiment and Light Battery "A" took part. The object was to show the formation of a column moving to the attack of a fortified or intrenched camp, as prescribed in the drill regulations. Four companies of the Second Regiment and two guns of Light Battery "A," under Lieut.-Col. Demuth, defending the camp, while a column of attack was organized under Col. Caffee, consisting of five companies of infantry, and two guns of the battery. The advance of

the attacking column was made for the first attack, at a supposed distance of 2,500 yards, in line of companies with deploying intervals. Firing was by volley, and covered the first 1,000 yards; meeting a heavy fire the attacking column then retired and reformed, giving an opportunity for it to cover the same ground in the illustration of the necessary formation for closer contact. In the second attack, formation was first in line of squads advancing by rushes, and then deploying in line of skirmishers, taking the rapid fire and the charge in the latter stage of the attack. The greatest interest was manifested in the action, not only by the large crowd of spectators, but by the officers and men whose conduct, and the efficiency and intelligence displayed was commendable. No other field exercises.

"Ceremonies and close order drills good. Extended order drills by company, with one or two exceptions, were good. In several of the companies the extended order drills were excellent. Battalion extended order drill was good also. The officers of the regiment from the Colonel down are to be commended for their enthusiasm in showing such proficiency in battalion and extended order movements when laboring under such adverse circumstances.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM."

Third Regiment.—In its home station, this regiment has company drill once a week; battalion drill once a month; in camp, company and battalion in morning, and battalion drill in afternoon, daily; parade and guard mount in the evening, daily; escort to the color; two reviews and one regimental inspection. After the first few days nearly all drills were in extended order.

(b) Capt. Hunt and myself were requested to take command of companies and battalions and instruct in extended order; both officers were frequently in command of battalions for ceremonies. In the extended order drills the greatest interest was manifested by officers and men, making it a pleasure to both the instructed and instructor. In one of these drills with a consolidated company of 64 men (in close order) I secured as fine an exhibition of volley firing without previous instruction on my part, except oral, as I have ever witnessed, firing five or six volleys with blank ammunition, with only one trigger pulled before the command to fire. Great progress was made as the week passed. The ceremony of escort to the color and of parade, particularly in forming line, was very good; in marching past of companies under the first sergeants at close of the ceremony of parade, the alignments and marching, and the salutes of first sergeants were poor; all formations were as a rule prompt, except for reveille, which was very poor; the reviews and inspections were good

in general alignments. Judging from the work in camp, the instruction of this command in its home stations has not been what it should be. The men appear intelligent and anxious to learn, but the officers as a rule were lacking in spirit and instruction, and much that goes to make the officer and leader of men; showing almost a total ignorance of fire discipline, and in general of the drill regulations, which can only be accounted for by a poor system of instruction in the armory. The regiment has been in camp (previous to this year) but once since 1891, and that was held under disadvantageous circumstances. Of the field officers, only the colonel and one major were present in camp this year. Only 20 officers were present in camp, and some of those only a portion of the time. All companies were small; three had to be consolidated with other companies for instruction. There is no lieutenant-colonel; one company has only the captain, and two companies lack a lieutenant. To these remarks an exception is made in the case of Company "K," and it is with regret that the same exception can not be made in the case of other companies.

(c) A sham battle (so called), was fought on the grounds near camp, participated in by the regiment and Light Battery "B," under the same general rules and formations as those described for the Second Regiment and Light Battery "A," at Lamar, except that the ground was more favorable for the action. A wooded hill, skirted with underbrush, and protected at the foot, front and left flank with a deep draw or ravine, making it an ideal position, was selected as the defensive position. The assaulting column was commanded by Col. George P. Gross, and the defense by Maj. S. E. Kelsey. The action was spirited and instructive and of intense interest to those participating and witnessing. The different commands were well handled, and the changes of position made by the artillery of the attacking column under First Lieut. Cris. Klingman exceedingly well timed and effective. No other field exercises.

"Company drills in close order, well executed. Marching fairly good in all companies, very good in two. Drill of First Battalion was generally well executed. Guides were slow in taking proper places. The Second Battalion had no Major in camp, and, I understood, had not been drilled during winter. Companies of 70 men each were formed, and Capt. Roach and myself were requested to drill them in extended order. Movements of the company acting alone, and company in battalion both on the defensive and offensive, were gone through with. The interest manifested by both officers and men was perfectly satisfactory. It was a pleasure to drill them. Fortunately these drills occurred early in the week, and captains took them up

and drilled their companies daily, in extended order, with very satisfactory results. A sham battle took place Thursday. Admittance fee of 25 cents was charged to help defray the expenses of camp. A hill was defended by Second Battalion and one field piece, under command of the Major, against an attack by First Battalion, and one gun commanded by Col. Gross. Attacking party advanced in battle formation; line of sections, squads and skirmishers were formed, firing by section and squad, rapid fire and charge, repulse, reformation and return to attack and capture of hill, were fairly executed."

"CAPT. HUNT."

Fourth Regiment.—This, like the Second, is a country regiment and has no opportunity for battalion drill except in camp. A portion of the regiment was in camp in 1894; with that exception, the regiment has not been in camp since 1892. Three companies of the regiment had been organized less than a year previous to the present camp; "H," March 26, 1896; "F," February 21, 1896; "A," September 10, 1895. The regiment had practically been in a disorganized condition for some length of time, previous to the election of a new colonel April 17, 1896. Few, if any, companies had had any instruction in extended order, and few showed any special merit in close order formations at the May inspection in home stations. Drills in home stations of companies are required once a week, and for a period of eight weeks before encampment, twice a week; in camp company and battalion in the morning, and battalion in the afternoon; parade and guard mount in the evening; one street parade; two reviews; one regimental inspection, and one escort to the color. A platoon of Light Battery "B," with two guns, was in camp with this regiment voluntarily, conforming to all the rules and orders of the camp, and gave two dismounted drills each day, and fired morning and evening gun. (b) Drills and ceremonies the first few days were only fair, but improved as the week went on, so that by the close of camp considerable proficiency had been attained. Formations were generally prompt, including that for reveille toward the last. General alignments were, as a rule, good, as were also those in column, except for the prevailing tendency in all commands, to leave the marching flank of companies when dressed, refused. The marching past of companies under the first sergeants after parade, as also the passing of the column in review, was very good, except for the salutes of some of the officers. On request, consolidated companies and battalions were instructed by Lieut. Burnham and myself in extended order formations for attack and defense; and, as in the other camps, the greatest interest was manifested in these illustrations of battle tactics, by officers and men, which made it a

pleasure for the officers instructing. Company "K" was the best instructed, and ranking with Company "F," the best instructed and disciplined. (c) As with other commands, a sham battle (so-called), was fought near camp, participated in by the regiment and the platoon of Light Battery "B," under the same general rules and formations as already described, the attacking column being commanded by Col. Joseph A. Corby, and the defense by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Reger. All movements made were spirited and well timed. The colors were lowered from the mast in all camps at the last note of retreat, the band playing the National air.

"The first few days all drills and ceremonies were very poorly executed, due in a great measure to the ignorance of officers and non-commissioned officers. This is accounted for in part, by the fact that several of the companies were recently organized and had but little time to devote to anything except company drill in close order. It was a pleasure to note, however, that from the very start every officer and man was enthusiastic and anxious to learn. Notwithstanding the excessively hot weather all worked hard and cheerfully so that by the end of the week all drills and ceremonies passed off in a very creditable manner.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM."

27. PERSONNEL AND DISCIPLINE.

In Light Battery "A," and the First and Third Regiments, recruits are required to pass a physical examination before enlistment; in the Second Regiment such rule is not enforced; in Light Battery "B," and the Fourth Regiment, it is not required. As a rule the class and physique of enlisted men is excellent. In the country regiments the Second and Fourth are younger and more equally sized than in the city regiments, the First and Third. In Light Battery "A," the men are in every sense of the word, picked men, while Light Battery "B" does not have the same opportunity for the selection of men; the average is very good. With very few exceptions the personnel of the officers is excellent, being men of standing, experience and enthusiastic in the service. Discipline as a rule was excellent, ranking first in Light Battery "A," and the First Regiment, and lowest for officers in the Third Regiment, and lowest for enlisted men in the Second Regiment. In the main, orders were strictly obeyed, and camp regulations enforced. Camps were generally kept very clean. The observance of military courtesies on the part of officers at the home stations and in camp, is always excellent; where such observance fails on the part of the enlisted men, which is rare, it is owing to ignorance and the lack of instruction in the organization.

"Light Battery "A:" Personnel and discipline, excellent. Second Regiment: Personnel and discipline of officers excellent. Personnel of the men good. Discipline (of the men) fair. Fourth Regiment: Personnel and discipline of officers excellent, with a few exceptions. Of the men, good. "K," company was noticeably the best drilled and best disciplined company in in the regiment.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM"

"First Regiment: Personnel is generally excellent. Care seems to have been taken in the selection of the men, who appear to be of good physique and quite intelligent. In the First Regiment men are required to pass a physical examination. Discipline in this regiment was very good. Only on one occasion did I fail to receive the proper salute, and I met men in camp, in town and on the cars. Third Regiment: Has not been in camp for several years. Under such circumstances the discipline was better than I expected it would be. The men did not always salute, nor did they stand at attention always, but I could see that they meant well, and only needed to be told what to do. Orders were obeyed promptly, and apparently, with pleasure.

"CAPT. HUNT."

28. THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

Officers' school is held at intervals in the First Regiment and regularly in Light Battery "A." A lecture was delivered by Capt. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry, last winter before the officers of the First Regiment and Light Battery "A" in St. Louis, on "The Regular Army and its Connection with the National Guard and the People." In camp with the first and Third Regiments there were daily discussions among officers on military subjects of the day. In the Second and Fourth Regiments and Light Battery "A," there was a regular hour fixed for "Officers' School," when the officers met for discussion on military subjects, and the incidents and points of tactics gone over the preceding 24 hours. Suggestions made by the officers on duty in camp were always carried out as far as possible. In many of the companies at home stations, non-commissioned officers' schools are held, particularly through the winter months; and, in those companies the beneficial effect is noticeable. Officers and first sergeants were instructed in all camps frequently on the subject of keeping and making out of official books and papers.

29. GUARD DUTY—HOW PERFORMED, OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WELL INSTRUCTED—SENTINELS WELL INSTRUCTED—ANY OUTPOST DUTY.

A guard of one officer of the day, one officer of the guard, one sergeant, three corporals and 25 privates, was daily detailed and mounted in the First, Third and Fourth Regiments. Light Batteries "A" and "B," mounted separated guards of two non-commissioned officers and three privates and an officer of the day; in the Second Regiment guard duty was performed by company. Sentinels were fairly well instructed by the close of the different camps. They were regularly posted and constantly instructed in their duty. Officers and non-commissioned officers were fairly well up in guard duty, though a number showed no results of any study or thought they may have given the subject before coming to camp. The ceremony of guard mounting was very good, and showed study of the subject on the part of adjutants and sergeant-majors. There was a notable difference between officers and men who had had previous experience and instruction in camp. Not enough attention is given to the instruction in guard duty, to fully impress the principle that a sentinel on post is entitled to, and should receive the greatest respect from both officers and men. There was too much trifling and interfering with sentinels on post by those off duty, and with few exceptions, no example was made in such cases in the way of severe punishment. Light Battery "A" excelled in guard duty, and its sentinels on post were well instructed, and always knew their instructions. Light Battery "B" was very good; in the First, Third and Fourth Regiments, starting on the opening of camp with poorly instructed sentinels, the end of the week showed much progress made in the way of instruction and efficiency; in the Second Regiment, with a company on guard at a time, I am not sure but the system would be a good one for instruction, providing the company were kept at the guard tents during its tour of duty; as it was, the men were, as a rule, allowed to go to their company camp to sleep when off duty, one relief only being required to remain at the guard tents. This system is a good one for purposes of drill where there is an odd company in the regiment, as it always leaves the others full for drills and ceremonies.

"First Regiment fairly well performed, improved towards end of camp. Officers and non-commissioned officers were not well instructed. Sentinels, fairly well instructed. Improvement noticed towards end of camp. Sufficient importance is not attached to this

duty. Guard Manual should be more carefully studied. Third Regiment very poorly at first, better at end of camp, but far from perfect. Officers did not attach sufficient importance to the duty. Sentinels not well instructed.

“CAPT. HUNT.”

“Second Regiment, as a rule, guard duty was well performed; officers and non-commissioned officers and sentinels fairly well instructed. To illustrate the difficulty under which officers labor in this respect, the following statement will be of interest: One night, Gen. Moore, brigade commander, and the writer visited one of the guards, and out of nine sentinels inspected, but one man was found who had been in the service more than four weeks, and he had never performed a tour of guard duty before. Yet these sentinels were on the alert, and were among the best instructed during the encampment. Fourth Regiment, as a rule, officers, non-commissioned officers and sentinels not well instructed. Much depended on the ability and efficiency of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard. The guard on the day that Capt. J. T. Hufty was officer of the day, and Lieut. Peterman, was officer of the guard, was alert and very well instructed.

“LIEUT. BURNHAM.”

30. TARGET PRACTICE—CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY—
RANGE AND GALLERY—ANY HELD AT STATIONS OF TROOPS
—ANY HELD IN CAMP—UNDER WHAT SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION
AND QUANTITY OF.

No cavalry. Artillery—Light battery “A” has had practice at its home station by section on four different days in July last, firing twelve shrapnell at each practice at ranges of 1,200 yards up to 2,500 yards, with the following record: July 4th, twelve shrapnell, two burst properly, 10 prematurely or not at all; July 11th, twelve shrapnell, eight burst properly, four prematurely or not at all; July 18th, twelve shrapnell, one burst properly, eleven prematurely or not at all; July 25th, twelve shrapnell, four burst properly, eight prematurely or not at all. Many of the shrapnell parted near the muzzle of the gun, or during the first half of the flight. The time fuses furnished are reported as packed in 1862-3 and 1865, and could not be relied on, many failing to ignite. Some cut for five seconds burst at three or two and one-half seconds, and some cut for three seconds bursting at four and one-half seconds. Some of the shells picked up out of the sand had only a small portion broken off, with nearly all balls in place. No reports of any target practice, other than as reported above, at home stations. None held in camp, owing to inability to secure safe ranges, and want of time, owing to shortness of camp.

31. TRANSPORTATION—WAGON, RAILROAD, RIVER.

No wagons owned by State; railroad communication excellent; the Missouri river from west to east, and the Mississippi river on the east side of the State are available; no vessels owned.

32. MILITARY CODE—DATE OF, ETC.—DO STATE LAWS PROVIDE FOR STATE TROOPS BEING CALLED INTO SERVICE OF UNITED STATES?

1889. (Copy furnished in 1891.) No.

33. REGULATIONS.

Regulations same as in the regular army; an attempt has been made by Brig.-Gen. Moore, Commanding Brigade, to make regulations for State troops, but he has not succeeded in getting legislative action.

34. MAPS, SCALES AND CHARTER.

Railroad Commissioners' map, 1896; scale 1 inch—12 miles. Copy enclosed.

35. ARMORIES—LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTION.

One armory, owned by State, located at Jefferson City. Used for office purposes and the storage of property and the preservation of battle flags of the late war. The First Regiment has an armory located at the corner of Seventeenth and Pine streets, St. Louis; Light Battery "A," has a temporary location on Washington Avenue, St. Louis; Light Battery "B," and the Third Regiment, occupy jointly an armory on Troost Avenue, Kansas City. Separate companies occupy owned or leased buildings, more or less unsuitable or inconvenient. The only armory deserving of the name is that leased by the First Regiment in St. Louis. It is a large, commodious building, containing offices and store rooms on the first floor, as also a company drill floor. On the second floor company assembly and store rooms, and on the third floor a large drill hall, suitable for battalion drills, or battalion or regimental parade.

36. ARSENALS—LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

None except the armory owned by the State at Jefferson City.

37. INDEPENDENT COMMANDS WITHIN THE STATE.

No independent commands in the State.

38. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That larger appropriations be made on the part of the General Government in support of the National Guard; that in no event should such sum fall below \$1,000,000.

2. That all Springfield rifles, model other than that of 1884, be replaced without delay or expense on the part of the State with the model of 1884.

3. That the army officer on regular detail at State Headquarters shall, if ordered by the Governor, occupy the position of Inspector-General, and that the necessary legislation be asked, granting such officer authority to accept such appointment with the rank attached thereto, as a proper recognition of the officer on duty at the headquarters of a State, as the representative of the General Government.

4. That the army officer on duty at headquarters be charged with the inspection and condemnation of all ordnance and ordnance stores, and clothing and camp and garrison equipage; and, that such action, when approved by the Secretary of War, shall be final and in lieu of proceedings of a board of survey. Such action as suggested above, will result in a positive saving in property for both the State and General Government, as well as much expense.

5. It was noticed that the uniform worn by medical officers in camp was not the same; some wearing that prescribed for the medical corps of the army, and others the distinctive uniform of the infantry. It would seem to be unmistakably wrong for a medical officer to wear the uniform of a combatant line officer. That now worn by the officers of the medical corps of the army is recommended.

6. That organizations not now having either a hospital or signal corps should organize such without delay; the first by enlistment or transfer, of not to exceed 1 hospital steward, 1 acting steward and 10 privates for a regiment; for a light battery, 1 steward, and not to exceed 6 privates. The formation of a signal corps to be by detail from the organization for instruction; for a regiment, of 1 lieutenant, 2 non-commissioned officers, and not to exceed 10 privates; for a light battery, 1 lieutenant, 2 non-commissioned officers, and not to exceed 6 privates.

7. That the issue of shelter tents and poles, and the haversack and meat-ration can, be made to the force not now supplied with these articles, at the earliest practicable moment.

"Larger appropriations should be made by the State. Were it not for the contributions made by city and merchants, the regiments would be compelled to disband. That company drill in close order during

camp be dispensed with, and the entire time devoted to drill in extended order. That outpost duty be studied during winter by officers, and men instructed therein during camp. That the Springfield rifles, model 1873, and that are unserviceable, be replaced by new rifles. That the artillery be given guns that could be of use in case of war.

"CAPT. HUNT."

"That the line as well as the staff officers have messes separate from the men. That more attention be paid to the care and preservation of arms. That the men be impressed with the necessity of being punctual at formation. That more time be devoted to the subject of guard duty, extended order drill, and duties of outposts. That dark blue shirts be supplied to the men by the State. That a signal corps be organized. That the uniform of the surgeons be dark blue blouse and trousers, with proper insignia on collar, green stripe on trousers and green field in strap. That two days' rations for command be stored in separate place in a local grocery store, so that command could take the field quickly. Not to be paid for until used. That in addition to the regular inspecting officer at least four regular non-commissioned officers be detailed by the War Department to attend camps as first instruction guard duty, etc. That the State appropriate \$50,000 a year for the National Guard of Missouri.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM."

39. REMARKS.

The State of Missouri has in its National Guard one of the very best organizations in the country. In its personnel and discipline it is unexcelled. The members of the force, officers and men, not only give their time but the best years of their lives to the service of the State without one cent of pay or hope of remuneration, but at a personal expense of thousand of dollars annually. The State, standing as it does the fifth in the Union, in both population and wealth, owes it not alone to herself but to these men that a higher appreciation of their services is shown by giving them homes in armories owned by the State, suitably and comfortably arranged, and increased appropriations which will be adequate to raise them above the necessity of begging for the means of supporting the organization, or of placing it in practice camps. The men should be paid for the time spent in all regular inspections and practice camps ordered by the Governor. Except in the light batteries and the First Regiment too much time was lost in making formations while in camp. From one-fourth to one-third of the drill hour was wasted in this way. In the formation of the battalion or regiment into column of companies from line it was noticed that the marching flank of companies was always left refused (in air,

so to speak,) at the command "halt" or "front," after dressing. Company commanders do not place enough responsibility upon their non-commissioned officers; hence, when required to act alone they have not the confidence and experience so necessary to fit them for the many responsible duties required of them.

Company commanders should keep on hand a few spare parts for the repair of arms and then see that simple repairs be made promptly. The officer on duty at headquarters saw on entering upon the discharge of his duties in October, 1895, that the National Guard of the State was in need of some regulation system of record books and papers. In the early spring of the present year he had published and furnished to every organization in the State a regulation army morning report and descriptive book. Instruction in the keeping of these books has been given in all my visits since their issue. Instruction has also been necessary in the making of muster rolls and other official papers. In nearly all organizations the progress in this work has been very gratifying. It would seem that the subject of books and papers in the National Guard service was one demanding much more attention than it receives. The record books and papers of such force should conform closely to those used in the regular service, and the instruction in their keeping should be of such a nature and so thorough as to prevent error and confusion at a time when the National and State forces may be thrown together for service in the field. It is believed that the system of blanks and returns used in the regular army is in every way suited to the National Guard service, and that no other should be allowed.

Too much attention can not be given to field exercise. It was a source of regret that the amount of work which it was found necessary to crowd into the short period given for camp, prevented the taking up of more advanced work this season. Owing to the very limited appropriation made for the National Guard of this State, commands have found it necessary to give in each camp what is termed a "sham battle," charging for this exhibition 25 cents admission. It is a misnomer to term such exercises a "sham battle." When conducted upon tactical lines, with blank ammunition, as an exemplification of an attack and defence of an intrenched position, the illustration of battle tactics was one which commanded the most intense interest, not only upon the part of spectators, but from all participating in the action. That the instruction thus imparted was beneficial can not be denied, nor that these practical exercises should not be elaborated on for future camps. It is gratifying to be able to report that not a single accident occurred.

The lack of means also prevented the placing of the whole force in one camp as a brigade where it would have been possible to have requested the presence of a considerable force of regular troops to camp with the National Guard of this State.

As time passes it is more than ever apparent that legislation for the reorganization of the army is necessary that the National Guard may also profit by a modern organization.

The police and sanitary conditions of all camps were very good, and as a rule, were well looked after and inspected daily.

Each regiment has a band, the members of which are regularly enlisted. Uniforms and equipments are furnished by the State, except in the case of instruments, which are the private property of the individual. These bands are well instructed, and as a rule, efficient, with much pride in their position.

Immediately after the "tornado" had wrought its terrible work of destruction in the city of St. Louis, on May 27, 1896, both Light Battery "A" and the First Regiment were placed voluntarily on duty in the devastated district. Within one hour 32 members of the battery were on duty with their ambulance and hospital corps, assisting in the rescue and alleviation of the suffering victims. The use of the battery medical supplies, as well as clothing, and of blankets loaned by the regiment, was most opportune. Both commands on request of the mayor of the city were on patrol duty in the devastated district until the morning of May 30th. The duty of officers and men was trying amidst suffering and death. It is a pleasure to be able to state that it was duty well performed, and meriting the highest commendation. The members of the bicycle corps of Company "G," First Regiment, were of great service at a time when the street railway service of the city was paralyzed, and the wires of the telephone and telegraph system prostrated by the force of the storm. The streets in the storm-swept district were well nigh impassable; the deadly telephone and electric light wires lay at every turn, and the streets were in total darkness and filled with debris. Officers and men were summoned to duty by couriers mounted on bicycles, and all communication was had by the same means.

"Camps were pleasantly located, and the sanitary conditions were good. Great care was taken to keep the camp clean. Sinks were dug and fresh earth thrown in daily. Kitchen sinks were kept in good order, and everything about the kitchens were clean. There was an abundance of good drinking water at both camps, and at Warrensburg (Pertle Springs) ample facilities for bathing were near at hand.

"CAPTAIN HUNT."

"Many of the foregoing recommendations can be acted upon without legislation; but without better moral and financial support from the State all will be a labor of love, coupled with a continued loss of time and money on the part of both officers and men. It is indeed surprising how these organizations present so fine an appearance and accomplish so much with such niggardly appropriations for their existence. I found both officers and men enthusiastic, anxious to learn, prompt and cheerful in doing as they were told. What more can you ask of a soldier?"

"I take this occasion to thank Gens. Wickham and Moore, Cols. Corby and Caffee and the officers of their commands for many courtesies received at their hands.

"Light Battery 'A.'—It is recommended that this battery be supplied with the new 3.2 inch breech-loading guns, caissons, etc., with latest pattern harnesses; that its next encampment be at Fort Riley, Kas., and that it there be allowed the use of the harness, guns, equipments, etc., of one of the regular batteries stationed there for the period of one week. This will not cost the State or Government any more than it does under present arrangements, and it would encourage and give this excellent organization a chance to make wonderful progress. That wherever this battery goes into camp an artillery officer of the army be detailed to inspect and instruct it. The State of Missouri should recognize the fact that this is one of the best organizations of its kind in the country. Proper steps should be taken to promote its interests, and not require its officers and men to spend hundreds of dollars every year to keep up its efficiency. I am indebted to Capt. Rumbold and his command for a very pleasant sojourn among them.

"LIEUT. BURNHAM."

Capt. Levi P. Hunt, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, was detailed by the War Department for duty at the camps of the First Regiment at Springfield, Mo., and of Light Battery "B" and the Third Regiment at Pertle Springs, Mo. First Lieut. W. P. Burnham, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, was detailed by the same authority for duty with Light Battery "A" and the Second Regiment at Lamar, Mo., and with the Fourth Regiment at Carrollton, Mo.

Adjut.-Gen. Wickham was in camp with all commands. Brig.-Gen. Milton Moore, commanding brigade, spent several days with his Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Pearson, at all the camps except the First Regiment, which he was unable to reach. The greatest courtesy was shown by all commands to Capt. Hunt and Lieut. Burnham, as well as myself.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEO. H. ROACH,

Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

EXHIBIT P.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI IN 1896.

Authority—Capt. L. P. Hunt, Tenth Cavalry.

8. AMBULANCE CORPS AND HOSPITAL CORPS — ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY.

(8) No ambulance corps. First Regiment.—One surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one steward, one assistant steward, fourteen privates, constitute hospital corps. Equipment is not complete. There were two litters, two pouches; hospital tent was floored and well supplied with cots, pillows, sheets and blankets, and necessary drugs. Sick well cared for. Litter-bearer drills held daily; also exercises in first aid. Men who were overcome by heat were promptly and properly cared for. I think the corps is fairly efficient.

Third Regiment.—One surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one steward and four privates. They have two litters. No other equipments; no drill held. Hospital tent well supplied with conveniences for sick. Aid extended to men taken from field was prompt and efficient.

9. SIGNAL CORPS—ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY.

First Regiment.—One officer and seven privates instructed in signaling. Flags and torches only were used. No heliograph. Drills daily, and occasionally at night. Messages of thirty words correctly sent and received. Time of sending and receiving about thirty-five minutes. Army code used. Men are armed with carbines, which they kept in good condition. With practice, they would soon be quite efficient. Interest manifested by both officers and men was very gratifying. At inspection these men presented a very creditable appearance.

Third Regiment and Battery "B."—Had no signal corps.

12. ENCAMPMENT—REGIMENTAL, BRIGADE OR DIVISION—PERIOD OF DURATION—GROUND OWNED BY STATE? IF SO, LOCATION—REGULAR TROOPS WITH STATE TROOPS.

Regimental.—First Regiment from July 4th to July 12th, inclusive. Third Regiment and Battery "B" from July 19th to July 26th, inclusive.

First Regiment.—Encamped at Springfield, Missouri.

Third Regiment and Battery "B."—At Warrensburg, Missouri. Grounds not owned by State. No regular troops encamped with State troops.

13. MOBILIZATION.

(a) Points of concentration for service in State.

(b) Points of concentration for service out of State.

(c) Time required for concentration for service in and out of State.

(d) Plans for emergency.

(e) Per cent that would probably turn out for sixty days' service.

(a) *First Regiment, St. Louis.*—Whole regiment is located there, and the city is a railroad center.

Third Regiment, Kansas City.—For reasons similar to above.

(b) St. Louis and Kansas City.

(c) First Regiment could concentrate for service within two hours ; Third Regiment in about two hours ; Battery "B" in two hours.

(d) No plans for emergency.

(e) First Regiment would probably turn out eighty per cent for service of sixty days in State and one hundred per cent for service outside State.

Third Regiment eighty per cent in State, one hundred per cent outside State.

First Regiment was concentrated on day of tornado in St. Louis in two hours' time and was on duty, guarding property, in about three hours. This at a time when wires were down and vehicles and horses were not to be had. Men of bicycle detachment were used as couriers, and it was through them that regiment was turned out in so short a time. The regiment was on duty, day and night, for several days.

16. ARMAMENT—CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY — CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

No cavalry. Artillery, Battery "B," has two 3-inch M. L. rifled guns, model 1862, on field carriages with caissons, and one Colt's gatling gun, model 1883. Woodwork of carriages is old, badly decayed and sadly in need of paint. Men were armed with Colt's revolvers, cal. 45, and regulation, artillery sabers, all in very good condition.

Infantry, First Regiment, Springfield rifles, models 1873, 1878 and 1884.

Company "I" had recently been organized and had no guns. With one exception rifles were clean and free from rust. Company "H" had

rifles that were almost new, and Company "D" have only had their rifles one year. Both companies were in particularly good condition as to arms. In "F" and "G" the rifles are old and about unserviceable, and were so when received.

Third Regiment, Springfield rifles, models 1873-8 and 1884. None of them were as clean as they should have been. Red rust was much in evidence. In some companies the rifles were about useless. In Company "A" the rifles were fairly clean. In two others attempts had been made to clean rifles, but without much success.

17. EQUIPMENT—CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY—CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

No cavalry. Artillery, Battery "B." Harness old and worn, but well oiled. Equipments for gun detachment and saddles and blankets in good condition.

First Regiment.—Haversacks, knives forks and spoons. McKeever cartridge boxes. Waist belts and plates all in very good condition.

Third Regiment.—Knapsacks, McKeever cartridge boxes, waist belts and plates, canteens. In Companies "A," "B" and "K" attempts had been made to clean belts and boxes. In the majority of companies no attempt had been made to clean equipments. Individual men were occasionally found who had clean belts.

18. UNIFORM CLOTHING—CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

No cavalry. Artillery Battery "B." Uniform clothing. Some men wear State buttons and some the Government button. Forage caps, old pattern. Campaign hats and leggins, shoes generally of black leather and in style to suit taste of wearer. Clothing was generally very neat and clean.

First Regiment.—Uniform blouse and trousers, cap, old pattern campaign hat, leggins and shoes. Cloth is bought and made into garments to order. Both State and United States button worn, sometimes both on one blouse. Clothing was generally neat and clean and well-fitting.

Third Regiment same as First. Uniform generally neat and clean. Clothing is drawn and issued as drawn. In both regiments the cap and white gloves were worn at dress parade, review and inspection.

19. HORSES OWNED OR HIRED.

Horses were hired, and cared for by owners. They were brought to camp at stated hours.

20. AMMUNITION.

(a) Character and amount of, actually in hands of troops.

(b) Amount that could be supplied on arrival point of concentration.

(a) Artillery Battery "B," fifty rounds per gun of cannister, case and percussion shell. Two hundred rounds blank in camp. Morning and evening fired by battery.

First Regiment.—One thousand rounds ball cartridges per company.

Third Regiment.—Eighteen thousand rounds ball cartridges distributed as follows: 6,000 at armory, 10 thousand with fire department, 1,000 with company at Independence and 1,000 at headquarters veteran Company "A."

21. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

(a) Tentage, etc.

(b) Mess outfits and poles.

(a) Battery "B" and Third Regiment.

Twenty-nine wall tents and poles, 46 wall tent flies, three hospital tents and poles, five hospital tents flies, five conical wall tents and poles, 137 common tents, laced cornered, 42 camp kettles, 54 mess pans, 12 Buzzacott ovens. Poles for all tents.

First Regiment 29 wall tents, 45 wall tent flies, 29 wall poles, five hospital tents, four hospital flies, five sets hospital poles, 157 common tents, laced corners, 165 sets common tent poles. Eight "A" tents. All in good condition.

(b) Buzzacott ovens used by all companies.

First regiment used government knives, forks and spoons. Companies generally used the tin ware. Cooks were hired by the companies. I think that some cooks did not understand proper method of using the Buzzacott ovens.

22. PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY—NATURE OF—ARE REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO, STRICTLY ENFORCED?

Officers are all required to give bond. Returns are made annually. Regulations not always enforced in Third Regiment.

23. SUBSISTANCE-RATIONS—COMPONENT PARTS OF—HOW FURNISHED—HOW PREPARED.

Artillery, Battery "B" and Third Regiment.—Army ration generally furnished by the merchants of Kansas City. Fresh vegetables bought in camp, from people in the vicinity. Rations issued by A. G.

S. on returns. Cooking done by hired cooks, on Buzzacott oven. Cooking was good and meals well served. The first day there was a little trouble about ration, but none after first day.

The First Regiment.—Government ration supplied by merchants of St. Louis, and bought from the people near camp. Rations issued daily by A. C. S. Fresh bread bought in town. Cooked by hired cooks. Heard no complaints. Cooking was done on Buzzacott oven. Mess tents of both regiments were neat and grounds well policed. Tables were of wood and were kept very clean. Mess tents were hired by the companies.

26. DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

(a) Number and nature of.

(b) Proficiency in.

(c) Field exercises.

(a) Artillery, Battery "B" drilled twice each day in camp. In barracks the battery drills once each week, and has monthly inspection and on holidays has mounted drill. Has had practice march of eighteen miles this year.

Proficiency in drill was very commendable.

First Regiment Company, battalion and regimental drill daily for each company and battalion. Drills were forty-five minutes duration for companies and one hour for battalion and regiment. In barracks they have weekly drills and monthly inspection. Companies of thirty-two files were drilled, by request, by Capt. Roach and myself in the extended order drill. The interest manifested in these drills by both officers and men was exceedingly gratifying. Those who could not participate were present as interested spectators. The company drills in close order were very good. Battalions were very ably handled by the lieutenant-colonel and major. The regimental drill was generally very good. The setting up exercises, bayonet drill and bicycle drill by Company "G" were exceedingly well executed. The bicycle detachment, 16 in number, executed such movements as forming line from column, and column from line, and forming twos, fours and files with remarkable accuracy.

2. Reviews: Parade daily, guard-mount daily, escort to colonel three or four times. There was marked improvement in ceremonies during the week. Regiment left camp quite proficient in them all.

Third Regiment.—Company and battalion drills daily, parade and guard-mount daily, escort to colors once. No regimental drill. There were two reviews and one inspection. Company drills in close order, well executed. Marching fairly good in all companies, very good in

two. Drill of First Battalion was generally well executed. Guides were slow in taking proper places. The Second Battalion had no major in camp, and I understood had not been drilled during winter. Companies of 70 men each were formed and Capt. Roach and I were requested to drill them in extended order. Movements of the company acting alone and company in battalion both on defensive and offensive were gone through with. The interest manifested by both officers and men was perfectly satisfactory. It was a pleasure to drill them. Fortunately these drills occurred early in the week, and captains took them up and drilled their companies daily, in extended order, with very satisfactory results. A sham battle took place on Thursday. Admittance fee of 25 cents was charged to help defray expenses of camp. A hill was defended by Second Battalion and one field piece, under command of the major, against an attack by First Battalion and one gun, commanded by Col. Gross. Attacking party advanced in battle formation. Line of sections, squads and skirmishers were formed, firing by section and squad, rapid fire and the charge, repulse, reformation and return to attack and capture of hill, were fairly executed. No accidents occurred.

27. PERSONNEL AND DISCIPLINE.

Personnel is generally excellent. Care seems to have been taken in the selection of the men, who appear to be of good physique and quite intelligent. In the First Regiment men are required to pass a physical examination. Discipline in this regiment was very good. On only one occasion did I fail to receive the proper salute, and I met the men in camp, in town and on the cars.

Third Regiment has not been in camp for several years. Under such circumstances the discipline was better than I expected it would be. The men did not always salute, nor did they stand at attention always, but I could see that they meant well and only needed to be told what to do. Orders were obeyed promptly and apparently with pleasure.

28. THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

No recitations or lectures in camp.

There were frequent discussions among the officers concerning points in drill, regulations and other matters.

In barracks the captains have school for non-commissioned officers in the drill regulations and guard manuel.

29. GUARD DUTY, HOW PERFORMED—OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WELL INSTRUCTED—SENTINELS WELL INSTRUCTED—ANY OUTPOST DUTY?

Artillery had its park guard.

First Regiment.—Fairly well performed; improved towards end of camp. Officers and non-commissioners were not well instructed. Sentinels fairly well instructed; improvement noticed toward end of camp. Sufficient importance is not attached to this duty. Guard manual should be more carefully studied.

Third Regiment.—Very poorly at first; better at end of camp, but far from perfect. Officers did not attach sufficient importance to the duty. Sentinels not well instructed. No outpost duty in either camp.

30. TARGET PRACTICE: CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY—RANGE AND GALLERY—ANY HELD AT STATIONS OF TROOPS—ANY HELD IN CAMP—QUANTITY OF INSTRUCTION, SYSTEM AND CLASSIFICATION.

None held.

38. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Larger appropriations should be made by the State. Were it not for the contributions made by city and merchants the regiments would be compelled to disband. That company drill in close order during camp be dispensed with and the entire time devoted to drill in extended order. That outpost duty be studied during winter by officers and men instructed therein during camp. That Springfield rifles, model 1873, and that are unserviceable, be replaced by new rifles. That the artillery be given guns that could be of use in case of war.

39. REMARKS.

Camps were pleasantly located and the sanitary conditions were good. Great care was taken to keep the camp clean. Sinks were dug and fresh earth thrown in daily. Kitchen sinks were kept in good order and everything about the kitchen was clean. There was an abundance of good drinking water at both camps, and at Warrensburg ample facilities for bathing were near at hand.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

L. P. HUNT,

Captain Tenth Cavalry.

EXHIBIT Q.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., August 27, 1896.

To the Officer in Charge Military Information Division, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—In compliance with instructions contained in letter from Adjutant-General's office of June 8, 1896, I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the camps of the Fourth Regiment, Second Regiment and Light Battery "A," National Guard of Missouri:

8. AMBULANCE CORPS AND HOSPITAL CORPS — ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY.

Fourth Regiment.—The hospital corps has not been fully organized. It was represented by Maj. C. S. Austin, Surgeon; Capt. R. Barney, Assistant Surgeon, and Hospital Steward W. C. Knight. Several privates from the regiment were detailed as attendants. All were enthusiastic and efficient in the performance of their duties and rendered prompt and valuable services in the cases of a number of men who were overcome at drill by the extreme heat. A full corps is in process of organization. Necessary tentage was furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; cots, stretchers and an ambulance were rented; medical supplies were purchased from local druggists; no field chest; surgeons wore infantry uniforms.

Second Regiment.—This regiment has a regularly organized hospital corps consisting of hospital steward and eight privates. Major S. K. Crawford is the surgeon and Captain W. G. Cowan, assistant surgeon. The corps was efficient in all of its duties. No serious cases attended. Several men overcome by the heat were promptly and properly cared for. The surgeon is a prominent surgeon and physician, having been a surgeon for five years during the war with Eighth and Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry. Necessary camp and garrison equipment furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. Cots, stretchers and an ambulance hired. Medical supplies purchased from local druggist. No field chest. Litter or ambulance drill daily. Through the courtesy of the surgeon of Light Battery "A" this corps had the benefit of using the battery ambulance for drills. Surgeons wore infantry uniforms.

Light Battery "A."—This battery has a well organized and fully equipped hospital and ambulance corps—all practicing physicians. Unfortunately only the surgeon, Lieut. Keber, and two of the corps were able to be in camp. It was combined for drills with the corps of the Second Regiment. Tentage sufficient, issued by State. The bat-

tery has purchased eight cots, and necessary linen for same. It has also purchased a "medical and surgical chest for military use," designed by the surgeon-general of Illinois, and manufactured by Chas. Truax, Green & Co., Chicago. This chest is made of aluminum, convenient size for packing on a mule, weighs 65 pounds, and contains a full supply of medicines and surgical instruments for field use. The battery is in possession also of one United States hospital ambulance, complete, latest pattern, purchased by the battery in 1893. Everything in this department complete, of the latest pattern, and in excellent shape for field service.

9. SIGNAL CORPS—ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND EFFICIENCY—
FOURTH AND SECOND REGIMENTS, LIGHT BATTERY "A."

No regular organization.

12. ENCAMPMENT—BY REGIMENT, BRIGADE OR DIVISION—PERIOD
OF DURATION—LOCATION—ANY REGULAR TROOPS EN-
CAMPED WITH STATE TROOPS.

Fourth Regiment.—By regiment of eight companies and band, usual field and staff. The regiment was encamped in the fair grounds, about one mile from Carrollton, Mo., from August 9th to August 16th. No regular troops in the camp. A platoon of Light Battery "B," National Guard of Missouri, was present upon invitation of Col. Corby, the regimental commander. It fired the morning and evening gun and participated in the so-called sham battle of the regiment, besides giving several well-executed exhibition piece and mechanical drills. Brig.-Gen. J. A. Wickham, Adjutant-General of the State, was present throughout the week. Brig.-Gen. Milton Moore and Col. Gross of the Third Regiment spent two days in camp. Gen. Moore was received with the honors due his rank and reviewed the troops on the 14th inst. Capt. Geo. H. Roach, U. S. Army, regularly on duty in the State, was present during the entire encampment.

Second Regiment and Light Battery "A."—By regiment of nine companies, band, regimental staff and Light Battery "A." The Regiment and Light Battery "A" were in camp from August 16th to August 23rd in a large open field, about two miles west of Lamar, Mo. The ground was high and well drained, sufficient in extent, and was an ideal site for the encampment. Light Battery "A," National Guard of Missouri, was camped in the same field, and it was held that it formed part of the command under Col. Caffee, Commander of the Second Regiment. No regular troops in the camp on duty. Lieut. E. V.

Smith, U. S. A., was the guest of Capt. Diggins, Company "K," and rendered that organization, as well as the regiment, valuable assistance, both theoretical and practical. Lieut. L. L. Ostheim, Second Artillery, was the guest of Capt. Rumbold in the battery camp. He took great interest in the battery and assisted materially in instructing it in various ways. The drum-major of the Third Cavalry Band was also with the battery acting as trumpeter, and instructing the men in the niceties of military customs, etc. He instructed also the band of the Second Regiment. Brig.-Gen. J. A. Wickham, Adjutant-General of the State, was present during the entire encampment. Brig.-Gen. Milton Moore, brigade commander, Col. Gross of the Third Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Pearson, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Maj. Johnson, Brigade Quartermaster, spent a day in the camp. Gen. Moore was received with the honors due his rank and reviewed the regiment and battery. The usual honors and a review were also received by Gen. Wickham. Capt. Geo. H. Roach, U. S. Army, regularly on duty in the State, was present during the entire encampment.

13. MOBILIZATION.

- (a) Points of concentration for service in the State.
- (b) Points of concentration for service out of State.
- (c) Time required for concentration for service either in or out of State.

(d) Plans for emergency.

(e) Per cent that would probably turn out for sixty days' service.

Fourth Regiment.—(a) St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Moberly, Monette. All railroad centers.

(b) St. Louis and Kansas City. Important railroad centers with roads radiating in all directions.

(c) Could concentrate at any of these points inside of twenty-four hours.

(d) No special plans except for calling men to their respective armories.

(e) At least 80 per cent.

Second Regiment.—(a) St. Louis, Kansas City, Nevada, Joplin. Railroad centers.

(b) St. Louis and Kansas City. Important railroad centers with roads leading in all directions.

(c) The regiment could concentrate at any of the above points inside of twenty-four hours.

(d) No special plans except for calling the men for duty at their respective armories.

(e) At least 80 per cent.

Light Battery "A."—(a) St. Louis, Joplin, Kansas City and Moberly. Railroad centers in different parts of the State.

(b) St. Louis and Kansas City. Important railroad centers with lines radiating in all directions.

(c) Ready for service in St. Louis inside of ten hours. Ready for service anywhere outside of St. Louis, with battery loaded on cars inside of fifteen hours.

(d) No special plans other than for gathering the men at their armory ready for duty.

(e) Capt. Rumbold states that nearly the fully strength of his battery would turn out for sixty days' service.

16. ARMAMENT—CAVALRY—ARTILLERY—INFANTRY—CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

Fourth Regiment.—All of the regiment is armed with Springfield rifle, caliber 45, part with model of 1873 and part with model 1884. As a rule the arms were not in good condition. The arms of Company "F," from Hannibal, were in the best shape; those of Company "C," of Linneus, were the worst in the regiment.

Second Regiment.—This regiment is armed with Springfield rifle, caliber 45, part model 1873, part model 1884. In general, the arms may be said to have been in pretty fair condition, especially as they were more or less exposed in the rainy weather. Company "D," from Sedalia and Company "K" from Springfield, were among the best appearing companies. The arms and equipments of Company "B" were in poor condition.

Light Battery "A."—Four three-inch M. L. rifles with carriages and caissons. One Eccles feed Gatling's gun with feed drums. Fifty sabres, 75 Colts revolvers, caliber 45, 75 belts and plates. All of the foregoing were found in good condition, clean and well cared for.

17. EQUIPMENT—CAVALRY—ARTILLERY—INFANTRY—CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

Fourth Regiment.—This regiment is supplied with black belts, McKeever cartridge boxes, blankets, bags and canteens. Company "F" has haversacks also. Company "K" has supplied itself with woven cartridge belts. These equipments were in good condition, but in several of the companies a little blacking would have improved the appearance of the leather. Many of the canteens and blanket bags were not properly marked for identification.

Second Regiment.—This regiment is supplied with black belts, McKeever cartridge boxes, blanket bags and canteens. All in good condition, but a few of the belts needed blacking. Some of the blanket bags and canteens were not marked with letter of company and number of regiment.

Light Battery "A."—The battery is fully equipped with harness (old pattern, one set wheel, new pattern), nose bags, halters, riding saddles, bridles and pads. All clean and well cared for. Equipment of guns, limbers and caissons complete and well cared for. The men are supplied with canteens, haversacks, blanket bags and rubber ponchos. These articles were in good condition and all properly marked. The foregoing articles were issued by the State. The battery has purchased a great many useful and necessary articles for field service, such as picket lines, water cart, harness racks, field desk, etc. Chests of convenient size have been provided for packing the various supplies needed in the field. All are nicely painted and appropriately marked, so that when an article is wanted a man can at once put his hand on the chest in which the article should be found.

18. CLOTHING—CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF.

Fourth Regiment.—The clothing is of the same pattern and about the same material as issued to the United States army. Some of it is made to order, but most of it is worn as issued. Blankets, forage caps, campaign hats, leggins, rubber blankets and overcoats the same as issued to the army. All was in generally good condition. The weather being intensely hot, the men were often allowed to drill without blouses. "K" company had provided themselves with blue shirts, so that it presented a much neater appearance at drill than the other companies. No full dress uniform is provided.

Second Regiment.—The clothing of this regiment is of the same pattern, and made of about the same material as that issued to regular troops. Many of the uniforms are made to order from clothing issued for that purpose. Others are issued made up as in the army. Blankets, forage caps, campaign hats, rubber blankets, leggins, overcoats are the same as issued to the United States army. No full dress uniform is supplied. All of the men of this regiment supply themselves with dark blue shirts, and in hot weather are permitted to drill without blouses. This increased the comfort of the men, detracted very little from their appearance, and saved their blouses for more ceremonious occasions. The officers appeared in neat, well-fitting uniforms, and seemed to take great pains to make a soldierly appearance. Many of the men followed

the example set by their officers. Clothing in generally good condition.

Light Battery "A."—Undress uniform of the same pattern as U. S. army. Overcoats, leggins, caps, campaign hats, blankets, ponchos, stable uniform and blue shirts sufficient for entire battery, the same as issued to regular troops. All in good condition. The officers and men were neatly clothed and always presented an excellent appearance. No full dress uniform is supplied.

19. HORSES OWNED OR HIRED?

Fourth and Second Regiments, Light Battery "A."—Horses are hired near the encampment by officers or men sent in advance for that purpose. The usual price is about one dollar per day for each horse. The horses secured for the battery at Lamar were not up to the standard—a fact greatly to be regretted—for it required most of the week to get them in any sort of shape for mounted service. This was discouraging to officers and men alike, as it practically defeated one of the main objects of the encampment.

20. AMMUNITION. (a) CHARACTER AND QUANTITY OF, ACTUALLY IN THE HANDS OF TROOPS OF ALL THREE BRANCHES.

Fourth and Second Regiments.—Each company has about 1,000 rounds ball cartridges, cal. 45.

Light Battery "A."—Fifty blank cartridges in camp. Capt. Rumbeld reports that he has about 200 canister packed in 1863, and that it is unserviceable.

21. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

(a) Tentage.

(b) Mess outfits.

Fourth Regiment.—(a) Two (2) hospital tents, flies and poles; thirty (30) wall tents, flies and poles; one hundred and ten (110) common (A or A wall) tents and poles; sufficient pins. Condition, excellent. No shelter tents.

(b) Ten (10) Buzzacott field ovens complete, large size; knives, forks, spoons and dishes sufficient for regiment.

Second Regiment.—(a) Two (2) hospital tents, flies and poles; thirty (30) wall tents, flies and poles; one hundred and twenty (120) common (A or A wall) tents and poles; sufficient pins; no shelter tents. Condition, excellent.

(b) Eleven (11) Buzzacott ovens complete, large size; knives, forks, spoons and dishes sufficient for regiment.

Light Battery "A."—(a) Five (5) conical wall tents complete; six (6) wall tents, flies and poles; one (1) hospital tent, fly and poles. Condition, excellent. No shelter tents.

(b) One (1) Buzzacott field oven complete, large size; dishes (granite ware), knives, forks and spoons for 100 men—the property of the battery.

22. PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY, NATURE OF—ARE REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO STRICTLY ENFORCED?

Fourth and Second Regiments.—No opportunity was presented to examine into property accountability, but I was informed by Capt. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, who is on duty in the State, that as a rule the regulations were complied with. Officers responsible for property make annual returns on the same form as in the U. S. army. Property lost, destroyed, damaged, worn out or expended is accounted for as in the U. S. army. Clothing does not become the property of the man to whom it is issued, but must be accounted for like other property of the State.

Light Battery "A."—In this organization was found a complete set of books and records as required for a light battery of regular troops. They were all up to date, neatly and properly kept. With the exception that annual returns only are rendered, the property accountability is handled as in the U. S. army. Clothing does not become the property of the men to whom it is issued. It is accounted for like any other property.

23. SUBSISTENCE—RATIONS—COMPONENT PARTS OF—HOW FURNISHED—HOW PREPARED.

Fourth and Second Regiments, Light Battery "A."—In camp rations were purchased from local merchants. No prescribed ration in camp. Food prepared by civilian cooks hired for that purpose. Well fed. No complaints. Each company had its own mess, the company officers messing with their men, except Light Battery "A" and Company "K," Second Regiment. The officers of these organizations had their food prepared at the company mess, but had it served to them at separate tables at their respective tents. In active service the ration would be the same as in the U. S. army. Civilian cooks would be hired or enlisted as cooks. Each organization was supplied with a Buzzacott oven by means of which the cooking was done. Refuse was burned up or placed in pits and covered daily with dry earth. The cost of a ration in camp averaged about thirty-two (32) cents.

26. DRILLS AND CEREMONIES.

(a) Number and nature of.

(b) Proficiency in.

(c) Field exercises.

Fourth Regiment.—(a) One company drill, close order; five company drills, extended order, one hour each; five battalion drills, one hour each; six battalion drills, extended order, one and a half hours each; one street parade of three miles, five regimental parades, two regimental reviews, one regimental inspection, one escort of the color, seven guards mounted, guard consisted of officer of the day, one officer of the guard, one sergeant, three corporals, two musicians and 25 privates, all detailed in the usual manner. To illustrate the attack of a company in battalion, it was necessary to consolidate two or more companies into one. On one occasion a so-called sham battle was fought in which, so far as the ground would permit, the attack and defense of a position was illustrated.

(b) The first few days all drills and ceremonies were very poorly executed, due in a great measure to the ignorance of officers and non-commissioned officers. This is accounted for in part by the fact that several of the companies were recently organized and had but little time to devote to anything except company drill in close order. I was informed that the former colonel took but little interest in his regiment, and that Col. Corby has been in command of the regiment only a few months. It was a pleasure to note, however, that from the very start every officer and man was enthusiastic and anxious to learn. Notwithstanding the excessively hot weather all worked hard and cheerfully so that by the end of the week all drills and ceremonies passed off in a very creditable manner. It is to be noted that the companies of this regiment are scattered over the northwestern part of the State, no two companies being located in the same place.

(c) No field exercises.

Second Regiment.—(a) Two drills of about one and a half hours duration each were had each day. The first three drills were by battalion. These were fairly well executed from the start, so that after the third drill it was decided to devote most of the remaining time to extended order drill. This was done at first by company, then by battalion. To illustrate the attack of a company in battalion, two or more companies were consolidated into one. On one occasion a so-called sham battle was fought, and so far as the ground permitted, the attack and defense of a position was illustrated. Regimental parade and guard-mounting were held daily. The guard consisted of an entire

company, the captain being the officer of the day and the lieutenants officers of the guard. Two ceremonies, escort of the color; two regimental reviews, one regimental inspection.

(b) Ceremonies and close order drills good. Extended order drills by company, with one or two exceptions, were good. In several of the companies the extended order drill was excellent. Battalion extended order drill was good also. The companies of this regiment are located in different cities in southwestern Missouri, no two being stationed at the same place. The officers of the regiment from the colonel down are to be commended for their enthusiasm in showing such proficiency in battalion and extended order movements when laboring under such adverse circumstances.

(c) No field exercises.

Light Battery "A."—(a) Battery guard-mounting, mounted drill by section, platoon and battery daily, one mounted and one dismounted inspection, one standing gun drill, including mechanical maneuvers. mounted drills were disappointing on account of the poor horses that were supplied. As a rule, the horses were too small and otherwise unsuited to this kind of work. The harnesses, especially the collars, were so large that they could not be properly fitted to the horses. The result was that a number of the animals were galled and commenced to balk. They were unaccustomed also to the style of bit used. This seemed to discourage the drivers, and the drills as a consequence were not what they should have been. However, on the last day of camp, at the mounted inspection and review, the battery presented an excellent appearance, and when passing in review at the walk and trot the alignments and intervals were well preserved. Standing gun drills and mechanical maneuvers were excellent. There was an accuracy and snap about them that is seldom excelled, even by regular troops. The ceremony of guard mounting was always carried out in good shape, as laid down in the guard manual.

(c) No field exercises.

27. PERSONNEL AND DISCIPLINE.

Fourth Regiment.—Personnel and discipline of officers, excellent, with a few exceptions; of the men, good. "K" company was noticeably the best drilled and best disciplined company in the regiment.

Second Regiment.—Personnel and discipline of officers, excellent. Personnel of the men, good. Discipline, fair.

Light Battery "A."—Personnel and discipline, excellent.

28. THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

Fourth and Second Regiments.—Officers school daily, at which time the errors of the previous day were pointed out, questions answered, and every officer given an opportunity to express his views on any military subject relating to the camp. Officers and first sergeants were also instructed in the methods of making out morning reports and other papers.

Light Battery "A."—No theoretical instruction given, except informal talks among the officers.

29. GUARD DUTY—HOW PERFORMED?—OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WELL INSTRUCTED?—SENTINELS WELL INSTRUCTED?—ANY OUTPOST DUTY?

Fourth Regiment.—As a rule officers, non-commissioned officers and sentinels not well instructed. Much depended on the ability and efficiency of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard. The guard on the day that Capt. J. F. Hufty was officer of the day, and Lieut. Peterman was officer of the guard, was alert and very well instructed. No outpost duty.

Second Regiment.—As a rule guard duty was fairly well performed. Officers, non-commissioned officers and sentinels fairly well instructed. Guard duty being performed by company created somewhat of a competition as to which company should have the credit of performing the best tour of guard duty. Several companies did creditable work. To illustrate the difficulty under which officers labor in this respect, the following statement will be of interest. One night General Milton Moore, brigade commander, and the writer visited one of the guards, and out of nine sentinels inspected but one man was found who had been in service more than four weeks and he had never performed a tour of guard before. Yet these sentinels were on the alert and were among the best instructed during the encampment. No outpost duty.

Light Battery "A."—The performance of guard duty by this organization was good; officers, non-commissioned officers and sentinels well instructed. On one occasion I accompanied Capt. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry, on a visit to the battery guard. One sentinel rattled off his instructions in such a soldierly manner that Capt. Roach asked the man how long since he was in the regular service. He replied: "Five months, sir." It turned out afterwards that the man had misunderstood the Captain's question. He had been in the bat-

tery but five months and was never in the regular service. No outpost duty.

30. TARGET PRACTICE—CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY—
RANGE AND GALLERY—ANY HELD IN CAMP—QUANTITY OF,
AND SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION AND CLASSIFICATION.

Fourth and Second Regiments.—Some of the companies report limited amount up to 300 yards. No classification. None held in camp.

Light Battery "A."—Captain Rumbold reports that forty-eight shrapnel were fired with good results when the shells acted. None held in camp.

No ambulances are owned by the State. Hired when needed. Light Battery "A" owns a modern army ambulance, latest pattern, complete. This was purchased by the battery, and accompanies the battery when it is likely to be needed. It was in use at the battery camp near Lamar. The battery Surgeon, Lieut. Keber, reports a defect in the water tank. It cannot be cleaned. He suggests that the small cap be set within a cap (about 6 inches in diameter) so that by removing the larger cap the hand and arm can be inserted into the tank.

38. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Fourth and Second Regiments.—That the line as well as the staff officers have messes separate from the men.

That more attention be paid to the care and preservation of arms.

That the men be impressed with the necessity of being punctual at formations.

That more time be devoted to the subject of guard duty, extended order drill, and duties of outposts.

That dark blue shirts be supplied to the men by the State.

That a signal corps be organized.

That the uniform of the surgeons be dark blue blouse and trousers with proper insignia on collar, green stripe on trousers and green field in strap.

That two days' rations for command be stored in separate place in a local grocery store, so that command could take the field quickly. Not to be paid for till used.

That in addition to the regular inspecting officer that at least four regular non-commissioned officers be detailed by the War Department to attend camps as instructors in guard duty, etc.

That the State appropriate \$50,000 a year for National Guard of the State.

39. REMARKS.

Fourth and Second Regiments.—Many of the foregoing recommendations can be acted upon without legislation, but without better moral and financial support from the State all will be a labor of love, coupled with a continued loss of time and money on the part of both officers and men. It is indeed surprising how these organizations present so fine an appearance and accomplish so much with such niggardly appropriations for their existence. I found both officers and men enthusiastic, anxious to learn, prompt and cheerful in doing as they were told. What more can be asked of a soldier?

I take this occasion to thank Generals Wickham and Moore, Colonels Corby and Caffee, and the officers of their commands for the many courtesies received at their hands.

Light Battery "A."—It is recommended that this battery be supplied with the new 3.2 breech loading guns, caissons, etc., with latest pattern harnesses.

That its next encampment be at Fort Riley, Kansas, and that it there be allowed the use of the horses, guns, equipments, etc., of one of the regular batteries stationed there, for the period of one week. This will not cost the State or the Government any more than it does under present arrangements, and it would encourage and give this excellent organization a chance to make wonderful progress.

That whenever this battery goes into camp an artillery officer of the army be detailed to inspect and instruct it.

39. REMARKS.

The State of Missouri should recognize the fact that this is one of the best organizations of its kind in the country. Proper steps should, therefore, be taken to promote its interests, and not require its officers and men to spend hundreds of dollars every year to keep up its efficiency.

I am indebted to Capt. Rumbold and his command for a very pleasant sojourn among them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

W. P. BURNHAM,
First Lieutenant 20th Infantry.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

	Date of commission
Brigadier-General Joseph A. Wickham, Adjutant-General	*Jan. 23, 1899
Brigadier-General Harry C. Moore, Quartermaster-General.....	Oct. 28, 1893
Brigadier-General Frank J. Lutz, Surgeon-General.....	Oct. 28, 1893
Brigadier-General M. Fred Bell, Paymaster-General.....	Oct. 28, 1893
Brigadier-General Thomas O. Towles, Commander-General	Oct. 28, 1893
Brigadier-General W. H. Kennan, Judge Advocate-General.....	Oct. 28, 1893
Brigadier-General Richard C. Horne, Chief of Ordnance.....	Oct. 28, 1893
Rawson J. Morehouse, Inspector-General.....	Feb. 8, 1896
Captain George H. Roach, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Asst. Insp.-Gen.....	Nov. 20, 1895
Lieutenant-Colonel Paul B. Moore, Aide-de-Camp..	Oct. 28, 1893
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur M. Hough, Aide-de-Camp.	Oct. 28, 1893
Lieutenant-Colonel Harry A. Guinzberg, Aide-de-Camp.....	Oct. 28, 1893
Lieutenant-Colonel Scott J. Miller, Aide-de-Camp.....	Nov. 10, 1893

*Recommissioned January 27, 1893.

ROSTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF MISSOURI, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

GENERAL OFFICER AND STAFF FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. M.

Brig.-Gen. Milton Moore, commanding brigade, March 24, 1891.

Lient.-Col. Richard I. Pearson, Assistant Adjutant-General, July 10, 1893.

Maj. James N. Burns, Assistant Inspector-General, April 7, 1891.

Maj. Louis C. Krauthoff, Judge Advocate, April 7, 1891.

Maj. Joe P. Johnston, Quartermaster, January 31, 1895.

Lieut.-Col. E. Chancellor, Medical Director, April 26, 1891.

Capt. Rollins M. Hockaday, Aide-de-Camp, January 28, 1891.

Capt. Charles D. Comfort, Aide-de-Camp, March 26, 1896.

Capt. J. D. Griffith, Aide-de-Camp.

Light Battery "A," N. G. M., St. Louis—

Capt. Frank M. Rumbold, June 10, 1891.

First Lieut. James Lucas Johnson, September 22, 1891.

First Lieut. John E. Webber, September 19, 1893.

Second Lieut. William J. Murray, November 10, 1896.

Light Battery "B," N. G. M.

Capt. William M. Abernathy, April 26, 1890.

First Lieut. Cris Klingman, May 3, 1890.

Second Lieut. George M. Forbes, January 3, 1894.

First Lieut. C. W. Adams, Assistant Surgeon, May 22, 1889.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, N. G. M.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. Edwin Batdorf, June 21, 1893.

Lieut.-Col. John H. Cavender, July 1, 1893.

Maj. Alfred Quinton Kennett, January 25, 1894.

Capt. William H. Scott, Quartermaster, February 10, 1890.

Capt. Clifford B. Allen, Judge-Advocate, December 20, 1895.

Maj. George W. Cale, Jr., Surgeon, November 19, 1896.

Capt. Harry H. Hinton, Ordnance Officer, February 10, 1890.

Capt. Carl Pesold, Assistant Surgeon, December 17, 1896.

Capt. W. W. Boyd, Chaplain, December 18, 1895.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company "A."—

Capt. Theodore Schuitz, November 13, 1894.

First Lieut. Fred. S. Charlott, December 22, 1894.

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Ebbs, August 2, 1893.

Company "B."—

Capt. Lester M. Hall, November 23, 1895.

First Lieut. Edgar A. Kreidler, June 29, 1894.

Second Lieut. James Z. Burgee, August 8, 1894.

Company "C."—

First Lieut. Lewis M. Rumsey, Jr., March 26, 1896.

Second Lieut. Robert M. Wilson, January 17, 1896.

Company "D."—

Capt. Charles W. Holtcamp, March 7, 1894.

First Lieut. Edward Murphy, Jr., December 4, 1896.

Second Lieut. Edgar P. Sommers, December 4, 1896.

Company "E"—

Capt. Edward A. Warren, October 20, 1887.
First Lieut. Orin Putnam, October 4, 1888.
Second Lieut. Albert A. Marquardt, April 9, 1896.

Company "F"—

Capt. Edward V. Walsh, June 17, 1896.
First Lieut. Arthur B. Donnelly, June 17, 1896.
Second Lieut. William C. Kirn, June 17, 1896.

Company "G"—

Capt. Clarence A. Sinclair, October 18, 1897.
First Lieut. Adolph Marks, February 25, 1888.
Second Lieut. Charles H. Concknell, February 25, 1888.

Company "H"—

Capt. Edward H. Loffhagan, March 15, 1894.
First Lieut. George B. Webster, Acting Adjutant, March 15, 1894.
Second Lieut. John M. Lund, April 25, 1895.

Company "I"—

Capt. Joseph McDonnell, April 28, 1896.
First Lieut. Thomas A. O'Keefe, April 28, 1896.
Second Lieut. Thomas F. Lydon, August 6, 1896.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, N. G. M.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. William K. Caffee, October 28, 1890.
Lieut.-Col. Harry C. Demuth, August 17, 1896.
Maj. Harry Mitchell, July 18, 1892.
Maj. Frank E. Williams, July 25, 1892.
Capt. J. M. McMillan, Adjutant, November 22, 1890.
Capt. A. B. Deutsch, Quartermaster, November 22, 1890.
Capt. John W. Halliburton, Judge-Advocate, May 27, 1891.
Maj. S. C. Crawford, Surgeon, August 7th, 1891.
Capt. William G. Cowan, Assistant Surgeon, February 27, 1896.
Capt. Andrew V. Adams, Ordnance Officer, June 18, 1895.
Capt. J. K. Saunders, Commissary, August 20, 1891.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company "A"—

Capt. John A. McMillan, March 28, 1896.
First Lieut. John H. Bailly, March 28, 1896.
Second Lieut. C. F. Drake, May 10, 1894.

Company "B"—

Capt. Harvy C. Clark, October 8, 1888.
First Lieut. Vernon L. Johnson, July 6, 1895.
Second Lieut. James A. DeArmond, December, 21, 1896.

Company "C"—

Capt. Frank M. Thorpe, August 21, 1894.
First Lieut. James M. Allen, May 2, 1896.
Second Lieut. Roy W. Aldrich, February 6, 1896.

Company "D"—

Capt. George S. Edmondson, June 9, 1896.
First Lieut. Sam P. John, Jr., June 9, 1896.
Second Lieut. Samuel W. James, June 9, 1896.

Company "E"—

Capt. W. A. Raupp, May 4, 1894.
First Lieut. S. J. Doughthitt, May 4, 1894.
Second Lieut. W. S. Newman, May 4, 1894.

Company "F"—

Capt. A. C. Landon, July 27, 1896.
First Lieut., Charles H. Stearns, May 28, 1895.
Second Lieut. James W. Avery, July 27, 1896.

Company "G"—

Capt. Robert A. Spears, May 30, 1895.
First Lieut. Edwin L. Shepherd, July 1, 1896.
Second Lieut. Edward E. Duckett, July 1 1896.

Company "H"—

Capt. George B. Coggsell, January 32, 1895.
First Lieut. Frank E. Modie, January 22, 1895.
Second Lieut. Robert Edwin Jordan, May 14, 1896.

Company "K"—

Capt. Arch B. Diggins, March 2, 1896.
First Lieut. C. W. Benedict, March 2, 1896.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, N. G. M.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. George P. Gross, October 24, 1895.
Lient.-Col. William H. Winants, December 14, 1896.
Maj. Sidney E. Kelsey, June 4, 1891.
Maj. W. Fleming, June 5, 1891.
Captain George E. Kurfiss, Adjutant, September 13, 1893.
Captain H. A. Anderson, Quartermaster, November 4, 1895.
Captain John O'Grady, Judge Advocate, September 21, 1892.
Capt. Charles G. Haines, Commissary, April 29, 1896.
Maj. George Hally, Surgeon, May 26, 1891.
Capt. Jabez N. Jackson, Ass't.-Surgeon, June 7, 1892.
Capt. John H. Bovard, Ordnance officer, June 3, 1896.
Capt. Henry M. Hopkins, Chaplain, April 11, 1897.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company "A."—

Capt. Henry J. Taylor, March 20, 1889.
First Lieut. Dewitt C. Taylor, March 21, 1889.
Second Lieut. George W. Landes, September 28, 1896.

Company "B"—

Capt. Jerome McLemore Stuart, January 22, 1895.
First Lieut. Lanier Cravens, November 25, 1896.

Company "C"—

Capt. Fred. A. Lamb, June 24, 1895.
First Lieut. Charles M. Vining, June 11, 1895.
Second Lieut. Walter H. Williams, August 25, 1896.

Company "D"—

Capt. Albert Clay Kennard, June 25, 1891.
First Lieut. George L. Bowers, February 17, 1896.
Second Lieut. Leon A. Kellar, February 17, 1896.

Company "F"—

Capt. Herbert M. Fletcher, March 26, 1896.
First Lieut. Emil T. Helff, March 26, 1896.
Second Lieut. Nat D. Jackson, September 6, 1896.

Company "G"—

Capt. James A. Reed, July 12, 1895.

First Lieut. Schuyler C. Kelley, December 3, 1892.

Second Lieut. Harry J. Brown, October 24, 1896.

Company "H"—

Capt. John W. Miller, June 30, 1896.

First Lieut. Ernest B. Davis, July 14, 1896.

Company "I"—

Capt. Casil Lechtman, April 8, 1892.

First Lieut. Claude H. Congdon, April 8, 1892.

Second Lieut. Raymond P. Reese, August 26, 1896.

Company "K"—

Capt. Charles E. Wagar, August 17, 1887.

First Lieut. Edgar E. Denslow, March 6, 1891.

Second Lieut. Fred A. Thompson, March 6, 1894.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, N. G. M.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. Joseph A. Corby, April 17, 1896.

Lieut.-Col. John S. Reger, April 17, 1896.

Major William E. Stringfellow, July 1, 1892.

Major Charles H. Grace, April 17, 1896.

Capt. George L. Rollins, Adjutant, May 20, 1896.

Capt. Wilson S. Hendricks, Quartermaster, December 1, 1892.

Capt. Charles F. Kellar, Judge Advocate, May 20, 1896.

Capt. F. W. Harman, Commissary, April 11, 1891.

Major Charles S. Austin, Surgeon, June 9, 1896.

Capt. Reuben Barney, jr., Assistant Surgeon, August 1, 1891.

Capt. James O. Moore, Ordnance Officer, May 27, 1891.

Capt. J. A. Gehrett, Chaplain, April 11, 1891.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company "A"—

Capt. James A. Black, September 10, 1895.

First Lieut. Frank A. Glick, September 10, 1895.

Second Lieut. Paul L. Crouch, September 10, 1895.

Company "B"—

Capt. John S. Smith, September 19, 1891.

First Lieut. Edwin E. King, November 21, 1894.

Second Lieut. David W. Porter, November 21, 1894.

Company "C"—

Capt. W. P. Conger, April 11, 1893.

Company "D"—

Capt. Charles A. Axline, September 20, 1892.

First Lieut. Joseph F. Slinger, Sept. 19, 1892.

Second Lieut. Hershel S. Stark, April 13, 1895.

Company "E"—

Second Lieut. W. Paul Sisson, April 28, 1895.

Company "F"—

Capt. John T. Hufty, February 21, 1896.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Nelson, February 26, 1896.

Second Lieut. Valentine Jones, November 2, 1896.

Company "H"—

Capt. Frank S. Miller, May 13, 1896.

First Lieut. A. D. England, March 16, 1896.

Second Lieut. H. D. McHolland, March 16, 1896.

Company "K"—

Capt. Clay C. MacDonald, August 26, 1891.

First Lieut. Charles O. Peterman, June 16, 1896.

Second Lieut. Victor S. Sommer, June 16, 1896.

Battalion State Cadets—

Maj. C. M. Barnes, December 18, 1896.

First Lieut. and Adj. G. H. English, December 18, 1896.

First Lieut. and Quartermaster B. Mundy, December 18, 1896.

Capt. H. H. Lotter, December 18, 1896.

Capt. J. D. McNeely, December 18, 1896.

Capt. A. Guinn, December 18, 1896.

First Lieut. L. Haneur, December 18, 1896.

First Lieut. F. L. Weakly, December 18, 1896.

First Lieut. C. M. Jackson, December 18, 1896.

Second Lieut. S. M. Hitch, December 18, 1896.

Second Lieut. K. H. Hansen, December 18, 1896.

Second Lieut. W. H. Turner, December 18, 1896.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF MISSOURI.

FOR 1895-96.



JEFFERSON CITY:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1897.

Two thousand copies ordered printed, March 3, 1897.

R. P. THOMPSON, Ass't Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS.

1895.

FRANK J. LUTZ, M. D., President.....	St. Louis.
*ALBERT MERRILL, M. D., Vice-President..	St. Louis.
PAUL PAQUIN, M. D.....	St. Louis.
A. W. MCALESTER, M. D.....	Columbia.
E. S. GARNER, M. D.....	St. Joseph.
T. H. HUDSON, M. D.....	Kansas City.
WILLIS P. KING, Secretary.....	Kansas City.

*Dr. Merrill resigned during the year, and Dr. E. L. Standlee of St. Louis was appointed by the Governor to serve the unexpired term. Dr. A. W. McAlester of Columbia was elected Vice-President to succeed Dr. Albert Merrill, resigned.

1896.

FRANK J. LUTZ, President.....	St. Louis.
T. H. HUDSON, M. D., Vice-President.....	Kansas City.
PAUL PAQUIN, M. D.....	St. Louis.
E. L. STANDLEE.....	St. Louis.
A. W. MCALESTER.....	Columbia.
E. S. GARNER, M. D.....	St. Joseph.
WILLIS P. KING, M. D., Secretary.....	Kansas City.

REPORT.

Hon. LON V. STEPHENS, Governor, Jefferson City, Missouri :

DEAR SIR—Section 5433, Revised Statutes of Missouri, requires that the report of the State Board of Health shall include so much of the proceedings of the Board, and such information concerning vital and mortuary statistics, such knowledge respecting diseases, and such instructions on the subject of hygiene, as may be thought useful by the Board for dissemination among the people, with such suggestions as to legislative action as they may deem necessary.

In accordance with the above requirements of the Statutes of Missouri I herewith submit the report of the State Board of Health for the years 1895 and 1896—it being deemed advisable (as the report is published only once in two years) to make reports of these two years together.

As there is no existing statute compelling reports to be made to this Board in regard to the health conditions in different parts of the State, from time to time, I am enabled to report only in regard to small-pox and diphtheria—two diseases of such virulence and danger as to compel localities infected by them to seek the aid of this Board for purposes of quarantine.

By examining the quarterly reports of the Secretary it will be seen that between January 1, 1895 and December 31, 1896, small-pox existed in epidemic form at the following places: Maryville, Nodaway county, Saint Louis, Mo., in Lincoln county, Mo. (ten miles from Whiteside), near Bowling Green in Pike county, at Sedalia in Pettis county and at Chamois in Osage county in March and April 1895.

On March 8, 1895, at the request of Governor Stone, the Board met in Jefferson City, Mo., and after consultation with the Governor, quarantined proclamation was issued quarantining the penitentiary.

This was done on account of the fact of the existence of small-pox at so many points in the State and the danger of infecting the inmates of that institution by the admission of prisoners from localities where the epidemic existed.

Under the orders of the Board, the Warden was forbidden to admit any prisoner, except when the sheriff had a certificate from a county board of health, or a health officer, appointed by the mayor of the county seat or by the county court, certifying that said prisoner or prisoners had not been exposed to the contagion of small-pox, or any other contagious or infectious disease, for a period of twenty days, and this certificate had to be endorsed by the Secretary of this Board under the seal of the Board. This plan worked well, so much so that twice within the last two years when the Board has been compelled to quarantine the penitentiary on account of the existence of small-pox at a number of points in Missouri, no case has broken out in the penitentiary. Without such precautions small-pox would, no doubt, have been introduced into this institution.

Quarantine was also established by the Secretary (acting under the orders of the Board), at the following places and dates: Butler county, Mo., on May 9, 1895; Carroll county, Mo., on May 20, 1895; New Madrid county, Mo., on May 28, 1895; Stoddard county, Mo., on May 13, 1895; and an additional proclamation covering another point in same county on May 31, 1895; Crawford county, Mo., on May 28, 1895; and an additional proclamation covering another point in same county on June 14, 1895.

By reference to second quarterly report of Secretary (1895) it will be seen that a great number of counties appointed county boards of health by reason of the action of the Board in regard to the admission of prisoners to the penitentiary.

On February 28, 1896, at the request of the Warden, proclamation of quarantine covering the penitentiary was issued, and the same rules as in 1895 regarding the admission of prisoners were again established. The Governor issued a proclamation regarding the same matter which was published throughout the State. This action was taken on account of the existence of small-pox at a great number of places within the State.

A number of places in Southeast Missouri advised with the Secretary of this Board regarding epidemics of small-pox in their localities; and, after being advised as to the proper procedure, were enabled to control the same without interference by this Board.

The Secretary was called upon in regard to diphtheria at Wyaconda, Clark county, Mo., in February, 1896, and again at Ashley, in Pike county, in October of same year. Proclamations of quarantine were issued and the disease suppressed.

In February, 1896, one case of small-pox appeared at Nevada, in Vernon county, Mo. The Secretary visited that point and took measures which prevented any further spread of the disease.

The disease again appeared in New Madrid county in March, 1896, and was suppressed by quarantine measures by the Board.

Small-pox also appeared in epidemic form in Pleasant Hill, in Cass county, in March, 1896, and at Lone Jack, in Jackson county, in the same month. The disease was confined and stamped out by measures taken under the personal supervision of the Secretary of this Board.

Small-pox also broke out in epidemic form at Monett, in Barry county, in May and June, 1896. Secretary made personal visit to Monett and epidemic was suppressed by measures taken by city authorities after advising with the Secretary of this Board.

We found it very difficult to get authentic reports of number of cases which appeared, and number of deaths which occurred, in each infected locality on account of the disposition of local authorities to suppress facts for fear of injuring business; but, it is safe to say that, outside of Saint Louis and Kansas City, there occurred between 300 and 400 cases in the State, with 40 or 50 deaths during the years 1895-1896.

Without the prompt action of this Board and its advice to local health authorities it is safe to say that a great many more cases would have occurred and the disease would have spread to other localities.

On account of the great amount of work done by the Board, and the greater expense incurred, the appropriation for the use of this Board (\$5,000) for the two fiscal years of 1895 and 1896 was exhausted by June 1, 1896. The Secretary since that time has done the greatly increasing work, without drawing any salary, and has been compelled to hire a clerk during the whole time, who has been paid out of his personal means.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I wish to independently recommend some things which I deem to be of vital importance to the people of Missouri, and which can only be had by appropriate legislation.

1. There should be an increased appropriation for the use of this Board. The work of the Board has increased ten-fold during the time that the Secretaryship has been in my hands—December 2, 1893, to January 14, 1897. There should be an appropriation of at least \$10,000 for the two fiscal years of 1897-1898.

2. The Board should be given additional power regarding the regulation of medical colleges within the State. We have now seven-

teen medical colleges in the State—twice as many as any State in the Union, with, perhaps, the exception of one or two States, and we have one-third more than them.

It is needless to say that so many medical colleges are not needed, and that by reason of the severe competition between these schools there has resulted a disgraceful scramble for students until almost anybody—men without education or character—is admitted and graduated, until the country is being literally overrun by men too ignorant and unskillful to be allowed to take in their care the serious questions of life and death. The question is one of great disgrace and is proving a serious menace to the welfare of our people.

This Board has made great efforts to control this matter by meeting it where it should be met—at the college door; but it is doubtful if we can successfully grapple with it unless we are empowered to do what is necessary to be done—to say that no man shall be allowed to enter a medical college as a student until he has given evidence of the possession of such literary training as will enable him to comprehend the sciences which underlie an intelligent medical education.

3. We find it almost impossible to get prosecuting attorneys to prosecute men who are practicing medicine in violation of law—without the certificate of this Board. I would recommend that a law be passed giving to the county attorney one-half of the fine assessed in each case where violators of the law regulating the practice of medicine and surgery have been convicted and fined. It seems to me that such a stimulus would induce county attorneys to do their duty in regard to this matter.

4. There has arisen all over this country a class of persons who assume to treat and cure disease by such means as so-called animal magnetism and by mental process—or by simply willing or assuming that the person is not sick. The ignorant and the credulous are daily taken in by these frauds and their money taken from them without anything being given in return. Every mail that comes to Kansas City (and I presume it is true with regard to other large towns and cities in the State), is laden with money packages for so-called healers who assume to treat sick persons at a distance by what is known as “absent treatment.” That is to say, the so-called healer sits in his or her apartment in Kansas City, and by a mental process, treats cases—dozens, and even hundreds of miles away—cases which he or she has never seen and may never see. Tens of thousands of dollars are annually drawn from the ignorant and credulous poor of our State by this new process of mental juggling.

The State assumes to protect its citizens against the card sharp and the brace game of faro. I confess that I do not understand why the State should assume to do this in regard to one class of swindling and still permit the citizen to go unprotected against another class of swindling, which is just as bad; aye, even worse, because it is the sick and afflicted poor who are swindled in this instance. It does not help the matter any that it is done, in some instances, under the guise of religion. We may reasonably question the sincerity of any man or woman who undertakes to profit by it at the expense of the poor invalid.

I know that an attempt to interfere with this matter by legislation will be met with the old familiar cry of "religious persecution;" but, this should not deter us from the performance of a plain duty toward those who are thus made dupes of and swindled when they are sick.

5. The so-called new school of Osteopathy also needs attention at the hands of our law-makers. With all the bluster and newspaper puffing that this stupendous fraud has received, I have the information from sources very close to the founder of this "school," that not one person in one hundred who goes under this treatment is benefited. If a hysterical girl, through hypnotism and mental impressions made by suggestion, admits that she is better, this fact is emblazoned in the newspapers and published broadcast as a wonderful cure, whereas, no mention is ever made of the hundreds of the twisted and deformed who come and are pounded, dragged and robbed (the robbing is the most important part of the treatment) and go away without any benefit whatever.

I know that it is held by many that a man has a right to throw his money away in matters of this kind, since it is his money and he a free agent. It may be said in answer that the man who is robbed by the poker sharp is also a free agent, and it is his money. Yet the State assumes to protect him from the one form of swindling. Why should it not from the other? Mind you, I am not arguing in favor of the poker game, but against another game which is far more dangerous and not a whit more respectable. This also includes the so-called healers.

As the guardian of its citizens, the State should grapple every form of swindling by the throat and not cease its hold until the life is crushed out of it.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS P. KING,
Secretary State Board of Health.

EXPENDITURES, 1895.

JANUARY.

Blank books, pens, ink, letter files and ink bottle.....	\$8 10
Cloth for impression books.....	20
Stamps.....	3 75
Stamps.....	5 00
Express.....	30
Stenographer, St. Louis (President's office)	20 00
Express.....	35
Indelible lead.....	20
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, circulars for distribution.....	106 60
Ribbon for typewriter.....	1 00
One dozen rubber bands for typewriter.....	10
Telephone to Dr. Garner, St. Joseph.....	50
Stamps.....	2 85
Express.....	30
Telegram.....	25
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, circulars for distribution.....	98 85
Repairing typewriter.....	30
Stenographer, Kansas City, (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	\$268 65

FEBRUARY.

One dozen brass blotter tacks.....	\$ 25
One rolling ruler.....	50
Express.....	45
Express.....	55
Stamps for Kansas City and St. Louis.....	7 90
Paul Paquin, M. D., for work on Sanitarian.....	36 05
Express.....	50
Stamps, registered package.....	25
Rubber stamp.....	1 50
Repairing desk and making key.....	50
Express.....	35
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$68 80

MARCH.

Union Bank Note Co. for envelopes, letter heads, register, etc.....	\$125 50
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, circulars for distribution.....	126 15
Pen-holders.....	40
Blank paper.....	60
Stamps.....	1 00
Express.....	80
Express.....	25
Telegrams.....	95
Stamps.....	1 00
Ribbon and typewriter brush.....	1 25
McGill fasteners.....	50
One pair postoffice scales.....	2 50
One steele eraser and one mucilage pot and bottle of mucilage.....	90
Stenographer (President's office).....	20 00
Telegrams.....	60
One thousand addressed envelopes.....	3 50
Stamps.....	5 00
Stenographer, Maryville, Mo., time of quarantine.....	2 00
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$312 90

APRIL.

Blank paper and carbon paper.....	\$3 40
Sheriff, serving papers in Franklin-Stewart-Temple case.....	2 00
One typewriter oil-can and bottle of oil.....	45
Bottle of mucilage.....	45
One blank copy book.....	1 25
One typewriter ribbon (last one ruined with oil).....	1 00
Case of pigeon holes.....	8 00
T. J. Tilley (special stenographer to report meeting April 9th).....	20 00
United States and Canada postoffice and Express guide.....	3 00
Express on postal and express guide.....	60
To copying registration list month of March.....	2 00
Express.....	65
Stenographer, copying examination questions at meeting April 9, 1895	3 00
Express.....	65
Stenographer (President's office).....	20 00
Express.....	95
Stamps.....	5 00
Centennial dater.....	6 00
Indelible pencil and leads.....	25
Commercial Printing Co., balance due on March work.....	11 30
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$109 95

MAY.

Freight on reports	\$3 30
Drayage on above	50
Telegram	70
Undelivered telegram to Senator Morissey (charges gtd.)	30
To copying registration list month of April	2 00
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, circulars for distribution	75 60
Stenographer (President's office)	20 00
No. 6 Remington typewriter, cover, chair and table	110 50
Stamps	5 00
Express	65
Telegrams	60
One quire No. 12 stencil paper and one bottle of oil	1 95
Stenographer (Secretary's office)	20 00
	\$241 10

JUNE.

Telegrams	\$ 50
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, circulars for distribution	67 25
To Dr. Paquin for proof-reading and stenographic work	58 95
Union Bank Note Co. for 500 labels	2 75
Stamps	5 00
Sheriff, Joplin, Mo., serving papers in case of Orrin Robertson	1 50
One-cent stamps	2 00
To copying names in register for six months (Miss Clara Baker)	20 00
Stenographer (President's office)	20 00
Receipt book, paper, etc	2 50
No. 6 Remington typewriter and desk (President's office)	142 50
Stenographer (Secretary's office)	20 60
	\$342 95

JULY.

Stamps.....	\$3 00
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, circulars for distribution.....	55 50
Union Bank Note Co., to 2,000 large lithographed envelopes.....	14 00
Stamps.....	4 00
Stenographer (President's office).....	20 00
Express.....	80
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$117 30

AUGUST.

Stamps.....	\$5 00
Stenographer (President's office)	20 00
To making list of registrations for month of July	3 00
Stamps.....	4 00
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, circulars for distribution	54 00
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
Shipping reports by registered mail and express	30 00
	<hr/> \$136 00

SEPTEMBER.

Telegrams	\$ 75
Express	50
Typewriter ribbon.....	1 00
Express	45
Two letter files	50
Stamps and postal cards	6 00
Telegrams	1 10
Stamps	10 00
Stenographer (President's office).....	20 00
Stenographer (Secretary's office)	20 00
Shipping reports by registered mail and express.....	35 00
	<u>\$95 30</u>

OCTOBER.

Telegrams.	\$ 60
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, circulars for distribution	94 00
Express.....	30
Stenographers at conference of State Boards at Chicago.....	1 40
Stamps.....	5 00
Stenographer (President's office).....	20 00
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
Shipping reports by registered mail and express.....	5 00
Copy book, letter press, paper, mucilage and ink.....	11 55
	<u>\$157 85</u>

NOVEMBER.

Studds Transfer Co.....	\$3 00
Telegram.....	45
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, circulars for distribution.....	37 80
B. M. Griffith, Springfield, Ill., membership fees for Board.....	7 00
Stamps.....	5 00
Stenographer (President's office).....	20 00
Registered packages.....	1 00
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$94 25

DECEMBER.

Express.....	\$ 50
Paul Paquin for work on June, July, August, September and October, sanatarian	107 50
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, circulars for distribution.....	39 75
Stenographer (President's office).....	20 00
Stamps.....	10 00
Union Bank Note Co., to printing.....	69 25
Miss Della Trueman, copy work—17 days	20 00
Telegrams	1 65
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$288 65

RECAPITULATION.

Disbursements month of January.....	\$268 65
Disbursements month of February.....	68 80
Disbursements month of March.....	312 90
Disbursements month of April.....	109 95
Disbursements month of May.....	241 10
Disbursements month of June.....	342 95
Disbursements month of July.....	117 30
Disbursements month of August.....	136 00
Disbursements month of September.....	95 30
Disbursements month of October.....	157 85
Disbursements month of November.....	94 25
Disbursements month of December.....	288 65
Total.....	<u>\$2,233 70</u>

MONEY RECEIVED IN THE YEAR 1895.

On hand January 1, 1895.....	\$273 20
Received from State Treasurer for expenses incurred in 1894.....	531 30
Received from State Treasurer for expenses first quarter 1895.....	523 75
Received from State Treasurer for expenses second quarter 1895.....	694 00
For certificates issued to physicians.....	416 00
For certificates issued to midwives.....	56 00
Add \$4 for each of nine applicants who passed examination.....	36 00
Add \$5 for each of six applicants who failed to pass.....	30 00
Duplicate certificate issued.....	16 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,275 25</u>
Total amount received in the year 1895.....	<u>\$2,575 25</u>
Total amount disbursed in the year 1895.....	<u>2,233 70</u>
Balance.....	<u>\$341 55</u>

EXPENDITURES---1896.

JANUARY.

Sheriff St. Louis for serving papers in cases of seven midwives.....	\$7 00
Stamps.....	10 00
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, for printing.....	2 75
Wycoff, Semens & Benedict, for typewriter supplies.....	5 00
Stenographer (President's office).....	20 00
Telegrams, express and registered letters.....	5 20
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$69 95

FEBRUARY.

Stamps.....	\$10 00
Union Bank Note Co., to printing letter heads, etc.	48 00
Stenographer (President's office).....	20 00
Stamps.....	5 00
Wycoff, Semens & Benedict, for typewriter supplies..	1 80
Union Bank Note Co., to S. B. of H. certificates (lithographed).....	165 00
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, to printing.....	4 25
Telegrams, express and registered letters.....	5 50
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$279 55

MARCH.

Stenographer (President's office).....	\$20 00
Constable serving papers in case of Dr. George Wooden.....	2 50
Stamps	5 00
Telegrams, express and registered letters.....	6 85
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$54 35

APRIL.

Grace Llewellyn, stenographer at meeting Jefferson City April 3, 1896.	\$10 00
Constable, Joplin, Mo., serving papers in Dr. Sabin case.....	2 50
Stenographer (President's office)	20 00
Lawton & Burnap, blanks and map of Missouri.....	75
Commercial Printing Co., St. Louis, to printing.....	4 00
Stamps.....	10 00
Expresse, telegrams and registered letters.....	4 50
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$71 75

MAY.

E. W. Bannister, stenographer at meeting in St. Louis, February 14, 1896	\$10 00
Stamps.....	5 00
Stenographer (President's office)	20 00
Express, telegrams and registered letters.....	2 50
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$57 50

JUNE.

Union Bank Note Co., to printing application blanks.....	\$5 00
Josie Sullivan for copying registrations from Nov., 1895, to Mch., 1896...	10 00
Stamps.	10 00
Stenographer (President's office).....	20 00
Telegrams, express and registered letters.....	1 60
Stenographer (Secretary's office)	20 00
	<hr/> \$66 60

JULY.

Lawton & Burnap, supplies.....	\$1 50
Paper for examination of students at meeting July 7, 1896.....	3 00
Geo. B. Walter for taking minutes and making transcript July 7, 1896..	20 00
Lawton & Burnap, wrapping paper.....	50
Stenographer (President's office).....	20 00
Stamps.....	5 00
Stenographer (Secretary's office)	20 00
Miss Della Trueman for examining registration of all St. Louis doctors.	20 00
Stamps.....	5 00
Express, telegrams and registered letters	3 40
	<hr/> \$98 40

AUGUST.

Sheriff Daviess county for serving papers in the cases of the following physicians: Thomas B Jackson of Altamont, Mo., J. C. Frazier of Gallatin, Mo., J. M. Lawrence of Gallatin, Mo., and Edward Saylor of Jamesport, Mo	\$7 20
Dr. R. L. Neff, for attending examination of students at meeting held in Kansas City, Mo., July 7, 1896.....	10 00
Stamps	5 00
Telegrams, express and registered letters.....	1 25
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$43 45

SEPTEMBER.

Wycoff, Semens & Benedict, to repairing typewriter and mimeograph..	\$5 00
Stamps.....	5 00
Telegrams, express and registered letters.....	1 20
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$31 20

OCTOBER.

Osborn and Pitrat for blank receipt book.....	\$ 50
Stamps.....	5 00
Large and small blank envelopes.....	1 85
Telegrams, express and registered letters.....	75
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$28 10

NOVEMBER.

Wrapping paper.....	\$ 75
Stamps.....	5 00
Telegrams, express and registered letters.....	85
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$26 60

DECEMBER.

Union Bank Note Co., for printing circular letters.....	\$8 00
Stamps.....	5 00
Telegrams, express and registered letters.....	1 10
Stenographer (Secretary's office).....	20 00
	<hr/> \$34 10

RECAPITULATION.

Disbursements month of January	\$69 95
Disbursements month of February	279 55
Disbursements month of March.....	54 35
Disbursements month of April.....	71 75
Disbursements month of May.....	57 50
Disbursements month of June.....	66 60
Disbursements month of July	98 40
Disbursements month of August	43 45
Disbursements month of September	31 20
Disbursements month of October.....	28 10
Disbursements month of November.....	26 60
Disbursements month of December.....	34 10
Total	<u>\$861 55</u>

MONEY RECEIVED IN THE YEAR 1896.

On hand January 1, 1896.....	\$341 55
For certificates issued to physicians.....	432 00
For certificates issued to midwives.....	27 00
Add \$4 for each of four applicants who passed examination.....	16 00
Add \$5 for each of seven applicants who failed to pass.....	35 00
Duplicate certificates issued.....	10 00
Total.....	<u>\$861 55</u>
Total amount received in the year 1896.....	<u>\$861 55</u>
Total amount disbursed in the year 1896.....	861 55

Amount received from all sources in 1895	\$2,302 05
Amount on hand January 1, 1895.....	273 20
Total.....	<u>\$2,575 25</u>
Total amount for 1895.....	\$2,575 25
All disbursements for 1895.....	2,233 70
Balance.....	<u>\$341 55</u>
Amount received from all sources in 1896.....	\$520 00
Amount on hand January 1, 1896.....	341 55
Total.....	<u>\$861 55</u>
Total amount for 1896.....	\$861 55
All disbursements for 1896.....	861 55
Total amount received for years 1895 and 1896.....	<u>\$3,095 25</u>
All disbursements for years 1895 and 1896.....	<u>3,095 25</u>

Report of Superintendent of Public Schools.

*To the Honorable President and Members of the State Board of Health
of Missouri:*

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit to you the following report of the examinations of candidates for matriculation in Missouri Medical Colleges :

The first examination was announced to be held in St. Louis, August 7 and 8. Some fifteen or twenty young people came to make inquiry, but not one took the examination. Two persons presented diplomas, which were approved. Other examinations were held, as follows:

St. Louis, September 2 and 3; St. Joseph, September 4 and 5;
Kansas City, September 7 and 8.

Kansas City and St. Louis, September 18 and 19; September 25 and 26; October 2 and 3 and October 9 and 10.

At St. Joseph, September 25 and 26 and October 9 and 10.

At the request of numerous students, a special examination was held at St. Louis, October 23 and 24.

The first examination in each city was conducted by the State Superintendent in person. Afterwards, the examinations at St. Joseph were conducted by C. E. Miller, Principal of St. Joseph High School; at Kansas City by Principal Jno. T. Buchanan, and Mr. R. A. Minckwitz, both of the Kansas City High School; at St. Louis by Mr. A. R. Morgan of the St. Louis High School.

Applicants were examined as follows :

At St. Joseph, whole number 6; rejected 5; approved 1		
At Kansas City, " " 18; " 11; " 7		
At St. Louis, " " 48; " 16; " 32		
Totals	72	32
		40

Diplomas were approved as follows: At St. Joseph, 14; at Kansas City, 29; at St. Louis, 120; total, 163.

Summary: Certificates issued on examination. 40
 " " " diplomas.... 163

Total number certificates issued.....	203
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Examinations: Of those examined at St. Joseph, one was given a second trial, and rejected. Of the number examined at Kansas City, two were examined a second time, of whom one was accepted and one rejected; one was examined a third time and accepted; three were examined a fourth time, of whom two were accepted and one rejected. Three candidates were successful on the first trial. Of those examined at St. Louis, six were given a second trial, five accepted and one rejected. The stubs or certificate books show all the foregoing items in detail.

NOTE: No fees were collected from parties whose diplomas were not approved. By mistake no fee was charged the party re-examined at St. Joseph, and the first two approved on diplomas at St. Louis. No fee was charged any of those re-examined after the second trial.

The report above given by no means shows the full amount of work done by those conducting the examinations. I should say that the State Superintendent has answered personally somewhat over 200 letters of inquiry, while the clerks in the office have answered many others; that probably twice as many young men came before the examiners to make inquiry and then disappear as finally took the examinations; and that those gentlemen having personal charge of the examinations have been subjected the numerous inquiries and visits by students and their friends almost every day from the second week of September to the time of making final reports, October 28.

To make a brief general summary, the facts—as I have seen them, are substantially as follows:

“A large percentage of the candidates for admission to Missouri Medical Colleges by examination came up this year from rural schools with very limited literary attainments. Many of these young men seemed to think the examination was some kind of a farce, and on finding that it was a reality, retired without attempting to take it. Some frankly confessed their inability to stand any kind of examination and, of course, withdrew. A majority of those whom I met seemed to regard literary acquirements as of little or no utility for the purposes of the medical profession. Many of them are wanting in the most rudimentary subjects, such as spelling and English composition, and yet claim to be well informed in a general way and amply able to take the medical course. Several of them said to me distinctly, and sometimes disdainfully, that they had no training, such as a high school or academy gives, and *“did not wish to stop and waste time in getting it.”* Discovering the former standard of entrance to medical colleges to have been so amazingly low and the scholarship of the candidates to be at this time so astonishingly meagre, I have, therefore, wisely or unwisely

yielded to the repeated appeals of the young men and their friends, and have attempted to select and use questions of the plainest and simplest character, while yet endeavoring to carry out as nearly as possible the purpose of the State Board of Health at whose request the examinations have been conducted. The passing grade was established at 80 per cent in each subject. This was interpreted to mean approximately correct answers to four-fifths of the questions. Certificates of admission without examination were issued to all persons presenting diplomas of graduation from approved high schools and other institutions that articulate with the regular freshman class of a State University or actual college of corresponding rank."

At least one member of the Board has requested me to make recommendations looking to the future of the subject herein reported upon. I hardly feel competent to give advice in a matter involving issues of such magnitude and the welfare of so many people, yet I may say this much at least; applying with due care the rule of the Board and allowing my sympathies for the boys to have some little weight, I have issued matriculation certificates based upon the examinations to some very promising students, and to a good many others who will make a sorry spectacle in their struggle with the science of medicine.

In my opinion the State Board of Health and the faculties of the medical colleges if agreed and united can have just such students in the medical colleges as they want. They can fill their lecture halls with young men of sturdy habits, scholarly attainments and intellectual keenness and alertness, or they can have an equal number of sturdy but stolid young giants whose nervous systems are in a state of torpor and not yet adjusted to intellectual pursuits. Raised on a farm myself and educated without the contribution of a dollar from any man, I know there is no excuse for a young man's entrance upon the study of his chosen profession without having at least such education as a high school or academy gives. Even if this much of scholarship were extremely difficult for some to attain, a sound state policy would yet demand that it be required of them. Missouri has about 60 first-class secondary schools. The number will probably be doubled within the next two or three years. I speak cold facts, not merely my sentiments or my wishes. But there are fake secondary schools, also more *pseudo* high schools and colleges than real ones. If there have ever been any *pseudo* medical colleges then there have been co-existent with them four times as many *pseudo* literary and "scientific" colleges. This is said for the purpose of putting the State Board of Health and the medical colleges on their guard. You gentlemen can hardly be expected to

know these facts regarding our literary institutions as the State Superintendent of Schools by necessary and direct contact is obliged to know them.

If it is desired to continue the scheme which this Board is trying to put into operation this year, then certain, definite, unmistakable and pretty nearly unvarying regulations will have to be adopted, published, understood and followed. I desire especially to caution this Board against the diplomas of *pseudo* high schools and colleges. But in my judgment it will be a reasonably safe rule to accept (1) those students bearing diplomas from schools able to articulate with one or more of the regular freshmen classes of a representative state university or actual college of equal rank; and (2) those exhibiting evidence that they have regularly matriculated in or above one of the freshman classes of such university or college.

I think it would be a wholesome and entirely safe rule to allow *some* option as to subjects in which parties shall be examined who hold no diplomas or other equivalent credentials such as those just mentioned above. To illustrate: A *thorough* knowledge of German and English literature might be accepted in lieu of Latin; or a very *thorough* course in Latin, literature and history might be stronger evidence of power and studious habits than the short course in Latin and physics. So the literature and history might possibly be accepted in lieu of the superficial knowledge of physics now required. I think it would be well to have a specific statement to the effect that students who have had a year in a school of pharmacy or dentistry shall or shall not be admitted to medical college on submitting their credentials.

I have been asked by several persons connected with medical colleges to express an opinion regarding certain work preliminary to the medical course and now in contemplation by some of the medical colleges.

Were I speaking in the interest of the medical colleges, I would say to them: "Don't establish a chair of Latin; don't dally very long with any sort of preparatory department; it is dead weight to you; it will always be patch-work to you. Some minor literary institutions are now attempting to attach to themselves infantile medical departments. These, so far as I know, do very inferior work compared with that of standard medical colleges. In like manner a literary attachment to a professional school is likely to give only superficial, disjointed and unsatisfactory instruction. The work of such a department is too much like cramming for examination or learning a lesson merely to have it recited. And there seem to be no reasons to doubt that the medical colleges will eventually have fully as many students

and really better ones if they will decline to receive any except those who are already prepared to study medicine."

This is the lesson of experience, for in all great institutions where preparatory departments have been tried and then abolished, the change, so far as I have been able to find out, has been followed by steady gain in the number and character of students matriculating in such institutions. The very existence of a preparatory department is of itself tolerably conclusive evidence of that weakness and uncertainty which accompanies the probationary stage of an institution. It is a red letter advertisement to the well informed that the institution is still struggling to draw students and get on its feet.

JOHN R. KIRK, IN ACCOUNT WITH STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

1896		Dr.
Sept.	2 to 8.....	To ex. fees, 10 applicants, S. L., St. J. and K. C., at \$5. \$50 00
	2 to Oct. 28.	fees on 6 diplomas approved. 6 00
Oct.	9 to 26.....	ex. fees, 5 applicants, per Miller, St. Joseph 25 00
	9 to 26	fees on 13 diplomas, approved per Miller, St. Joseph 13 00
Sept.	16 to Oct. 25..	ex. fees, 20 applicants, per Minckwitz, K. C. 80 00
	15 to Oct. 26..	fees on 24 diplomas, approved per Minckwitz, K. C. 24 00
	18 to Oct. 29..	ex. fees, 53 applicants, per Morgan, St. Louis.... 265 00
	18 to Oct. 29..	fees on 117 diplomas, approved per Morgan, St. L. 117 00
	18 to Oct. 29..	ex. fee on 1 diploma, approved per Morgan, St. L. 1 00
To total amount from all sources		\$581 00
1896		Cr.
Aug.	8.....	By cash paid Esther Pratt, 1 day's services \$10 00
Sept.	7 and 8.....	Dr. Willis P. King, Secretary 38 00
Oct.	1.....	J. M. Shelton, 1½ days in ex., K. C. 15 00
Sept.	8 to Oct. 28..	J. T. Ridgway, 2½ days in ex., K. C. 25 00
	8 to Oct. 28.	C. W. Thompson, 2½ days in ex. K. C. 25 00
	8 to Oct. 28.	R. A. Minckwitz, 7½ days in ex., K. C. 75 00
Oct.	28	Jno. T. Buchanan, overseeing ex., K. C. 10 00
	28.....	C. A. Hawkins, 2 days and expenses, St. J. 23 00
	28	H. E. Kirk, clerical work (290 letters) .. 10 00
	28	E. R. Durham, hotel bills, St. Louis... 4 30
	28.....	E. R. Durham, clerical work, St. Louis. 5 00
	28.....	R. L. Kirk, 2 days' services, St. Louis.. 10 00
	28.....	F. E. Cook, 1 day's services, St. Louis.. 10 00
	28.....	W. S. Dearmont, 2 days' services, St. L. 20 00
	28.....	E. D. Luckey, 3 days' services, St. L... 30 00
	28.....	C. E. Miller, 3 days' services, St. Joseph 30 00
	28.....	A. R. Morgan, 11½ days' services, St. L. 115 00
	29.....	Dr. Willis P. King, Secretary..... 4 55
		<u>\$459 85</u>

JOHN R. KIRK, IN ACCOUNT WITH STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—Continued.

1896		By cash retained, personal expenses as follows:	Cr.
Aug.	7.....	hotel bill, St. Louis, 1½ days.....	\$5 50
Sept.	1.....	railroad fare, Jefferson City to St. Louis.....	4 75
	1.....	street car fare.....	10
	2.....	hotel bill.....	3 00
	2.....	street car fare.....	40
	2.....	lunch.....	50
	2.....	telegrams.....	95
	3.....	hotel bills.....	3 50
	3.....	telegrams.....	30
	3.....	street car fare.....	40
	3.....	railroad and sleeping car fare, St. L. to St. J.....	11 00
	4.....	breakfast and carriage hire.....	1 00
	5.....	hotel bill.....	3 50
	5.....	street car fare.....	15
	5.....	railroad fare, St. Joseph to Kansas City.....	1 90
	8.....	hotel bill.....	4 00
	8.....	street car fare.....	25
	8.....	railroad fare, Kansas City to Jefferson City.....	4 75
Oct.	2.....	extra railroad fare to reach St. Louis.....	3 50
	2 and 3.....	hotel bill.....	5 00
	2 and 3.....	street car fare.....	60
	6.....	railroad fare, Jefferson City to St. Louis.....	3 75
	6.....	street car fare.....	10
	7.....	street car fare.....	40
	7.....	hotel bill and meals.....	4 00
	7.....	railroad fare, St. Louis to Jefferson City.....	3 75
Aug.	1 to Oct. 7..	to expenses preparing questions.....	30 00
Oct.	23.....	railroad fare, Jefferson City to St. Louis.....	3 75
	23.....	street car fare.....	40
	23.....	hotel bill and meals.....	3 50
	24.....	railroad fare, St. Louis to Jefferson City.....	3 75
	28.....	railroad fare, Jefferson City to St. Louis.....	3 75
	28.....	street car fare.....	20
	29.....	hotel bill and meals, 1½ days.....	5 00
	29.....	railroad fare, St. Louis to Jefferson City.....	3 75
			<u>\$121 15</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts	\$581 00
Total expenditures	538 45
Excess of receipts over expenditures	<u>\$42 55</u>

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. KIRK.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

CHAPTER 110—ARTICLE 1.

SECTION.

- 6871. Practitioners of medicine, qualifications of.
- 6872. Board of health shall issue certificates, when.
- 6873. Verification of diplomas.
- 6874. Examinations made by board.
- 6875. Certificates to be recorded with county clerk.
- 6876. Clerk to keep list of certificates, etc.

SECTION.

- 6877. Examinations made in writing.
- 6878. Certificates, when revoked.
- 6879. Who regarded as practicing medicine.
- 6880. Itinerant venders of drugs, etc., to pay license—penalty.
- 6881. Penalty for violating provisions of this article.
- 6882. Who to perform duties of county clerk in St. Louis city.

SEC. 6871. Practitioners of medicine, qualifications of.
Every person practicing medicine and surgery, in any of their departments, shall possess the qualifications required by this article. If a graduate of medicine, he shall present his diploma to the state board of health for verification as to its genuineness. If the diploma is found to be genuine, and if the person named therein be the person claiming and presenting the same, the state board of health shall issue its certificate to that effect, signed by at least four of the members thereof, and such diploma and certificate shall be deemed conclusive as to the right of the lawful holder of the same to practice medicine in this state. If not a graduate, the person practicing medicine in this state shall present himself before said board, and submit himself to such examination as the said board shall require, and if the examination be satisfactory to the examiners the said board shall issue its certificate in accordance with the facts, and the lawful holder of such certificate shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges herein mentioned. (Laws 1883, p. 115.)

SEC. 6872. Board of health to issue certificates, when.
The state board of health shall issue certificates to all who shall furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from legally chartered medical institutions in good standing, of whatever school or system of medicine. They shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons in possession of diplomas or licenses, the other for candi-

dates examined by the board. They shall furnish to the county clerks of the several counties a list of all persons receiving certificates: *Provided*, that nothing in this article shall authorize the board of health to make any discrimination against the holders of genuine licenses or diplomas under any school or system of medicine. (Laws 1883, p. 115.)

SEC. 6873. Verification of diplomas.—Said state board of health shall examine diplomas as to their genuineness, and if the diplomas shall be found genuine, as represented, the secretary of the state board of health shall receive a fee of one dollar from each graduate or licentiate, and no further charge shall be made to such applicant; but if it be found to be fraudulent, or not lawfully owned by the possessor, the board shall be entitled to charge and collect twenty dollars of the applicant presenting such diploma. The verification of the diploma shall consist in the affidavit of the holder and applicant, that he is the lawful possessor of the same, and that he is the person therein named; such affidavit may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths, and the same shall be attested under the hand and official seal of such officer, if he have a seal. Graduates may present their diplomas and affidavits as provided in this article, by letter or by proxy, and the state board of health shall issue a certificate as though the owner of the diploma were present. (Laws 1883, p. 115—*a*.)

SEC. 6874. Examinations made by board.—All examinations of persons not graduates or licentiates shall be made directly by the board, and the certificates given by the board shall authorize the possessor to practice medicine and surgery in the state of Missouri. (Laws 1883, p. 115.)

SEC. 6875. Certificates to be recorded with county clerk.—Every person holding a certificate from the state board of health shall have it recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he resides, and the record shall be indorsed thereon. Any person removing to another county to practice medicine and surgery shall procure an indorsement to that effect on the certificate from the clerk of the county court, and shall have the certificate recorded in the office of the clerk of the county to which he removes, and the holder of the certificate shall pay to said clerk of said county the usual fees for making the record. (Laws 1883, p. 115.)

SEC. 6876. Clerk to keep list of certificates, etc.—The county clerk shall keep, in a book provided for the purpose, a com-

(*a*) An applicant for a certificate to practice medicine and surgery must give satisfactory proof to board of health of having received his diploma from a legally chartered medical institution in good standing. 83 Mo. 123.

plete list of the certificates recorded by him, with the date of the issue. If the certificate be based on a diploma or license, he shall record the name of the medical institution conferring it, and the date when conferred. The register of the county clerk shall be open to public inspection during business hours. (Laws 1883, p. 115.)

SEC. 6877. Examination made in writing.—Examinations may be made in whole, or in part, in writing, and shall be of an elementary and practical character, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner. (Laws 1883, p. 115.)

SEC. 6878. Certificates—when revoked.—The state board of health may refuse certificates to individuals guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and they may revoke certificates for like causes, after giving the accused an opportunity to be heard in his defense before the board. (Laws 1883, p. 115.)

SEC. 6879. Who regarded as practicing medicine.—Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this article, who shall profess, publicly, to be a physician, and to prescribe for the sick, or who shall append to his name the letters "M. D.;" but nothing in this article shall be construed to prohibit students from prescribing under the supervision of a preceptor, or to prohibit gratuitous services in cases of emergency; and this article shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States army, navy and marine hospital service. (Laws 1883, p. 115.)

SEC. 6880. Itinerant venders of drugs, etc., to pay license—penalty.—Any itinerant vender of any drug, nostrum, ointment or appliance of any kind, intended for the treatment of disease or injury, or who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat diseases, injuries or deformities by any drug, nostrum, manipulation or other expedient, shall pay to the state a license of one hundred dollars per month, to be collected as provided for by law, as all other licenses are now collected; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Laws 1883, p. 115.)

SEC. 6881. Penalty for violating provisions of this article.—Any person practicing medicine or surgery in this state without complying with the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in

the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than three hundred and sixty-five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each and every offense; and any person filing or attempting to file as his own the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit or identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of this state for the crime of forgery in the second degree, but the penalties shall not be enforced until a period of six months after the passage of this law: *Provided*, that the provisions of this article shall not apply to those persons who have been practicing medicine five years in this state. (Laws 1883, p. 115.)

SEC. 6882. Who to perform duties of county clerk in St. Louis city.—Whenever in this article it is provided that any duty or service shall be performed by any county clerk, such duty and service in the city of St. Louis shall be performed by the city register or health commissioner of the city of St. Louis, as if such officer was specially named to perform these duties and services. (Laws 1883, p. 115.)

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.

1. *Conditions of admission to lecture courses.*—(a) Creditable certificates of good moral standing. (b) Diplomas of graduation from a literary or scientific college or high school, or, in lieu thereof, an examination by the State Superintendent of Public Schools in the following branches: English grammar and composition, arithmetic, algebra as far as quadratics, elementary physics, United States history, geography and latin, equivalent to one year in a high school.

2. *Branches of medical science to be included in the course of instruction.*—(a) Anatomy, (b) physiology, (c) chemistry, (d) materia medica and therapeutics, (e) theory and practice of medicine, (f) pathology, (g) surgery, (h) obstetrics and gynæcology, (i) hygiene, (j) medical jurisprudence.

3. *Length of regular or graduating course.*—(a) The time occupied in the regular course or session from which students are graduated shall not be less than six months or twenty-four weeks; the time required for the final examinations shall not be deducted from the time occupied by the course; (b) three full courses of lectures, no two within one and the same year of time, shall be required for graduation with the degree of Doctor of Medicine; (c) the course of instruction shall be graded.

4. *Attendance and examination, or quizzes.*—(a) Regular attendance during the entire lecture courses shall be required, allowance being made only for absences occasioned by the student's sickness, such absences not to exceed 20 per centum of the course; (b) regular examination, or quizzes, to be made by each lecturer or professor at least twice each week; (c) final examinations on all branches to be conducted, when practicable, by competent examiners, other than the professors in each branch.

5. *Dissections, clinics and hospital attendance.*—(a) Each student shall have dissecting during three courses; (b) attendance during the two last terms upon clinical and hospital instruction shall be required.

6. *Instruction.*—The college must show that it has a sufficient and competent corps of instructors and the necessary facilities for teaching, dissections, clinical instruction, hospital connections, etc.

7. Graduates in pharmacy or dentistry who may matriculate as students of medicine shall receive credit for one year's study, but a diploma in pharmacy or dentistry shall not be considered the equivalent of a course of lectures in a medical school unless the curriculum of the pharmaceutical or dental college issuing said diploma includes instruction in the subjects taught in a regular medical course for first course students.

8. A further condition for the recognition of any medical college as in good standing, shall be that the college shall furnish the Secretary of the State Board of Health, one month after the date advertised in the catalogue of any college as the date on which lectures begin, a complete list of all its matriculates, together with the basis upon which each applicant matriculated, giving the date of matriculation of each matriculant, name of the institution from which the degree or certificate of graduation was obtained, or the name of the State official conducting the examination, or the college previously attended, together with the date when the degree or certificate was issued. This list to be sworn to by the executive officer of the college and attested by the secretary under the seal of the college.

9. In case the applicant for a license cannot comply with the above requirements, he or she may come before the Board at a regular meeting and undergo an examination in writing in all the branches of medicine and surgery, in which the applicant, in order to pass, must give correct answers to 80 per cent of the questions asked.

(These requirements apply to matriculates beginning with the session 1896—97.)

COPY OF AFFIDAVIT APPLYING FOR REGISTRATION.

Applicant must sign full name, use no initials, otherwise application will be returned for correction.

State of Missouri, } ss.
 county. }

....., (Give full name—use no initials), deposes and says that ..he is a native of, that ..he is aged years; that ..he is a resident of county of State of Missouri; that ..he studied medicine, including the time spent in attending medical lectures years; that ..he attended full courses of medical lectures, as follows, to wit:

At, from the day of, 18.., to the day of, 18..

At, from the day of, 18.., to the day of, 18..

At, from the day of, 18.., to the day of, 18..

And at, from the day of, 18.., to the day of, 18.., that ..he was granted a diploma as a graduate of medicine by, located at, State of, on the day of, 18.., and that ..he is the identical person to whom said diploma was originally granted.

Signed (Sign full name here—use no initials).

State of Missouri, } ss.
 county. }

Before me, personally appeared, and made oath and says that all the foregoing statements are true.

Sworn and subscribed to this day of, A. D. 189..

.....

..... county, Missouri.

My commission expires, 189..

The above deposition must in all cases be duly acknowledged. The certificate, when received, must be registered in the office of the county recorder of the county where the holder resides.

Diplomas, when sent by mail for verification, are first-class matter, and the postage is the same as for letters, two cents per ounce, with an additional charge of eight cents when registered. It is safer and better to send by express. They will be returned by express only, or by registered mail, where there is no express office. Where there is no express office postage for return of diploma and certificate by registered mail must be enclosed.

Certificate.

No. Name,, residence,, county of, filed, 189.., fee paid, 189.., diploma verified, 189.., by, M. D., certificate issued, 189.., certificate sent by

....., 189..

Above to be filled out by the Secretary.

Applicant must fill following blanks:

P. O. Address,, age,, place of birth,, terms of medical lectures attended,, No. years of medical study,, name of college issuing diploma,, located at, date of graduation,, 189..

School of practice,, total years of practice,, total years of practice in Missouri,

Instructions.

1. The applicant must present to the State Board, at the office of the Secretary, or to any member of the Board the diploma or license of a legally chartered medical institution in good standing. Such diploma or license may be presented in person or may be sent by mail or express. It is safer to send by express.

2. Said diploma or license must be accompanied by the affidavit of the holder and applicant that he or she is the lawful possessor of the same, and is the person named therein.

3. The applicant will furnished at least two letters or recommendation from reputable medical men with regard to moral and professional character—these to be filed as part of the record.

4. A fee of one dollar shall be paid in advance. If not paid in person a receipt should be obtained from the agency by which it is transmitted.

5. Applicant must locate in this State and advise this office of his or her location before certificate will be granted, except where said applicant lives in another State in a county bordering on this State and whose practice reaches into this State.

Applicants should read carefully and comply with the foregoing instructions, and so avoid delay and unnecessary correspondence.

APPLICATION FOR EXAMINATION.

Before the State Board of Health of Missouri, under the act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Missouri.

-
1. Name in full
 2. Place of birth.....
 3. Age
 4. Residence and postoffice.....county of.....
 5. Time spent in professional studies
 6. Physician or preceptor under whom the studies were pursued with P. O. address.....
 7. Course of medical lectures attended.....
 8. Name of medical school attended.....
 9. Time spent in hospital, if any
 10. Time of practice, if any.....
 11. School of practice chosen.....
 12. References as to character.....

..... (Name must be signed in full, use no initials.)

State of Missouri, } ss.
County }

Before me personally appearedand made oath and
 says that all the foregoing statements are true.

Sworn and subscribed to this.....day of
A. D. 189..

.....

County, Missouri.

My commission expires.....189..

References as to character must be by the certificate of at least two reputable physicians.

Examinations will be had at such time as the board may determine, of which notice will be given upon application to the Secretary.

Candidates for examination shall pay a fee of five dollars, in advance, which entitles the applicant to re-examination in case of failure, without additional fee.

Examinations will be of an elementary and practical character, but sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate.

Examinations are conducted in the English language. If made in another language, interpreters must be furnished at the expense of the applicant. All examinations are in writing.

Application for Examination.

No....., name,....., residence, county of....., examined,
, 189.., result,....., re examined, result,....., certificate
 issued,....., 189.., certificate sent by express (or mail),....., 189..

Per cent of Correct Answer.

	1st Examination.	2nd Examination.
Anatomy
Chemistry.....
Mat. Med. and Therap.....
Obstetrics and Gynæcology.....
Pathology.....
Physiology.....
Practice.....
Medical jurisprudence.....
Surgery
Hygiene.....
Aggregate.....
General average.....

The examinations are in the above named branches—ten questions on each branch. A general average of 80 per cent of correct answers is required.

Recommendation.

Being personally acquainted with..... we, the undersigned, would most cordially and heartily recommend..... to the consideration of the State Board of Health, as a person of high moral character and worthy of professional recognition.

.....M. D.

Dated at.....189..

Address all communications, with stamp for postage enclosed, to Secretary State Board of Health of Missouri.

QUARANTINE.

Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health of Missouri for the prevention and isolation of small-pox.

1. The city or district in which small-pox exists should be provided with a suitable building in which to quarantine all persons effected with the disease. This building should be designated as the small-pox hospital, and located a safe distance from the residence portion of said district and away from all springs, wells and streams of water. In case a suitable building cannot be provided, a large tent may be substituted.

2. No person without a permit must be allowed to approach the small-pox hospital or tent nearer than one hundred yards, and no person must be allowed to go or come from the infected building or tent, except the medical attendant, after being properly disinfected.

3. All persons who have been exposed to the disease must be immediately quarantined in a suitable building for at least two weeks. If such person becomes effected he should at once be removed to the small-pox hospital; if he does not develop the disease he should have clothing exposed to a very high heat and take a hot bath before being permitted to mingle with the outer world.

4. All dogs, cats and other pet animals exposed to the disease should be killed and burned.

5. All exposed and unprotected persons should be immediately vaccinated, regardless of previous vaccination.

6. All bed clothing, wearing apparel, etc., used in cases of small-pox must be thoroughly disinfected by soaking in strong carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate solution and fumigated by burning sulphur in a closed room containing the garments, etc., or by exposing to high heat, or preferably by burning the articles.

7. All discharges coming from persons effected with small-pox must be burned and all water used in bathing the patient must be disinfected with carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate or chloride of lime solution before being thrown out.

8. All buildings in which patients affected with small-pox have been quarantined must be thoroughly disinfected and fumigated by burning three pounds of sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of air space and, if possible, the building should be repainted and kalsomined.

9. For the protection of public health, all persons effected with small-pox should be quarantined for a period of not less than 40 days and until the patient, sick room and all its contents have been properly disinfected.

10. Bodies of persons who died of small-pox must be prepared for burial by being wrapped in a sheet soaked in a solution of carbolic acid (one in twenty) or corrosive sublimate (one in one thousand) and no person except those in charge of body must be allowed to attend the funeral.

MINUTES OF JANUARY MEETING.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 3, 1895.

Board met in annual session at the State capitol at 11:30 a. m. January 3, 1895.

Present, Dr Lutz, president; Dr. McAlister vice-president; Dr. King, secretary; Dr. Hudson, Dr. Merrell and Dr. Garner.

Meeting called to order by Dr. Lutz. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted, as were the minutes of the special meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., December 8, 1894.

Dr. E. S. Garner, the newly appointed member, took his seat with the Board.

Report of Secretary for last quarter was read and approved.

Financial report of Secretary was read and Drs. Hudson and Garner were appointed an auditing committee to go over the books at the Secretary's office and report.

It was moved that the action of the Secretary in refusing a certificate to Dr. J. B. Booe of Hannibal be approved.

Regarding the case of Dr. D. D. Rea, a licentiate of this Board, on motion of Dr. Merrell, the Secretary was authorized to prepare charges and specifications and notify Dr. Rea to appear before the Board and show cause why his certificate should not be revoked.

Regarding the case of Dr. Appleman, a licentiate of this Board, the same course was pursued. In the case of Dr. Noe of Kirksville, the same action was taken.

Action of the Secretary in refusing a certificate to R. E. Robey of Farber, Mo., sustained. Adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board convened at 3 p. m. Case of Dr. N. C. Williams of Clifton Hill, Mo. (Randolph county), under charges of unprofessional conduct taken up.

Dr. Williams being present, presented the following telegram from his attorney, Mr. Wm. Palmer of Moberly, Mo.:

West and Lay left last night via St. Louis for Jefferson City with depositions. See Board this morning; get case continued until Monday. If will not, set for tomorrow p. m. I will get witnesses and come. Continue till Monday if can. Tell them Miss Turner is sick and principal witness. Answer.

WM. PALMER.

Received at Jefferson City, Mo., January 3, 1895. Dated Moberly, Mo., January 3, 1895. Addressed to N. C. Williams, M. D., care W. P. King, State Board of Health:

It was moved that the case of Dr. Williams be continued until the next regular meeting of the Board; due notice to be given prosecution and defense.

In the matter of the inquiry of Dr. Jno. W. Weihman of Ottawa, Ill., asking if a diploma from the Hahneman Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., which was in existence from 1873 to 1874, would be recognized by this Board.

It was moved that the matter be referred to Dr. Hudson for correspondence and inquiry, with instructions to report to the Secretary.

Drs. McAlester and Paquin, committee appointed to visit the State Board of Agriculture, reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed to visit the State Board of Agriculture would respectfully report that their duty was performed; also, that said Board of Agriculture has signified its willingness to act in harmony with the State Board of Health in an effort to improve the sanitary condition of the live stock interests of the State with reference to diseases common to man and beast, or intercommunicable, and also with reference to the diseases of meat and milk and the inspection of dairy establishments.

Dr. T. J. Turner, the State Veterinarian, was authorized by the State Board of Agriculture to meet in conference with the State Board of Health and agree on means to make his office subject to the call of the State Board of Health, for sanitary purposes. Moved that the report of the committee be received and filed. Carried.

As the result of the conference held between the committee of this Board and the Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture, the following report was submitted:

The State Board of Health is hereby empowered to call on the State Veterinarian for his services, for the purpose of investigating the infectious and contagious diseases of animals, communicable to man or common to man and beast, or for the investigation of the sanitary or infectious condition of milk and meat offered for public consumption; said investigations and researches to be made in such a manner as may be deemed best and prescribed by said Board.

The State Veterinarian, when thus called upon, shall have the authority, and it is hereby made his duty to respond fully to the request immediately, when not otherwise occupied officially or as soon after the receipt as his usual duties will warrant.

After each investigation or research as above mentioned, the State Veterinarian shall report fully the results to the State Board of Health, or the State Board of Agriculture. The State Board of Health, or its Executive Committee, may, when they shall deem it in the interests of public health, call on the State Veterinarian by letter or otherwise addressed to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture or other secretary controlling the State veterinary service for the performance of the duties mentioned in the foregoing.

Dr. Merrell moved that the amendment proposed by the committee meets with the approval of this Board, and that the committee be continued in this matter.

Drs. Merrell and Paquin, a committee to prepare a condensed statement regarding contagious diseases and means of disinfecting, reported as follows: (Report kept by Dr. Paquin for publication in January number of the Missouri Sanitarian.) On motion, the report was received.

Moved by Dr. Merrell that the Executive Committee be instructed to make arrangements for the publication and distribution of as many copies of this report as may be within the power of this Board, with the means at hand—that is, that it be condensed by the Executive Committee and published in the Missouri Sanitarian, and that reprints be made therefrom for general distribution to the people of the State. Carried.

Supplementary to the above report, Dr. Paquin reported "A Memorandum of Rules to Prevent the Spreading of Contagious Diseases."

Mr. A. Brandenberger came before the Board as a representative of the State Board of Pharmacy, for the purpose of securing the co-operation of the Board in securing the enactment of a law for a better supervision and control of physicians who register as pharmacists. Mr. Brandenberger was heard by this Board in his statement of the matter, which he made very clear. After some discussion the Board decided to give Mr. Brandenberger a further hearing at 8 p. m., at which time he agreed to bring before the Board a draft of the proposed law.

EVENING SESSION.

Board convened in room No. 12 Madison House. All the members were present. Hon. A. A. Lesueur, Secretary of State, being

present, by invitation of the Board, explained his views with regard to the proposed new bill relating to the question of the establishment of local boards of health and the collection of vital statistics, his explanation and advice relating to the question of how and through what county and State officers the work should be done. Mr. Lesueur received the thanks of the Board.

Mr. Brandenberger again appeared before the Board, presenting the proposed new pharmacy bill. After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, that this Board having considered the proposed bill to establish a board of pharmacy, prescribe its duties and repeal chapter 58, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1889, entitled "Druggists and licenses," hereby endorses same and recommends that it do pass in the interests of public health.

The following resolution was introduced by Dr. Merrell and adopted :

Resolved, that the committee on publication be authorized to use the contingent fund to pay any expenses incurred by reason of the publication of the Missouri Sanitarian that may be approved by such committee.

Dr. Merrell made a motion to approve the local board of health bill omitting the clause relative to births and deaths. It was moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to designate a committee to subdivide the work of the Board. Adopted.

Motion that the annual report of the Secretary be referred to the Executive Committee before it is published was adopted.

It was moved that Dr. McAlester be appointed a committee of one to have suitable bills drafted for the carrying out of the recommendations of acts 2 and 3, page 20, Missouri Sanitarian (December number,) 1894, and report to the Executive Committee at his earliest convenience. Adopted.

Committee on Legislation was instructed to prepare estimates for an appropriation.

Dr. Merrell's report was read by title and ordered printed.

On motion, the Board then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following results: Presidents, Dr. F. J. Lutz; Vice-President, Dr. Albert Merrell; Secretary, Dr. W. P. King.

The newly elected President appointed the following committees Committee on Legislation, A. W. McAlester, E. S. Garner, T. H. Hudson and Paul Paquin.

On Publication, F. J. Lutz, Albert Merrell and Paul Paquin.

WILLIS P. KING, M. D.

Secretary.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 20, 1895.

The Executive Committee of the State Board of Health met today at the office of Dr. Lutz. There were present Doctors Lutz and Merrell. Absent—Doctor King.

On motion of Dr. Merrell, the President was instructed to appoint a committee composed of the members, residents of St. Louis, to whom shall be referred for examination of midwives, who may possess diplomas, but who did not comply with the requirements of this Board, as to the length of time required for the courses of study.

The President appointed Drs. Merrell, Paquin and Lutz.

ALBERT MERRELL, M. D.,
Secretary *pro tem*.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9, 1895.

Your committee appointed to visit and examine the Northwestern Medical college and the Central Medical college of St. Joseph, Missouri, beg leave to report that we have visited the above named colleges in person and have examined their teaching facilities and have made diligent inquiry concerning their methods of teaching, and we recommend that the Central Medical college be considered a college in good standing, and that its diplomas be admitted to registration.

We recommend that the diplomas of the Northwestern Medical college be not recognized.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIS P. KING, M. D.
F. J. LUTZ, M. D.
T. H. HUDSON, M. D.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9, 1895.

The State Board of Health met in quarterly session at the above place pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Dr. F. J. Lutz, President; Drs. Albert Merrell and A. W. McAlester, members, and Dr. Willis P. King, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The quarterly report was also read and approved.

The President presented a number of communications from the health officer of St. Louis and one from Governor W. J. Stone, relating to the subject of small-pox and quarantine regulations so far as

previously established. After due consideration of same, the following resolution was offered by Dr. Merrell ;

WHEREAS, in view of the authenticated reports to this Board received through health authorities and others, small-pox still exists in several localities in the State, and that infected persons are traveling from such localities to different parts of the State ; and

WHEREAS, local boards of health auxiliary to the State Board for the purpose of isolation and control of infected or diseased persons in the various counties of the State have not been authorized by the legislature as urged by the State Board of Health ; therefore,

Resolved, that for the safety of the inmates of the State penitentiary, it is deemed unwise at present to raise the quarantine of said institution now existing.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion, the Secretary was instructed to furnish for publication a copy of the resolution, and also to forward a copy of same to the Governor and the warden of the penitentiary.

Dr. Lutz advised the Board that he had received a communication from Drs. ——— of Pike county, and Dr. Wood of Sirene, Mo. asking him to send an expert up there to determine whether a certain disease that had appeared was small-pox or not. Dr. Lutz informed them that the Board had no funds out of which to defray the expense thus to be incurred, but if their county court would make necessary arrangements for setting aside \$50 for expenses, he would send an expert up for that purpose. The result was that Dr. Keefer of St. Louis was sent up there at their expense, made an examination and reported a case of small-pox.

At this juncture, counsel representing Dr. West who had preferred charges against Dr. N. C. Williams, about to be called for investigation, and counsel representing Dr. Williams appeared before the Board and requested permission to withdraw certain depositions temporarily for examination, which was granted, with the information given by the President that the case would be called for trial promptly at 12 o'clock m.

Upon motion, Dr. Temple and his counsel, who were present, were informed that his case would be called for trial promptly after the conclusion of the hearing of the case of Dr. Williams, and they were requested to return about 4 p. m.

The Secretary informed the Board that the following gentlemen had made application for permission to appear for examination and had complied with the usual requirements :

Louis Well, 3324 Rutgar street, St. Louis, Mo.

Fred Mull, 3223 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Edward Frank Gaines, Chappel Hill, Mo.

Marvin C. Boydston, Dearborn, Platte Co., Mo.

Isaac W. Powell, Kaseyville, Macon Co., Mo.

Leland M. Tucker, Altona, Bates Co., Mo.

Avery C. Hancock, 1015 Cherry street, Kansas City, Mo.

Mary B. Hancock, 1015 Cherry street, Kansas City, Mo.

The Secretary informed the Board that of the above named candidates who had made application for permission to appear, only three of their number had availed themselves of the privilege granted and reported for examination, as follows :

Marvin C. Boydston, Dearborn, Platte county, Mo.

Fred Mull, 3223 Vista avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Edward Frank Gaines, Chappel Hill, Mo.

And that while reading the questions for examination to the above three candidates, Mr. Gaines disappeared and never came back.

Upon motion of Dr. Merrell, the resident members of the Board were appointed a committee to conduct the examination of the candidates and report their action to the Board.

The Secretary announced to the Board that Mrs. Johannah Sweeney having made application for permission to appear for examination by the Board for a certificate authorizing her to practice as a mid-wife was present under that permission.

Upon motion, Dr. Hudson was appointed a committee to conduct the examination and report his action to the Board. The candidate was directed to call at the Secretary's office for further instructions.

The action of the Executive Committee concerning the outbreaks of small-pox in different parts of the State was reported to the Board, and, upon motion of Dr. Merrell, the same was approved.

The Secretary presented to the Board the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Bagnell of Holden, Mo., with the accompanying papers concerning her application for a certificate to practice midwifery and diseases of women and children, she having on September 25, 1886, been granted a diploma to practice midwifery, and also the application of Dr. M. L. Smith, Sedalia, Mo., for a certificate to practice ophthalmology only, and informed the Board that he had declined to issue these certificates as requested, which action, upon motion of Dr. Merrell, was adopted and approved. In order to inform the public what this Board can and can not do in such cases as these just above mentioned, upon motion, the Secretary was instructed to publish in the Sanitarium a complete statement on that subject.

The Secretary presented a communication from Dr. F. L. Stanley of Gravity, Iowa, who desired to be given a certificate to practice in Missouri based upon a certificate that had been given him after an

examination by the State Board of Iowa previous to his final graduation from a recognized college. Dr. Lutz expressed grave doubt about the propriety of taking such a step in the absence of uniform rules on the subject. Dr. Merrell suggested that there had been heretofore a resolution adopted by this Board looking to reciprocity in such matters, and, upon motion, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the State Board of Iowa and ascertain whether they would recognize the certificates of the State Board of Health of Missouri after an examination in lieu of a diploma from a regular recognized college and issue a certificate to applicants from this State, and to be governed accordingly in reference to the request of Dr. Stanley.

The Secretary presented a communication from the State University of Iowa upon the subject of minimum requirements of registration, and on motion, the same was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act as a conference board with the other States, and report to this Board.

The Secretary also presented a communication from the State Board of Tennessee, inclosing the following resolution :

Resolved, that for the purpose of securing reliability and uniformity in whatever is used, this Board do petition the United States Marine hospital services, either alone or in co-operation with the Animal Industry Bureau at Washington, D. C., to have prepared "anti-toxine" for distribution through Boards of Health, as are now tuberculine and mallein by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Dr. Lutz stated that he was opposed to having this done outside of the State of Missouri as we were quite able to do it here, and in order to get the sense of the Board, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Board of Curators of the University of the State of Missouri, be and are hereby requested to make such provisions in the laboratories of the University, as will enable them to manufacture the various anti-toxines now or hereafter discovered for the cure and prevention of infectious and contagious diseases in man and animals. If the Curators can comply with this request of the Board, that a conference be arranged for with a view of securing the co-operation of this Board in the distribution; and that the Executive Committee be instructed to represent this Board in any conference that may be arranged for in this matter with the Curators, and that the Executive Committee be and are hereby authorized to act for this Board.

Upon motion, resolution adopted.

Upon motion of Dr. Merrell, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Secretary of the State Board of Tennessee and to say: That the State Board of Missouri is contemplating arrangements with the State University whereby anti-toxines will be manufactured in our State, and therefore for the present we are not prepared to endorse the request made in their communication.

The Secretary presented a communication from the State University of Iowa with respect to extending the course of instruction and what action this Board would take.

Upon motion, the Secretary was instructed to reply to this about as follows: That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the minimum requirements of the Missouri State Board of Health, compliance with which will determine recognition of diplomas when presented.

The Secretary presented the report of the committee appointed at the Jefferson City meeting for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Secretary. Report was received and approved.

The Secretary presented to the Board a communication from Dr. H. H. Mudd regarding the teaching of hygiene and medical jurisprudence in the St. Louis Medical College, which was followed by an explanation by the President to the Board of the action he had taken for their information.

The Secretary also presented a communication from the Governor relating to the printing of the reports of the State Board of Health. Which was read and placed on file.

The hour set aside for the investigation of the charges against Dr. Williams having arrived, and both parties announcing themselves as ready, the Board proceeded to the consideration of the same.

In the matter of the charges and specifications preferred by Dr. W. D. West, of Thomasville, Randolph county, Mo., against Dr. N. C. Williams, of Clifton Hill, Randolph county, Mo., both parties appearing and represented by counsel, the former by Wm. A. Rothwell, Esq., of Moberly, Mo., and the latter by Wm. Palmer, Esq., and Frank Wiley, Esq., of Moberly, Mo.

Dr. Williams, after having acknowledged that he had been duly served with a copy of the charges and specifications, was duly arraigned upon the following charges and specifications:

HUNTSVILLE, Mo., September 19, 1894.

Missouri State Board of Health, Kansas City, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN—On Saturday, November 25, 1893, I was called to assist in an obstretical case at Mr. A. J. Turner. When I arrived at the house I found Dr. N. C. Williams of Clifton Hill, Mo., in charge of the case.

After I entered the room Dr. Williams says: "We have a peculiar case here." I asked him the nature of it, and he said (as well as I can remember) the following: Doctor, Mr. Turner stands very high in society, and his daughter, acting a little indiscreet, has become pregnant, and now he wants us to save the reputation of his daughter as well as of the family."

I made reply I did not do or take part in such business, and upon so saying I got my hat and saddle-pockets and started home. When I got to the door Mr. Turner says: "Hold, on doctor, I want to speak with you." We went into an ad-

joining room, and after the door was shut Mr. Turner says: "Doctor, is there no inducement to get you to do the work?" I made reply, "no, sir, under no considerations." He then says: "If you will not have anything to do with the case, for God's sake stay and see that my daughter comes to no harm from the operation."

I told him I would stay and see the operation, but would not take any part. I then went back where the doctor was, and after I got in the room he says: "Make an examination and see what you think about it." I made an examination and found the girl all right, but could not tell whether she was pregnant or not. I found the hymen ruptured, and also that if she was pregnant she would not have any trouble in child birth.

After I made my examination he asked me what I thought about it, and I told him that, so far as I could find by digital examination, I did not believe she was pregnant. He said that was his opinion, but that he would "perform the operation and charge the old man just the same."

The girl's mother (Mrs. Turner) had told me a few minutes previous that the girl had held sexual intercourse and had missed her second menstrual period. She said the girl had held sexual intercourse ever since she was 11 years of age, and at this time she was in her 15th year, but had menstruated up until two months previous to this.

Having this statement from the mother, I objected to this operation, and my reasons for so doing were because if she should be pregnant I did not want to commit an abortion.

Dr. Williams performed the operation by using the vaginal speculum, uterine dilator and hard rubber uterine probe.

Those that were in the room during the operation were Dr. N. C. Williams, A. J. Turner's daughter and myself.

W. D. WEST, M. D.

State of Missouri, }
County of Randolph, } ss.

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public, within and for Randolph county, Mo., personally appeared W. D. West, M. D., known to me to be the person whose name is signed to the foregoing instrument of writing as party thereto, and who, being duly sworn, states upon his oath that the statements therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and official seal hereto at
[SEAL.] my office in Huntsville, Mo., this September 19th, 1894. My term expires December 13, 1896.

C. D. SHAFFER, Notary Public.

To which charges and specifications he pleaded as follows:

Of the specification to the first charge, not guilty.

Of the first charge, not guilty.

Of the specification to the second charge, not guilty.

Of the second charge, not guilty.

The plaintiff then called all his witnesses present, as follows: G. N. Radcliff, J. H. Sommers, S. Robinson, Given Griffin, J. F. Lay, Geo. A. Lay, Richard Richardson, D. Guthridge, Judge Allen and Judge Herring.

The defendant then called all his witnesses present, as follows: B. F. Horton, J. N. Baker, J. E. Rucker, Mrs. M. Turner, M. Turner, Miss Turner, J. K. McLain and Judge Milan.

The foregoing witnesses were then duly sworn and excluded from the room after having been instructed to refrain from conversing with anybody what their testimony had been on the stand. The counsel upon both sides then presented to the Board the question whether Dr. West should also be excluded or whether he should be permitted to remain during the examination for the purpose of assisting counsel in the proper presentation of the charges and specifications. After some consideration, the Board decided that he should be subject to the rule as other witnesses even though it inconvenienced counsel in his presentation of the charges and specifications.

W. D. West was then called as a witness in support of the charges and testified at length and in detail about the allegations therein made extending beyond the noon lunch. Upon the conclusion of his testimony, Mr. Rothwell read depositions of the following witnesses subject to the usual objections indicated thereon: J. N. Frazier, Cyrus Frazier, Mrs. A. M. West, J. W. Tissue, S. Robinson, J. F. Lay, J. M. Taylor, C. B. Shafer and W. H. Hubbard. Whereupon the prosecution rested.

The defendant offered a demurrer to the case of the prosecution upon the ground that under the charges and specifications and the testimony offered, a prima facie case had not been made. The demurrer was overruled by the Board and duly excepted to.

The defense then read the depositions of Dr. R. E. Kiernan, Sr., Dr. W. H. Taylor, H. C. Johnson, Drs. J. W. Taylor, W. P. Carroll, J. T. Cox, J. D. Brummell, J. H. P. Baker, J. F. Welch, C. A. Jennings and F. P. Filpot. Also of Jos. Milam and G. A. McFarland. Following these were the oral testimony of A. J. Turner, Mrs. A. J. Turner and Dr. N. C. Williams. At the conclusion of the oral testimony, certain other depositions were submitted to the Board without reading, and the defense rested the case.

Whereupon Mr. Rothwell, in order to save time, by permission of the Board and the consent of the defense, filed an affidavit of three other witnesses as to the reputation of Dr. West, and then rested for the complainant.

The Board then took the further consideration of the evidence offered in support of the charges against Dr. N. C. Williams under advisement, reserving its decision until another time.

The board then proceeded to the investigation of the charges preferred against Dr. Temple, as follows :

In the matter of the charges and specifications preferred by Dr. Robert L. Neff, of Kansas City, Mo., against Dr. Franklin Stuart Temple, of St. Louis, Mo., Dr. Temple appeared before the Board in person and by H. L. Strohm, his attorney. Dr. Temple was then duly arraigned upon the following charges and specifications :

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 2, 1895.

To the Officers and Members of the State Board of Health of Missouri :

I hereby charge Dr. Franklin Stuart Temple, a licentiate of the State Board of Health of Missouri, with deceitful, misleading and dishonest conduct as follows :

Charge 1. Obtaining the certificate of the State Board of Health of Missouri by deceit and fraud.

Specification 1. (Charge 1.) That on the 10th day of January, 1895, the said Franklin Stuart Temple applied to the State Board of Health of Missouri for its certificate to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Missouri, furnishing affidavit, letters of recommendation and fee of one dollar, and giving his location as 1721 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., when, in fact, he desired the same for the purpose of traveling, advertising and giving public exhibitions.

Charge 2. Misleading and deceiving the public by an advertisement.

Specification 1. (Charge 2.) In an advertisement on a hand-bill thrown about the streets, stores, saloons and business places of Kansas City, Mo., on March 27, and many days thereafter, which contained the following: "The boy phenomenon is coming with healing in his hands. The world's invincible 'Magnetic Healer,' cures the deaf, blind, sick, lame and paralytic by the laying on of hands. Auditorium in Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday, March 27," which is untrue and is calculated to mislead and deceive the public.

Charge 3. Obtaining money by deceit and fraud.

Specification 1. (Charge 3.) That on the evening of March 27, 1895, the said Franklin Stuart Temple gave an exhibition at the Auditorium in Kansas City, Mo., at which time and place he invited certain incurable blind, lame, deaf, crippled and paralytic persons to come to his office at the Midland hotel to be treated and cured; and that since said date he has received money from many such persons, and has pretended to treat such persons by the laying on of hands; all of which conduct is unprofessional, dishonest and fraudulent, and is calculated

to deceive and mislead the public. All of which is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Signed]

ROBERT L. NEFF, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of April, 1895.

[Signed]

ALBERT H. KING,

[SEAL]

Notary Public.

My commission expires January 11, 1899.

The service of the above charges and specifications was evidenced by the following communication :

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MISSOURI, }
KANSAS CITY, MO., April 2, 1895. }

To Franklin Stuart Temple, M. D. :

You are hereby notified that charges of dishonorable and unprofessional conduct have been preferred against you, a copy of which charges is served upon you with this notice, and that the State Board of Health will, on the 9th day of April, 1895, at the club-room, Midland hotel, Kansas City, Mo., in the City of Kansas City, county of Jackson and State of Missouri, sit to hear testimony on said charges and will, by its action on said day, allow you to retain or will revoke the certificate heretofore issued to you by this Board accordingly as it may be convinced from the testimony of the truth or falsity of these charges. You are hereby notified to be present and be heard in your defense.

[SEAL.]

WILLIS P. KING, M. D.,

Secretary State Board of Health.

Executed this notice in Jackson county, Missouri, on the 2nd day of April, 1895, by delivering a copy of this writ or notice to the within named Dr. Franklin Stuart Temple.

[SEAL.]

JOHN P. O'NEILL, Sheriff.

By F. H. GATTRELL, D. S.

One notice, \$1.00. Paid by Plaintiff.

To which charges and specifications, the defendant's counsel submits the following motion and demurrer :

State of Missouri, ss. { Before the State Board of Health
of the State of Missouri.

In Re. Robert L. Neff, M. D.

vs.

Franklin Stuart Temple, M. D.

} Motion and demurrer.

The said Franklin Stuart Temple now comes and demurring to the complaint herein, and to the charges and specifications, and each and every one thereof preferred by Robert L. Neff, M. D., against him, moves that said complaint and each and every one of the charges therein be quashed, held for naught, and wholly set aside for the following reasons, to wit :

1. Because said State Board of Health of the State of Missouri has no jurisdiction to try and determine the guilt or innocence of said Franklin Stuart Temple for any violation of law.

2. Because said State Board of Health of the State of Missouri has no lawful authority to revoke the certificate of a practicing physician duly issued according to law without a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, first convicting such physician of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct in violation of law.

3. Because there is no valid law of the State of Missouri giving said State Board of Health jurisdiction and authority to try the issues as to whether or not the practice of any physician is dishonorable or unprofessional.

4. Because said complaint fails to charge any violations of law by said Franklin Stuart Temple.

5. Because said complaint fails to charge any dishonorable or unprofessional conduct to said Franklin Stuart Temple.

6. Because said first charge in the complaint is not sustained by the specification thereto.

7. Because said specifications of said first charge of the complaint does not state any offense against the laws of the State of Missouri, does not state any dishonorable or unprofessional conduct on the part of said Franklin Stuart Temple, and is insufficient, indefinite and uncertain.

8. Because said second charge in the complaint does not charge said Franklin Stuart Temple with any violation of law nor dishonorable or unprofessional conduct.

9. Because said specification of said second charge of the complaint does not state any offense against the laws of the State of Missouri, does not state any dishonorable or unprofessional conduct on the part of said Franklin Stuart Temple, and is insufficient, indefinite and uncertain.

10. Because the third charge of the complaint is not sustained by the specification thereto.

11. Because the specification to the third charge of the complaint does not state any offense against the laws of the State of Missouri, does not state any dishonorable or unprofessional conduct on the part of said Franklin Stuart Temple, fails to inform said Franklin Stuart Temple of the parties alleged to have been defrauded, and is indefinite, uncertain and wholly insufficient.

12. Because said complaint and charges therein are not founded upon oath, as required by law.

13. Because the jurat of the notary public to the verification of the complaint fails to show who made oath thereto.

14. Because the said complaint and the pretended affidavit thereto fails to set out or show any venue.

15. Because of other apparent defects not herein more specifically set out.

(Signed)

FRANKLIN STUART TEMPLE,
By H. L. STROHM, His Attorney.

Filed April 9, 1895.

WILLIS P. KING, Secretary.

Which motion and demurrer was overruled by the Board, to which ruling the defendant then and there excepted and still excepts.

To which charges and specifications the defendant pleaded as follows:

Of the specification to the first charge. Not guilty.

Of the first charge. Not guilty.

Of the specification to the second charge. Not guilty.

Of the second charge. Not guilty.

Of the specification to the third charge. Not guilty.

Of the third charge. Not guilty.

The Secretary presented to the Board the application of Dr. Temple upon which his certificate had been issued showing the manner of Dr. Temple's registration, and also gave the names of certain parties whom Dr. Temple was accused of mistreating, among them Miss Anna Johnson. It was then mutually agreed, as Miss Johnson was not present, by the Board and the defense that Dr. King's statement of what Miss Anna Johnson's testimony would be, should be taken as her affidavit, and his statement was thereupon made. Mr. Frank McMilam, a blind man, was sworn and examined regarding his treatment by Dr. Temple. Dr. Temple's advertisement, in which he proposes to cure the lame, blind, deaf, paralytic, etc., was presented to the Board and it was admitted by Dr. Temple that the advertisement just presented was his advertisement. Dr. Temple also furnished several cards that were given to persons who might apply to him for treatment. Dr. Temple also submitted, by permission of the Board for what it was worth, a communication from Mrs. J. H. Barnard of the Girl's Industrial Home, St. Louis, Mo., relating to the result of a treatment previously given to an inmate of the home, and the Secretary submitted a letter signed F. S. Temple, M. D., dated St. Louis, March 1, 1895, addressed to William D. Rose, 1425 Holmes St., Kansas City, Mo., concerning treatment. Dr. Temple was also sworn and examined by Dr. King and other members of the Board regarding his manner of treatment, and the diseases which he professed to cure, most of which he advertised to cure, he admitted he could not cure. A demurrer to the evidence was offered, overruled and excepted to.

The defense announced they would not offer any other evidence. After which the Board went into executive session and embodied their finding on the charges against Dr. Temple in the following resolution :

WHEREAS, this Board has heard the evidence presented in the case of Dr. Franklin Stuart Temple, and having considered the same ; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the advertisements issued by said Temple are calculated to mislead and deceived the public, and that his conduct is unprofessional and dishonorable, and that the license of said Dr. Temple be and it is hereby revoked.

Unanimously adopted.

It was also resolved that the Secretary be instructed to notify the defendant of this action of the Board.

The committee appointed to visit and examine the Northwestern Medical College and the Central Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., reported that they have visited both said colleges in person, and after having examined their teaching facilities and made diligent inquiry concerning their methods of teaching, recommended that the Central Medical College be considered a college in good standing, and that its diplomas be admitted to registration. They further recommended that the diplomas of the Northwestern Medical College be not recognized. Following this, upon motion of Dr. Merrell, the Secretary was instructed to notify the Central Medical College that their diplomas would be recognized, and the Northwestern Medical College that their diplomas would not be recognized.

The Secretary also presented the application of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kansas, requesting an examination on the part of this Board with a view of recognizing their diplomas for registration. Upon motion of Dr. Merrell, the Secretary was instructed to act with Dr. Hudson of Kansas City, Mo., as a committee to examine said school and report to the Executive Committee at the earliest possible moment.

There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 31, 1895.

I herewith submit report of the transactions of the Secretary's office for the quarter ending March 31, 1895.

First—Original certificates granted doctors and midwives in the following counties :

Atchison.....	2	Livingston.....	3
Audrain.....	1	Moniteau.....	1
Boone.....	1	Newton.....	1
Buchanan.....	6	Nodaway.....	1
Caldwell.....	1	Ozark.....	1
Callaway.....	2	Pemiscot.....	3
Caes.....	3	Pettis.....	4
Chariton.....	2	Platte.....	3
Clark.....	2	Randolph.....	2
Clay.....	1	Ripley.....	1
Dade.....	1	St. Charles.....	1
Dallas.....	1	Ste. Genevieve.....	1
Dent.....	1	St. Louis.....	2
Franklin.....	1	Saline.....	1
Greene.....	4	Schuyler.....	2
Grundy.....	2	Scotland.....	1
Henry.....	2	Scott.....	1
Howell.....	1	Shelby.....	2
Iron.....	1	Sullivan.....	1
Jackson.....	29	Vernon.....	1
Jefferson.....	2	Webster.....	2
Johnson.....	2	Wright.....	1
Lafayette.....	2	St. Louis city.....	41
Lewis.....	1	Total.....	149
Linn.....	1		

Duplicate certificates issued—		Certificates issued to midwives—	
Camden	1	City of St. Louis.	14
Clinton.....	1	Wyandotte county, Kan	1
Jackson.....	1	Total.	15
Phelps.....	1		
Randolph	1		
Total.	5		

Total number of certificates granted doctors	149
Total number of certificates granted midwives	15
Total number duplicate certificates granted.....	5
Grand total.....	169

Since the last meeting of the Board there has been a wide-spread alarm in regard to small-pox in the southeastern and eastern portions of the State, and at Maryville in Nodaway county in the northwest. The alarm in the southeastern part of the State was caused by the prevalence of an epidemic of small-pox at Hot Springs, in Arkansas.

I had a great many letters from different towns in Southeastern Missouri asking for advice regarding quarantine, etc. I uniformly advised vaccination with fresh vaccine virus, and the immediate isolation of any cases that might occur.

By correspondence I have ascertained that small-pox has not existed and does not exist in many places in which it has been reported. Small-pox has existed in epidemic form in the City of St. Louis, in Lincoln County, Missouri, ten miles from Whiteside, near Bowling Green, in Pike county, in the city of Maryville, in Nodaway county, and a few cases in Polk township, near Maryville, also one case at Sedalia, Pettis county, and one case at Chamois, in Osage county.

In the two latter places the cases were immediately isolated and there has been no further report of other cases occurring to date.

By resolution of the Board made a special meeting held in St. Louis, March 22, I went to Maryville, and on March 23, after consultation with Presiding Justice of the County Court and the Mayor of Maryville; and, after thoroughly investigating all the facts relating to the epidemic there; and, after the Court had appointed the following-named physicians, J. W. Dean, M. D., J. N. Goodson, M. D., and Chas. D. Koch, M. D., as a county board of health, I issued the following proclamation of quarantine covering the cases that were in the coun-

try beyond a limit of five miles from Maryville—the cases within the city and within five miles of there being already under quarantine and police regulations of the city:

QUARANTINE.

By authority vested in me by the State Board of Health of Missouri, at a meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1895, (see section 5420, chapter 79, Revised Statutes, 1889), the following named persons and their families, residing in Polk township, Nodaway county, Missouri, are placed under quarantine, viz :

S. L. Mazingo and family, Date Johnson and family, Mrs. Cornelius Mazingo and family, William Mazingo and family and George Thompson and family.

Said persons shall not be allowed to depart from their homes and premises for a period of twenty-one days or until quarantine shall have been raised, nor shall any person go to the above named places, nor communicate directly with the above named families or persons during the existence of quarantine.

Dr. Goodson is authorized to select places near each of the above named places, where groceries and other necessities of life may be left for said persons and families during the period in which they are under quarantine rules. Before quarantine is raised, the said diseased and infected persons and their clothing and premises shall be subjected to the processes of disinfection laid down in the " quarantine rules and regulations " established by this Board. All public officers, sheriffs and constables of Nodaway county are hereby called upon to assist in the enforcement of the above quarantine rules.

Section 5422, chapter 79, Revised Statutes of 1889, provides a penalty of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars for each violation of these rules.

WILLIS P. KING, M. D.

Secretary State Board of the Health.

By order of the Board.

By request of the county board, I have since raised quarantine as to the families of George Thompson and Bud Mazingo.

I received a request from Hon. Frederick Wing and Hon. J. T. Gilmore, judges of the county court of Lincoln county, Missouri, asking that the infected district in that county be quarantined. On April 1 I issued proclamation of quarantine intended to cover infected districts in that county, leaving blanks for names of diseased and exposed persons to be quarantined and blanks for the townships in which they reside. Copies of same were forwarded to the county

court, with instructions to the judges to appoint a health officer or a county board of health for the county, and authorizing the health officer or county board of health to be appointed to act for this Board in filling in blanks, posting notices, etc. I directed them to report to this office once a week.

After much correspondence with physicians and others at Cyrene, Silex, Eolia and Bowling Green, I finally received notice on April 5, that a county board of health had been appointed for Pike county, Missouri, consisting of S. J. Reynolds, M. D., W. E. Wiatt, M. D., and B. A. Wilkes, M. D., of that county. I at once issued proclamation of quarantine in blank (using same form and language as that of proclamation in Nodaway and Lincoln counties), and sent copies to Dr. B. A. Wilkes, of Bowling Green, authorizing the county board of Pike county to act for this Board in the same way as I had authorized the county board of Lincoln county to act.

The epidemic in St. Louis being under the control and direction of the authorities of that city, I have not taken any action there, as it was not necessary, except to ask the Health Commissioner to report new cases and deaths to this office once a week, which he has done.

All places under quarantine, except St. Louis, have been furnished with copies of the "rules and regulations" of this Board governing epidemics of small-pox.

Dr. N. C. Williams, whose case was continued from the January meeting, and his attorney, the prosecuting witnesses and their attorney have had due notice of this meeting, in which they were informed that the case of Dr. Williams would be tried at this meeting of the Board.

On January 10, 1895, Doctor Franklin Stuart Temple was granted the certificate of this Board as a graduate of the Albany (New York) Medical College, after having complied with the rules of the Board in making affidavit, furnishing letters of recommendation and fee, his diploma having been verified by the President of this Board. On March 27, Doctor Temple gave a public exhibition at the Auditorium, a theater hall in Kansas City, being attended by quite a number of persons, amongst them Dr. W. Fletcher Hall, "Sight Diagnostician".

Previous to this public exhibition advertisements had appeared in the newspapers of Kansas City and by hand bills thrown about the streets and stores, in which Doctor Temple was heralded as "The Boy Phenomenon," the "Magnetic Healer" and in which he professed to cure "the blind, lame, deaf, crippled and paralytic."

On April 2, Doctor Robert L. Neff, of Kansas City, presented charges to this Board, a copy of which I herewith furnish the Board. A citation was at once issued to Doctor Temple and was served upon

him by the sheriff of Jackson county, together with a copy of the charges, to appear before this Board at this meeting and show cause why his certificate should not be revoked.

We have a number of applications for registration from graduates of the "Central Medical College of St. Joseph," the "Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph," and the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City Kansas;" but, as none of these colleges have as yet been recognized as schools in good standing by this Board, I have refused to grant certificates to any of their graduates, until this Board shall have taken action. A committee of the Board has visited and inspected the two colleges mentioned at St. Joseph, Mo., a report from which committee is due at this meeting. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kansas, has asked that we investigate their school, and I deem it important that a committee be appointed to make such investigations at once.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bagnell, of Holden, Missouri, has made application for the certificate of this Board. She holds a diploma from the Missouri School of Midwifery of St. Louis, Missouri, dated September 1, 1886, authorizing her to practice midwifery; but, as "Diseases of women and children," is also mentioned in the heading of her diploma, she asks a certificate authorizing her to cover these subjects in her practice. As the law does not authorize this Board to grant but two kinds of certificates; first, authorizing persons to practice medicine and surgery; and, second, to practice midwifery, I refused her request, and now refer the matter to the Board for its action.

I wish to refer to the Board also the case of Dr. M. L. Smith of Sedalia, Missouri (Pettis county), who wishes to register as an "Ophthalmologist." His letter is presented with this report.

Dr. F. L. Stanley, of Gravity, Iowa, wishes to obtain the certificate of this Board on a certificate from the State Board of Health of Iowa, which certificate was granted him after an examination by said Board. His request is herewith presented for the consideration of the Board.

A communication from the State Board of Health of Tennessee, enclosing resolution regarding the manufacture of anti-toxine by the United States Marine Hospital Service, is herewith referred to the Board for its consideration.

Communication from J. C. Shrader, Dean, Woods, Hutchinson and W. L. Bierring of the State University of Iowa, regarding the question of lengthening terms of attendance in medical colleges from three terms of six months each to three terms of nine months each, is herewith referred to the Board for its consideration.

As per direction of the Board at its January meeting the Senators and Congressmen from this State, and the Boards of Health of all other States and Territories, were memorialized regarding the bill introduced into Congress by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, regarding the question of the pollution of water supply, affecting different cities in different States of the Union. Many favorable responses were received from Senators, Congressmen and other State Boards of Health.

I herewith hand the Board report of committee, consisting of Drs. Garner and Hudson, to investigate the accounts of the Secretary.

Communication of Dr. Henry H. Mudd, regarding the teaching of Jurisprudence and Hygiene in the St. Louis Medical College, is herewith submitted to the Board.

I have to advise the Board of the receipt of a letter from Governor William J. Stone, dated February 18, in which he stated that our report for 1894 had been received, and that the annual reports of this Board for the years 1893 and 1894 had been sent to the State Printing Commission, with request that they be printed.

The following named persons have made application and are to be examined at this meeting:

Fred Mull, 3223 Vista Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Louis Well, 3324 Rutgar Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Isaac Williams Powell of Kaseyville, Macon county, Mo.

Edward Frank Graves of Chapel Hill, Lafayette county, Mo.

Leland M. Tucker of Altona, Bates county, Mo.

Marvin C. Boydston of Dearborn, Platte county, Mo.

Avery C. Hancock, 1015 Cherry Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Mary B. Hancock, 1015 Cherry Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Johanna Sweeney (colored) of 1411 East 18th street, this city, wishes to be examined in midwifery, so that she may obtain the certificate of this Board.

The following is a report of the special meeting held at Jefferson City, Missouri, on March 8, 1895, when the penitentiary was put under quarantine. There were present there Drs. Lutz, Merrell and McAl-ester:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8, 1895.

HON. WILLIAM J. STONE, Governor:

SIR—You are hereby notified that, acting in accordance with the authority vested in this Board by section 5420 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for 1889, quarantine has been declared of the Missouri State penitentiary at Jefferson City, and you are hereby respectfully requested to promulgate this action of the Board and to notify all judges of courts having jurisdiction in such matters, requesting them to delay the commitment of prisoners to the State penitentiary and all

sheriffs not to transfer any prisoner to said penitentiary until quarantine shall have been terminated by action of this Board.

We furthermore request you to instruct the warden of the penitentiary to carry out the regulations suggested by this Board to prevent the introduction and spread of such a disease, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully,

F. J. LUTZ, M. D., President.

By order of the Board.

Attest:

A. W. McALESTER, M. D.,

Secretary pro tem.

RULES.

1. Disinfect building, mail and other articles which may be transmitted to prisoners.
2. Prohibit visiting of the penitentiary during quarantine.
3. Receive no prisoners.
4. Isolate all suspects until danger is past.
5. In case of necessity prohibit employes from visiting the city.

QUARANTINE.

The State Board of Health being satisfied that small-pox exists in many parts of the State, and

WHEREAS, prisoners are being constantly transported to the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City from districts infected by small-pox; therefore, be it

Resolved, that in accordance with the authority vested in this Board by section 5420, Revised Statutes of Missouri, quarantine of the penitentiary is hereby declared, and, for the protection of its inmates and of the general public with whom prisoners may come in contact while en route thereto, all judges of courts having jurisdiction in such matters are hereby requested to delay the commitment of prisoners to the State penitentiary; also sheriffs are hereby notified not to transfer any prisoner to said penitentiary until quarantine has been terminated by action of this Board.

The Governor is hereby requested to promulgate this action of the Board of Health and to instruct the warden to carry out such regulations as may be suggested by this Board to prevent the introduction and spread of such disease.

F. J. LUTZ, M. D.

A. W. McALESTER, M. D.

ALBERT MERRELL, M. D.

WILLIS P. KING, M. D.

T. H. HUDSON, M. D.

I omitted to state in the first part of this report that there were fifteen applicants for the certificate of this Board who held diplomas that were not from recognized schools or who could not comply with the requirements. All were refused certificates and some of them, I think, are going to try the examination at this meeting.

WILLIS P. KING, M. D., Secretary.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING

Held in St. Louis, Mo., on May 10, 1895, in Southern Hotel (Room 84) at 10 o'clock forenoon.

State Board of Health of Missouri met in special session pursuant to call of the Executive Committee, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in in room 84, Southern hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, on May 10, 1895, to consider the matter of raising quarantine of the State penitentiary at Jefferson City, and to consider such other matters as may come before it for its consideration.

Present—F. J. Lutz, M. D., President ; A. W. McAlester, M. D., E. S. Garner, M. D., T. H. Hudson, M. D., and Willis P. King, M. D., Secretary.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Lutz, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, that the quarantine of the penitentiary is hereby raised for all counties and cities from which prisoners may be sent to the State's prison : Provided, the sheriff of a county or city sending such prisoners shall furnish a certificate of health from a properly constituted board of health (said board to be appointed by the county court or the mayor of the town or city which is the county seat of the county in which the prisoner was convicted), in which shall be certified that the prisoner to be transmitted to Jefferson City has not been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease for a period of twenty days. Said certificate shall be approved by the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

The warden of the penitentiary is hereby instructed not to receive any prisoner before the certificate above mentioned shall have been furnished and approved by this Board.

In the matter of the resignation of Dr. Albert Merrell, the Secretary was appointed as a committee of one to draft suitable resolutions regarding said resignation.

Dr. King, the Secretary, then reported the following resolution :

WHEREAS, Dr. Albert Merrell, who has been a member of this Board for the period of twelve years, during which time he has been a most active, able and efficient worker in the field of hygiene, sanitation and all other matters which pertain to the highest and best interests of the people of this State ; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Merrell has recently received and accepted an appointment in the health department of the city of St. Louis, and has resigned his position as a member of this Board ; therefore,

Resolved, that this Board desires to express its high appreciation of Dr. Merrell as a physician and a gentleman, and that we regret the necessity which impelled his resignation as a member of this Board, and that we commend him as

an active, earnest and honest worker along the lines which tend to higher and better conditions of health, and furthermore we part with him with a feeling of regret.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted.

Letter of J. G. Babb, Secretary of the Board of Curators of the State University, to Dr. A. W. McAlester, a member of this Board, in relation to resolution of this Board regarding the manufacture of anti-toxines by the laboratories of the University, said letter tendering the laboratories to the use of this Board, and inviting this Board to send a representative to be present at the meeting of said Board of Curators to be held on June 4, was laid before the Board; and after discussion, it was decided to call a meeting of this Board to be held in Columbia, Missouri, on June 4, 1895, for the purpose of being present at the meeting of said Board of Curators.

Dr. Lutz then offered the following resolution; which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that a college in good standing with this Board shall be one in which the course of instruction is a graded one;

Resolved, that the secretary of this Board be and is hereby instructed to request of the medical colleges of this State proof that they are complying with this resolution.

The proofs shall consist of a sworn statement of the Dean or President, and the Secretary of each school, which shall embrace the following:

1. The number of hours devoted during each week to the didactic teaching of each branch during each course.
2. The number of hours devoted to work in Laboratory in each branch; and
3. The number of hours devoted to dissections.
4. The number of hours per week during which clinical instruction is imparted.

Reports from the several schools within this State to be pulished in the September number of "The Missouri Sanitarian."

Any school of medicine within this State which shall fail or refuse to comply with the above requirements shall be refused recognition by this Board, and shall be considered a school not in good standing with this Board. Information must be furnished the Secretary of this Board by August 1, 1895.

The matter of the charges and the evidence in the case of Dr. N. C. Williams, of Clifton-Hill, Missouri, was taken up, and a vote being taken upon the charges, he was found guilty as charged.

WILLIS P. KING, M. D.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING

Held in Columbia, Missouri, on June 4, 1895.

Pursuant to a request, the State Board of Health met in conference the Board of Curators of the State University, June 4, 1895, at Columbia, Mo. The meeting was held in room No. 8 of the Chemical building. The members of the State Board of Health present were: the President, Dr. Frank J. Lutz, of St. Louis; Dr. Paul Paquin, of St. Louis; Dr. T. H. Hudson, of Kansas City; Dr. E. S. Garner, of St. Joseph, and Dr. A. W. McAlester of Columbia.

It was suggested to the Board of Curators that laboratory facilities be established for the purpose of carrying on scientific investigations and experiments concerning infectious and contagious diseases. The Board of Curators declared its willingness to establish such chairs as would subserve the purposes indicated by this Board.

Charges and specifications of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct were presented by Dr. G. Wolf, of Joplin, Mo., against Dr. Orrin Robertson of that city also. Dr. Robertson, having been duly notified, failed to appear in person or by attorney; and, the Board having before it the evidence in the case, carefully weighed it and found him guilty as charged. It was unanimously ordered that his license be revoked.

Dr. Hudson moved that the Secretary be instructed to write the facts as they appear of record in his office, to the faculties of the Marion Sims Medical College of St. Louis and the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, and to request them to appear before this Board at its next meeting and show cause why they should not be declared colleges not in good standing with this Board.

In the matter of the charges of unprofessional and criminal conduct preferred by Dr. W. D. West against Dr. N. C. Williams, a motion for a rehearing of the case was filed at this meeting (June 4, 1895), by the attorneys for the defendant, Messrs. William Palmer and F. P. Wiley, of Moberly, Mo. No action was taken in the matter at this meeting.

Two young men, Mr. C. T. McMurtrey, of Mooresville, Mo., and Mr. E. R. Lindley, of Stanberry, Mo., presented themselves for examination. They had both recently graduated from the Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., but their diplomas were not rec-

ognized by this Board; and, by request of Dr. Garner, they were given an examination at this special meeting. The result of their examination has not yet been announced.

On account of the resignation of Dr. Albert Merrell, of St. Louis, who was the Vice-President of the Board, it became necessary at this meeting to elect his successor. On first ballot, Dr. A. W. McAlester, of Columbia, was unanimously elected Vice President of the State Board of Health to fill out the unexpired term.

On account of the absence of Dr. Willis P. King, the Secretary, Dr. T. H. Hudson acted as Secretary pro tem. There being no further business before the Board, on motion of Dr. Garner, it adjourned.

T. H. HUDSON, M. D.,

Secretary pro tem.

MINUTES OF THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING,

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 16, 1895.

Pursuant to call, the State Board of Health met in room 416 of the Southern hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on July 16, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m. Present, Dr. Frank J. Lutz, President; Dr. A. W. McAlester, Vice-President; Dr. E. L. Standlee, Dr. Paul Paquin and Dr. Willis P. King, Secretary.

The minutes of the last regular meeting (Kansas City, April 9), the special meeting, St. Louis, May 10, and the special meeting at Columbia on June 4, were all read and approved.

Dr. E. L. Standlee of St. Louis, the newly appointed member, having qualified, took his seat at this meeting.

Mr. Harry M. Fryer, who presented himself for examination, was given questions in all of the branches required with the exception of materia medica, therapeutics and practice and assigned to room No. 436. As the student had taken two courses at a homeopathic medical college and wished to take the examination of that school, he was referred to Dr. T. H. Hudson, of Kansas City, the homœopathic member of the Board, for examination in materia medica, therapeutics and practice.

In the matter of the writ of *certiorari* in the case of Dr. N. C. Williams, of Clifton Hill, Randolph county, Missouri, Dr. Lutz suggested that the matter be left entirely with the Secretary.

The quarterly report was then read and received. Dr. Lutz suggested that it be referred to the publishing committee for publication in the *Sanitarian*.

The matter of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine was then taken up. Dr. Lutz at some length explained the matter regarding the application of W. L. Whipple, who had been graduated at the above school after only one course of lectures. Dr. Hanau W. Laub, representing the above school, was present and made a statement as to how the error in graduating Dr. Whipple occurred. He said the Faculty was in ignorance of the facts in Whipple's case, and said the error was his own personal mistake—both he and the Faculty believing that the said Whipple had formerly attended three full courses of lectures in a combined medical and dental college.

The Board considering the explanation as satisfactory, upon motion, it was accepted, and the Marion-Sims College of Medicine was continued as a school in good standing with this Board. Some time before the board met Whipple's diploma was surrendered.

The case of the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph was next in order. Drs. Christopher and Geiger were present, representing the college. Dr. Jacob Geiger explained the matter as to how A. A. Archer graduated at and received the diploma of the Ensworth Medical College in 1895. The facts being that Dr. Archer had represented to the Faculty of said college that he had previously attended two courses of lectures. Dr. Geiger further stated that the Board of Trustees of said college had already asked Archer to return his diploma, and that at the next meeting of the Board said diploma would be revoked.

Dr. Hiram Christopher then explained how the school came to graduate Dr. J. A. Carlsen; the mistake being based partly upon the action of the Association of American Medical Colleges and partly upon the published requirements of this Board in 1891. Carlsen stated also that he had practiced with his brother in Norway for three or four years.

Regarding the matter of accusations against the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., for having granted their diplomas to J. H. Carlsen in 1894 and A. A. Archer in 1895, after the said Carlsen and Archer had attended only two full full courses of lectures, after hearing the statements of Drs. Christopher and Geiger of the Faculty of said college, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that upon furnishing the Secretary of this Board with satisfactory evidence that the diplomas of the said J. H. Carlsen and A. A. Archer have been revoked by the Board of Trustees of the Ensworth Medical College, said college shall be continued in good standing with this Board.

In the matter of the recognition of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kansas, the following report was made by Drs. Hudson and King, committee appointed to examine said school.

To the Officers and Members of the State Board of Health of Missouri :

We, your committee, appointed at the regular meeting of this Board on April 9, 1895, at Kansas City, Mo., to examine the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kansas, beg leave to report, as follows :

Your committee visited said college on July 14, 1895, at its rooms in Chamber of Commerce Building in Kansas City, Kansas, and there met a number of the Faculty of said school, viz : Drs. Boteler, Roberts, Todd, Troutman and May, who showed us through the different Reception, Operating, Clinical and Lecture Rooms. At our request the Faculty furnished us with the attached inventory of the property of said college, and also with a revised list of the Officers and Faculty of said school.

Your committee will further report that from the fact that the Faculty of of said school is being materially strengthened by the admission of new and good men, and said college has been adopted as the Medical Department of the Protestant Methodist University--to which a large bequest has been made--which said University is soon to be established in Kansas City, Kansas, and from the further fact that the Officers of said college show a disposition to increase their teaching facilities and to conduct a regular and reputable school, your committee recommends, upon said school complying with the minimum requirements of this Board, that it be recognized as a school in good standing, and that its diplomas be admitted to registration by this Board.

WILLIS P. KING, M. D.

Dr. Hudson concurs.

Adjourned for lunch--2 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at 3:25 p. m. room 416.

Dr. R. L. Bracey, of Wellston, St. Louis county, whose case has been continued from time to time, being present, his case was again taken up. The Board being appraised of the fact that Dr. Camp had withdrawn charges made against Dr. Bracey, and that Dr. Miller had expressed a desire to do so, the Secretary was ordered to write to Dr. John J. Miller and ascertain if he still desires to withdraw charges. If he does so, then the Secretary is authorized to grant certificates of this Board to Dr. Bracey.

In the case of A. M. Edwards, of Marion, Illinois, the President suggested that he be informed that this Board only registers doctors from other States where their residence is in that county bordering on this State and near enough the State line for their practice to extend into Missouri.

The communication from Walter Wyman, Supervising Surgeon General Marine Hospital Service, regarding the code word to be used in case of yellow fever and cholera, was read before the Board for its information.

The letter of Dr. Irving A. Watson, Secretary of the American Public Health Association, requesting this Board to send one or more delegates to the next meeting of said association, which is to be held in Denver, Colorado, October 1 to 4 next, was read. It was then

moved that Dr. Frank J. Lutz, of St. Louis, and Dr. A. W. McAlester of Columbia, be appointed as delegates to the American Public Health Association. It was also moved that Dr. E. L. Standlee, of St. Louis, be appointed as alternate for Dr. McAlester and Dr. Willis P. King for Dr. Lutz.

The Secretary presented a communication from C. O. Probst, M. D., Secretary Ohio State Board of Health, asking as to the rules of this Board regarding the shipment of bodies of persons who have died of contagious and infectious diseases. The Secretary states that he had answered Dr. Probst that he, the Secretary, in the absence of any rule of this Board covering this subject, had been in the habit of permitting such shipments; but required that coffins be covered with zinc or tin, hermetically sealed, or that coffin be placed in a box and that charcoal and common salt be placed all around it. After discussion, Board advised that Secretary continue same rule.

In the case of Dr. J. A. Hawthorne of Mexico, Mo., it was moved that charges of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct be preferred against him, and that he be notified to appear before this Board at its October meeting and show cause why the certificate of this Board, which he holds, should not be revoked.

The same action was taken in the case of Drs. Appleman and Rea, providing they can be located, they being traveling, advertising doctors.

In the case of Dr. E. L. Henderson, of Kansas City, a licentiate of this Board, the same action was taken.

Dr. Lutz introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to notify the deans of all the colleges of midwifery within this State that their students are not permitted, under the law, to practice until they have graduated and are registered by the State Board of Health, and they cannot, after graduation as midwives, practice or announce themselves to the public as "female or lady physicians."

Dr. Lutz moved that the Secretary be instructed to write to the deans of the various colleges of midwifery within this State, requesting that they submit to this Board, through the Secretary, a schedule of graded instruction covering two full sessions of five months each, as in their judgment they deem best for a school of midwifery. Carried.

Regarding resolution heretofore passed by this Board regarding certain literary qualifications of students before matriculation in any of the medical colleges of this State, the Secretary is ordered to refer to said resolution and to correspond with the officers of the several medical colleges within this State with a view to its enforcement.

The following resolution, introduced by Dr. Paul Paquin, was unanimously carried:

WHEREAS, the city of Chicago has determined to drain its sewers into the Mississippi river, thereby endangering the lives of the people consuming the water thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this Board instructs its delegates to the American Public Health Association, which meets in Denver, Col., October 1 to 4 next, to use their influence in preventing the pollution of this body of water by such contamination.

There being no further business before the Board, on the motion of Dr. Paquin, it adjourned.

WILLIS P. KING, Secretary.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30, 1895.

I herewith submit report of the transactions of the Secretary's office for the quarter ending June 30, 1895.

First—Original certificates granted doctors and midwives in the following counties:

Adair	2	Crawford	1
Andrew	1	Dade	2
Atchison	4	Dunklin	1
Barry	1	Gasconade	2
Barton	5	Green	2
Bates	1	Harrison	1
Boone	5	Henry	1
Buchanan	5	Hickory	2
Butler	1	Holt	1
Callaway	4	Howard	2
Cape Girardeau	1	Jackson	26
Carroll	4	Jasper	1
Cass	3	Johnson	2
Cedar	1	Knox	2
Christian	1	Laclede	1
City of St. Louis	76	Lafayette	1
Clark	2	Lawrence	3
Cole	2	Lewis	1
Cooper	1	Linn	5

Livingston	2	Ray	4
McDonald	1	Ripley	1
Macon	1	St. Clair	1
Maries	1	Ste. Genevieve	1
Mississippi	1	St. Louis	2
Moniteau	1	Schuyler	1
Monroe	1	Scott	1
Montgomery	2	Shannon	1
Nodaway	4	Shelby	1
Pettis	7	Stoddard	1
Phelps	1	Texas	1
Pike	1	Worth	2
Platte	4	Wright	1
Puttnam	1	Total	225
Randolph	2		

Duplicate certificates issued—		Certificates issued to midwives—	
Callaway	1	City of St. Louis	9
City of St. Louis	2	Dent	1
Green	1	Jackson	1
Howard	1	Total	11
Jackson	1		
Lewis	1		
Monroe	1		
Total	8		

Total number of certificates granted doctors	225
Total number of certificates granted midwives	11
Total number of duplicate certificates granted	8
Grand total	244

During this quarter there were eleven applicants who held diplomas from schools not recognized by this Board, or who could not comply with our requirements. They were all refused registration.

Since the last meeting of the Board, at the request of interested parties, quarantine was established in several townships in the following counties: Butler county, May 9, 1895; Carroll county, May 20, 1895; New Madrid county, May 28, 1895; Stoddard county, May 13, 1895; and another proclamation was issued on May 31, 1895, Crawford county, May 28, 1895; and another proclamation on June 14, 1895. With the exception of Fisk, in Stoddard county, quarantine has been raised at all of the above points.

In obedience to direction of the Board at a special meeting held in Columbia, Mo., on June 4, 1895, citation has been issued to the officers of the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph Mo., to appear at this meeting and be heard in their defense regarding the accusation of their having granted a diploma to one A. A. Archer and one J. H. Carlsen upon a two-years' course of lectures. Also, to the officers of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine of St. Louis, Mo., for having granted a diploma to one W. L. Whipple after one course of lectures. Correspondence relative to all of these cases is herewith submitted for the inspection of the Board.

Application of A. M. Edwards, M. D., of Marion, Williamson county, Illinois (which said county does not join the State of Missouri), is herewith presented for the action of the Board.

I also submit herewith letter from Walter Wyman, M. D., Supervising Surgeon General, M. H. S., Washington, D. C., regarding cipher words to be used in communication with this Board in case of an invasion of yellow fever or small-pox.

Herewith also I wish to submit a communication from Irving A. Watson, M. D., Secretary of the American Public Health Association, regarding next annual meeting of said association to be held in Denver, Col., from October 1 to 4 next. Dr. Watson asks that we send delegates to that convention.

I wish to submit also a letter from B. M. Griffith, M. D., Secretary of the Organization of State Medical Examining and Licensing Board, which was effected at Baltimore, Md., at the last meeting of the American Medical Association. The letter is in reply to my inquiry of June 10, regarding the time and place of next meeting of said organization.

I also submit communication from C. O. Probst, M. D., Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Health, regarding rules of this Board governing shipment of bodies of persons who have died of contagious and infectious diseases. Not knowing of any such rule in force by authority of this Board, I answered and gave the Doctor the rules which I have required to be enforced since I have had the position of

Secretary. Following are the rules: "Coffins containing bodies who have died of contagious or infectious diseases, which are to be shipped out of this State, must be covered with zinc or tin and hermetically sealed; or that coffin be placed in a box and charcoal and common salt be packed between coffin and the box." If this Board desires to formulate rules governing such cases, or to modify the rules formulated in emergencies by its Secretary, I will be glad to have such rules and to see that they are enforced.

I desire to call the attention of the Board to the advertisement herewith presented of one J. A. Hawthorne, of Mexico, Mo., who holds certificate No. 4853 of this Board. In this connection I desire to say also that at the request of the President of this Board I, for obvious reasons, did not bring charges of dishonorable and unprofessional conduct against Drs. Appleman and Rea, which was ordered at the regular meeting in January. As the reasons for withholding prosecution do not now exist I await the further action of the Board.

The case of Dr. Henderson, of Kansas City, which was not prosecuted for the same reason as given above, is also referred to the Board for its action. Advertisements and papers in the above cases are herewith presented.

Dr. N. C. Williams, of Clifton Hill, Randolph county, Missouri, whose certificate was revoked after a hearing before the Board at its regular meeting on April 9, 1895, and in whose case a rehearing was refused at the special meeting in Columbia, Mo., on June 4, 1895, has commenced action in the Circuit Court of Randolph county, Missouri, at Huntsville by a petition for a writ of certorari, and by direction of the President I have furnished the Hon. R. F. Walker, Attorney-General, with a copy of the charges and finding of the Board in said case.

Dr. Orrin Robertson, whose certificate was revoked for unprofessional and dishonorable conduct at the special meeting held in Columbia, Mo., on June 4, immediately left the State and was notified of the action of the Board at Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

Mrs. Johanna Sweeney (colored), who was ordered to appear at the office of Dr. T. H. Hudson of this Board for examination, did so on April 10. A favorable report having been made to me by Dr. Hudson, the certificate of this Board granting her the right to practice midwifery in Jackson county was issued to her.

Mr. Harry M. Fryer, who has attended two courses of lectures at a Homœopathic Medical College, desires to take the examination of this Board. He has been notified to present himself for such examination at this meeting.

In pursuance of order of this Board at special meeting in St. Louis, Mo., on May 10, 1895, regarding graded course to be taught in all of the medical schools within this State, all of said schools have been furnished with the resolutions in full; but so far none have furnished this Board with the information required by said resolutions.

In pursuance of the action of this Board at its special meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., on May 10, 1895, regarding the matter of quarantine at the penitentiary, at Jefferson City, Mo., the following cities and counties have appointed boards of health and health officers as follows:

City of Fredericktown, Madison county—Drs. Newberry and Anthony.

City of Clinton, Henry county—H. F. Avery, Mayor, President; C. A. Stearns, M. D., Secretary.

City of Paris, Monroe county—F. M. Moss, M. D., John W. Smith, Mayor.

City of Warrensburg, Johnson county—J. I. Anderson, M. D., W. L. Hedges, M. D.

City of Neosho, Newton county—H. W. Sherman, Mayor, P. C. Yates, M. D., A. Mars, M. D.

City of Linneus, Linn county—J. W. Lane, M. D., E. F. Perkins, M. D., G. P. Moore, M. D.

City of Ava, Douglas county—M. H. Osborn, M. D., President; J. S. Hailey, M. D., J. H. Murray, M. D.

City of Mexico, Andrain county—C. R. Lupton, Mayor, President; T. M. Gill, City Clerk, ex-Officio Secretary; N. R. Roads, M. D., County Physician.

City of Hillsboro, Jefferson county—G. M. Mockbee, M. D., Frank R. Deering, Esq., George H. Wittram, Esq.

City of Salem, Dent county—J. N. McMurtry, M. D., M. Godbey, M. D., L. B. Craig, M. D.

City of Palmyra, Marion county—Harry W. Koch, Esq., President; Jas. P. Coons, M. D., Member; Jno. A. Baker, Esq., Member; J. D. Clark, M. D., Mayor and County Physician.

City of De Soto, Jefferson county—Timon A. James, M. D., President; W. H. Farrar, M. D., Secretary. Members—J. E. Jones, M. D., F. W. Brickley, M. D., F. M. Hearst, Esq., L. Mitchel, Esq.

City of St. Charles, St. Charles county—Louis Ringe, M. D., President; H. C. Sandfort, M. D., Secretary. Members—C. M. Johnson, M. D., Acting City Physician; J. R. Mudd, M. D., County Physician; Albert Ringe, M. D., Geo. F. Hoehn, M. D., D. J. Borgmeyer, M. D.

City of Lexington, Lafayette county—J. C. Crist, M. D., J. E. Tucker, M. D., J. W. Tredendall, M. D., Emmet Fulkerson, M. D., Jo. A. Wilson, Oswald Winkler, E. F. Nicholson, J. P. Ardinger, Thomas Hare, D. H. Lyons, G. C. Kist, J. M. Owen.

COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Carter county—T. W. Cotton, M. D., Health Officer.

Crawford county—W. S. Cox, M. D., Health Officer.

Pike county—B. A. Wilkes, M. D., Health Officer.

St. Louis county—Melvin W. Caster, M. D., Health Officer.

Wright county—R. H. Hanson, M. D., Health Officer.

Pettis county—John W. Trader, M. D., President ; A. H. Heaton, M. D., Secretary.

Ralls county—Whitley G. Hendrix, M. D., Otho B. Hicklin, M. D.

Cass county—I. M. Abraham, M. D., A. R. Elder, M. D., J. U. Scott, M. D.

WILLIS P. KING,
Secretary State Board of Health.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING

Held in room 468 of the Southern hotel in the city of St. Louis, on September 3, 1895.

In answer to a call of the President, the State Board of Health of Missouri met in special session in room No. 468, Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, September 3, at 11 o'clock a. m. The members present were Dr. Frank J. Lutz, President ; Dr. A. W. McAlester, Vice-President ; Dr. Paul Paquin, Dr. E. L. Standlee, Dr. E. S. Garner and Dr. Thos. H. Hudson. Absent, Dr. Willis P. King, the Secretary.

A communication from Dr. J. M. Shirley, of Brewer, Perry county, Missouri, regarding a stagnant pond in that town was read by Dr. Lutz. The letter was under date of August 7, and was addressed to Governor Stone, and had been referred to Dr. Lutz for reply. Dr. Lutz replied to the communication and received a letter from Dr. Brewer dated August 26, in which was enclosed a pamphlet containing the village ordinances.

After some discussion, Dr. Paquin introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to write to the judge of the county court of Perry county and inform him that complaint has been lodged with this

Board by Dr. J. M. Shirley, of Brewer, Mo., concerning a nuisance which ought to be abated (it is a stagnant pond of water right in the center of the town).

Resolved, also, that the Secretary be instructed to obtain all information regarding what steps had been taken toward the abatement of the above-mentioned nuisance.

A letter from Dr. Julius Haffner, of Hermann, Mo., regarding a midwife in that city who was also in the habit of washing and preparing the dead for burial, was then read by the President. The letter stated that, on account of her uncleanness, the midwife had undoubtedly caused the death of a woman in Hermann.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with Dr. Haffner with the intention of obtaining the name of the midwife. If successful, the Secretary is further ordered to correspond with her and to admonish her regarding her mode of doing business.

The President then read the following resolution, which was adopted at the special meeting of the Board held in St. Louis, Mo., on May 10, 1895 :

Resolved, that a college in good standing with this Board shall be one in which the course of instruction is a graded one ;

Resolved, that the Secretary of this Board be and is hereby instructed to request of the medical colleges of this State proof that they are complying with this resolution.

The proofs shall consist of a sworn statement of the Dean, or President, and the Secretary of each school, which shall embrace the following :

1. The number of hours devoted during each week to the didactic teaching of each branch during each course.
2. The number of hours devoted to work in laboratory in each branch.
3. The number of hours devoted to dissections ; and
4. The number of hours per week during which clinical instruction is imparted.

Reports from the several schools within this State to be published in the September number of "The Missouri Sanitarian."

Any School of Medicine within this State which shall fail or refuse to comply with the above requirements shall be refused recognition by this Board, and shall be considered a school not in good standing with this Board. Information must be furnished the Secretary of this Board by August 1, 1895.

The President then read a prepared statement regarding the curricula of the several medical schools within this State. One school had failed to send in a curriculum. Several, in the opinion of the

President, did not come up to what he thought ought to be a graded course.

Dr. Pinkney French of the Barnes' Medical College being present, explained to the Board how it was that the curriculum of his school showed too many hours in laboratory work, in didactic teaching and in clinical instruction. The correction advised by Dr. French was made by the President.

Dr. Heddens, of St. Joseph, was present representing the Ensworth Medical College of that city. The curriculum which that school sent in also needed modification. Dr. Lutz suggested that the faculty of the Ensworth be requested to return an amended report to the answers of the Board.

The President then read the curriculum which the University Medical College of Kansas City had sent in. As it did not come up to what the Board thought was a graded course, it was moved that the school be notified to send in an amended report.

The curriculum of the Homœopathic Medical College of Kansas City was then read by the President. It did not show that any Laboratory work was done during any of the three courses. It being evident to the Board that this was not a graded school, the same course was ordered as in the case of the University Medical College.

The curriculum of the American Medical College of St. Louis was next taken up. The number of hours for several studies were omitted in all of the three years, especially the number of hours for dissection. The college will be requested to make the proper amendments.

The curriculum of the Missouri State University was read and some corrections suggested. Dr. McAlester, the Dean of the school, being present, made the necessary corrections which were suggested by the President.

The same course was pursued regarding the curriculum of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine as in the cases of the University and the Homœopathic Medical Colleges of Kansas City.

The same course was pursued with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis.

Dr. Hurlbert of the Woman's Medical College of St. Louis was present and made a statement as to why the curriculum of that school had not been sent to the Secretary. His reasons were that he had not had time to get the affidavit ready on account of the amount of work involved, and also on account of the absence of part of the faculty. It was then moved that the Woman's Medical College be granted one week during which time to furnish the information requested.

In the case of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine of St. Louis it was moved that the Secretary be instructed to reply to their letter of August 10, and to inform them that this Board must enforce its rules and regulations for all colleges alike. Also inform them that the Board's record shows that their school has been properly notified.

The curriculum of Woman's Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., a school recently organized, was then taken up for discussion. In regard to the curriculum the same action was taken as in the cases of the other Kansas City schools. This being a new school, it was understood that the Board could not recognize it until their facilities for conducting a medical school had been examined into by a committee appointed by the Board.

Regarding the epidemic of small-pox which is now prevailing at Lotta, New Madrid county, a report of the action of the Secretary was presented to the Board. The Secretary's action was approved.

There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned at 3:10 p. m.

T. H. HUDSON, M. D.,
Secretary pro tem.

FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 28, 1895.

Pursuant to call, the State Board of Health met in the Gent's parlor of the Southern hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on October 28, 1895. The members present were Dr. Frank J. Lutz, President; Dr. A. W. McAlester, Vice-president; Dr. Paul Paquin, Dr. E. L. Standlee and Dr. E. S. Garner. Absent, Dr. Willis P. King, Secretary, and Dr. T. H. Hudson. In the absence of the Secretary, Dr. Paul Paquin acted as Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the third quarterly meeting, which was held in St. Louis on July 16, were read and approved. The minutes of the special meeting which was held in St. Louis on September 3 were also read and approved. The report of the transactions of the Secretary's office for the third quarter (July, August and September) was read and received.

After some discussion, the following committee was appointed to examine into the facilities of the Woman's Medical College of Kansas City, Mo.: Dr. Frank J. Lutz and Dr. E. L. Standlee, of St. Louis, and Dr. E. S. Garner, of St. Joseph. Chairman, Dr. Lutz.

The Secretary then presented for the consideration of the Board the advertisement of one J. M. Duncan, a licentiate of this Board. It

was moved and seconded that charges of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct be preferred against Dr. Duncan for advertising in a manner calculated to deceive and mislead the public, and that he be cited to appear at the next regular meeting of this Board and show cause why the certificate which he holds from this Board should not be revoked.

A communication from Dr. B. M. Griffith, the Secretary of the National Confederation of Medical Examining and Licensing Boards in which he asks that the members of this Board be enrolled as members of the Confederation, was then read for the action of the Board. It was then ordered that, if as stated in the communication, the enrollment of this Board as members of the Confederation would require a fee of only one dollar for each member, the Secretary was to send in the names of members of this Board, accompanied with a check for seven dollars.

The following resolution, concerning the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Ia., which was passed at a meeting of the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners, held August 1, 1895, was then read:

WHEREAS, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Ia., was until the session of 1894-1895, considered in good standing by this Board; and

WHEREAS, this college, during the session of 1894-1895, was considered not in good standing by this Board; therefore,

Resolved, that the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Ia., for the session of 1894-1895 may enter any college in good standing with this Board by passing an examination satisfactory to the college receiving them, entitling them to the grade they would have been entitled to had the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk maintained its good standing during the term of 1894-1895, and such students may enter the next grade, and this Board will not consider this a violation of its minimum requirements for medical colleges.

When the Iowa Board refused recognition to the above named college they took the matter to courts. They beat the Board in the lower court, and the case is now in the Supreme Court of that State. Concerning the recognition of the diplomas of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the session of 1894-1895, the Secretary was ordered to refuse same until some disposition of the case now pending in the Supreme Court was made of it. Applicants for certificates holding diplomas mentioned above are to be notified accordingly.

At the regular meeting of this Board, held in St. Louis, Mo., on July 16, 1895, the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., was ordered to furnish the Secretary with satisfactory evidence that the diplomas of J. H. Carlsen and A. A. Archer, who had been graduated by that school on only two courses, had been revoked by the Board

of Trustees. The Faculty of said school was duly notified of the action of this Board, as a copy of the resolution was sent to them on July 25, 1895.

As the Secretary had never been notified that the diploma of the aforesaid gentlemen had been revoked, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to notify the Faculty of the Emsworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., that unless they comply with the conditions imposed at the meeting of this Board July 16, 1895, within ten days after the receipt of this notification, their college will be declared not in good standing.

Notice is to be sent by registered letter so that the Secretary will have a receipt for same.

Regarding the application of Rollie L. Bracey for the certificate of this Board, which has been pending since October, 1894, on account of charges being brought by three physicians of Wellston, Mo., it was decided that as one of the doctors had withdrawn his charges and another had asked that the clemency of the Board be extended to Bracey a certificate should be issued to him. The Secretary was ordered to issue certificate and forward to Bracey with the return of his diploma.

As the President had some very urgent business to look after, it was decided to adjourn the Board until 4:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board reconvened at 4:30 with President Lutz in the chair. The Secretary presented a communication from Attorney Charles H. Shubert of Richland, Pulaski county, Missouri. The letter had been forwarded to the Secretary's office by Hon. Robert F. Walker, Attorney-General, to whom it was written. The letter is signed "Charles H. Shubert and many other citizens." It states that there are two drug stores in Richland from which whisky and beer is dispensed in any quantity. Any person wishing it can obtain same by simply getting a prescription from either of two physicians, which, the letter says, are licentiates of this Board. Their names were not given.

The Secretary was then instructed to write to Mr. Shubert and inform him that if he will furnish sworn affidavits charging these persons with the conduct complained of in his letter the Board will try them for dishonorable and unprofessional conduct, and will compel them to show cause why the certificate of this Board, which they hold, should not be revoked. It was thought advisable to have Mr. Shubert send the names of these physicians to the Secretary so that he could look them up in the State Board of Health register and be positive whether they held certificates or not. The letter states that these men receive

a salary from the druggists for their "services" in giving prescriptions to persons wishing to obtain whisky or beer. It also states that printed prescriptions are sometimes signed up for use in case the physician must be absent. Then the purchaser fills in the amount wanted and the druggist does the rest.

The case of Mrs. Adelaide Aholt, a midwife of 6901 Pennsylvania Avenue, who wished to be examined in midwifery, was presented by the President. As she lived in St. Louis, she was referred to the resident members for examination.

The following resolution, presented by Dr. Lutz, was unanimously passed :

Resolved, that all midwives advertising as "doctresses," or exhibiting signs announcing themselves as "doctresses of medicine," who hold licenses from this Board, be notified to show cause why their certificate should not be revoked for unprofessional conduct in advertising in a manner calculated to mislead and deceive the public.

The President presented the following communication from Dr. Pinckney French, Secretary of the Barnes' Medical College :

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 14, 1895.

Dr. F. J. Lutz, President Missouri State Board of Health, 1805 South Broadway, City :

Dear Dr. Lutz—We have an application from a young man at Cape Girardeau, Mo., who has been a registered druggist for twelve years. He secured his certificate by examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, this State, and it is signed by Messrs. Alexander, Ford and another gentleman, as members of the State Board of Pharmacy. He desires to enter our Freshman class, but has no certificate from school commissioner, and is not a graduate of any college, although holding this certificate, showing the same qualifications as a graduate of pharmacy.

By the rulings of your Board, will you kindly advise me if we can admit him to our Freshman class? I dislike to take up so much of your valuable time in matters of this kind, but hope that I may be able to do some kindness in return for this courtesy. Awaiting your immediate reply, I am, very truly your friend,

PINCKNEY FRENCH, M. D., Secretary.

(En. stamp.)

The Secretary was ordered to reply to the above letter of Dr. Pinckney French, Secretary of the Barnes Medical College, and advise him that the student to whom he refers should not be admitted.

The conference of the Executive Committees of the Iowa, Illinois and Missouri State Boards of Health, which was held in the city of Chicago on October 1, 1895, was next taken up for discussion.

The Board requested that section No. 2 of the "conditions of admission to lecture courses" be amended by adding between the words "Elementary Physics" and "United States History" the words "Ele-

mentary Chemistry." Applicants for examination shall also be required to make 80 per cent in the branches enumerated.

It was ordered that the Secretary address communications to the President of the State University and the State Superintendent of Public Schools and inquire from them under what conditions and for what consideration they would conduct such examinations.

Section 2, as amended, reads as follows :

2. "Diplomas of graduation from a literary or scientific college or high school, or a first-grade teacher's certificate, or in lieu thereof an examination by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or the constituted authorities of the State University, embracing an examination in the following branches: English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, elementary chemistry, United States history, geography and Latin, equivalent to one year in a high school."

It was unanimously carried that the recommendations of the Chicago conference be adopted, conditioned upon their adoption by the other state boards of health represented at the conference.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, that as a further condition of the recognition of any medical college as in good standing, the college shall furnish the Secretary of the State Board of Health, on or before January 1 every year, a complete list of all its matriculants, together with the basis upon which each applicant matriculated, giving the name of the institution from which the degree or certificate of graduation was obtained, or the name of the State official conducting the examination, or the college previously attended, together with the date when the degree or certificate was issued ; this list to be sworn to by the executive officer of the college, and attested by the Secretary, under the seal of the college.

Resolved also, that the Secretary of this Board is hereby instructed to send a copy of the above resolution to every medical college within the State of Missouri at once, and to say to them that the aforesaid resolution will go into effect at once.

There being no further business before the Board, on motion of Dr. Paul Paquin, it adjourned.

WILLIS P. KING,
Secretary State Board of Health.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 30, 1895.

I herewith submit the transactions of the Secretary's office for the quarter ending September 30, 1895.

1. Original certificates granted doctors and midwives in the following counties:

Adair.....	1	Jefferson.....	1
Audrain.....	1	Lawrence.....	1
Barton.....	3	Livingston.....	1
Bates.....	1	McDonald.....	1
Boone.....	2	Macon.....	1
Buchanan.....	1	Mercer.....	1
Cass.....	1	Moniteau.....	2
Chariton.....	1	Pettis.....	2
City of St. Louis.....	24	Pike.....	1
Clark.....	1	Ray.....	1
Clay.....	1	St. Francois.....	2
Dade.....	1	Saline.....	2
Daviess.....	1	Scotland.....	1
Gasconade.....	1	Scott.....	1
Harrison.....	1	Warren.....	1
Holt.....	1	Wayne.....	1
Iron.....	1	Webster.....	1
Jasper.....	3	Worth.....	1
Jackson.....	11	Total.....	79

Duplicate certificates issued—

Buchanan.....	1
DeKalb.....	1
Ste. Genevieve.....	1
Total.....	3

Certificates issued to midwives—

City of St. Louis.....	5
Total.....	5

Total number of certificates granted doctors.. .. .	79
Total number of certificates granted midwives.....	5
Total number of duplicate certificates granted.....	3
Total.....	87

During this quarter there were eight applicants for the certificate of this Board who could not comply with our requirements, or who were from schools of medicine not recognized by us. They were all refused registration.

I wish to present for the consideration of the Board the advertisement of Dr. J. M. Duncan, who, on August 7, was in Nevada, Mo. He holds certificate No. 303, issued to him on December 15, 1883, as a regular. He graduated at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis on March 2, 1876. I do not know just where he is located now.

I wish to call the attention of the Board to a resolution passed by the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners at a meeting held in Des Moines, Ia., on August 1, 1895. It is regarding the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Ia., which school was declared not in good standing by the Iowa Board for the session of 1894-95. As the requirements of the Iowa Board are similar to ours, certificates have not been issued to graduates of this school for the session named. We were notified of the action of the Iowa Board on April 16, 1895.

Herewith I present a communication from B. M. Griffith, M. D., Secretary of the National Confederation of Medical Examining and Licensing Boards. He wishes to enroll this Board as members of the Confederation. The communication is presented for the consideration of the Board.

The resolution passed by this Board at its meeting July 16, in St. Louis, Mo., regarding the graduation by the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., of J. H. Carlsen and A. A. Archer on only two years was furnished the faculty of said school. In order to be continued in good standing with this Board the Secretary was to be furnished with satisfactory evidence that the diplomas of the above named gentlemen had been revoked by the Board of Trustees of the Ensworth Medical College. The Secretary has never been furnished with this evidence, though a member of the Faculty was reminded of the fact personally on two occasions.

At meeting of this Board held in St. Louis, Mo., on July 16, 1895, the Secretary was ordered to communicate with Dr. John J. Miller, of

Wellston, Mo., and ascertain whether or not he wished to withdraw his name from the charges brought against Rollie L. Bracey, of Wellston, Mo., on September 17, 1894. The charges are signed by Drs. John J. Miller, U. G. Iles and L. M. Camp. Dr. Camp withdrew his charges on March 22, 1895, and enclosed a petition signed by seven St. Louis physicians from Bracey's neighborhood.

Dr. Miller was communicated with and asked whether or not he wished to withdraw his name from the charges. His letter of September 4 is herewith presented. It seems that as his name was attached to the charges under oath, he is loath to withdraw same and only asks for the clemency of the Board for Bracey.

All of the papers in this case are herewith presented for the consideration of the Board and its final action in the matter. The Secretary wishes to know whether to grant or refuse certificate.

Charges of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct were ordered to be brought against Dr. J. A. Hawthorne, of Mexico, Mo., Drs. Appleman and Rea, traveling advertisers, and Dr. Henderson, of Kansas City, Mo. Drs. Appleman and Rea could not be located. There is reason that action should not be taken at this meeting in the cases of Dr. Hawthorne, of Mexico, and Dr. Henderson, of Kansas City. Action will be taken in each case and they will be summoned to appear at the next regular meeting of the Board and show cause why their certificates should not be revoked.

The Secretary was also instructed at the July meeting to correspond with the deans of the various colleges of midwifery within this State and request that they submit to this Board, through the Secretary, a schedule of graded instruction covering two full sessions of five months each as, in their judgment, they deemed best for a school of midwifery. This was done and the one reply which was received was handed to the President at the special meeting in St. Louis on September 3, 1895.

At the meeting held in St. Louis July 16, 1895, the Secretary was ordered to refer to a resolution passed by this Board regarding certain literary qualifications of students before matriculation in any of the medical colleges of this State, and to correspond with the officers of the several medical colleges within this State with a view to its enforcement. This was done and the several replies which were received were handed to the President at the special meeting held in St. Louis on September 3, 1895.

Regarding the resolution which was passed at the special meeting in St. Louis on September 3, 1895, regarding stagnant pond of water in the town of Brewer, Mo., the Secretary communicated with the

county judge of Perry county as to what action had been taken toward the abatement of the nuisance. No reply has as yet been received.

I present herewith a letter from Y. H. Bond, M. D., the dean of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine of St. Louis, Mo. It states that at a Faculty meeting of the above school held on September 9, 1895, they had unanimously decided to adopt the provisions of this Board regarding the preliminary requirements for the admission of students.

On Tuesday, October 1, 1895, there was a conference of the Illinois, Iowa and Missouri State Boards of Health held in parlor O of the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill. It was a meeting of the executive committees of each Board. I present herewith a copy of the transactions of the meeting.

I have had referred to me by the Hon. R. F. Walker, Attorney-General, a communication from Charles H. Shubert, a lawyer of Richland, Pulaski county, Missouri. It seems that two or three "physicians," some I presume licentiates of this Board, do nothing but prescribe whisky to the patrons of a certain drug store. The letter states that the doctors sign up, ready for use, a number of blank printed prescriptions which can be filled after the buyer states the quantity and signs his name. For this service these men receive from the druggist a salary. The letter is presented herewith for the action of the Board.

The following county Boards of Health and county health officers have been appointed since our last regular meeting :

E. C. Haines, of Lotta, Mo., for New Madrid county.

For Unionville, Putnam county, W. Williams, M. D., President; E. G. Geisinger, Esq., Secretary; Frank Noel, Esq., Treasurer.

For Milan, Sullivan county, G. S. Milnes, M. D., W. S. M. Witter, M. D., D. Ross, M. D.

WILLIS P. KING, M. D.

Secretary S. B. of H.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST QUARTERLY (ANNUAL) MEETING

Of the State Board of Health of Missouri Held in Room No. 11 of the Madison House, City of Jefferson, January 2, 1896.

Pursuant to call, the State Board of Health of Missouri met in room No. 11 of the Madison House in Jefferson City, Mo., on Thursday, January 2, 1896.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting, which was held in the city of St. Louis on October 28, 1895, was read and approved. The

report of the transactions of the Secretary's office for the quarter ending December 31, 1895, was then read and approved.

Dr. Henry H. Mudd, of the St. Louis Medical College, who had written a letter to this Board when he sent in the report of the school, asking some information regarding the resolution passed by this Board at its meeting October 28, 1895, was present for the purpose of discussing the matter personally with the full Board. The position of this Board regarding the resolution was explained at some length by the President, Dr. Frank J. Lutz, with apparent satisfaction to Dr. Mudd.

Dr. A. J. Steele, of the Missouri Medical College, was present with a view of conferring with the Board upon the same subject as Dr. Mudd. After the explanation of Dr. Lutz, Dr. Steele stated that the Faculty of the Missouri Medical College was in hearty accord with the action of the State Board of Health, and more especially as regarded resolution passed by the Board at the meeting October 28, 1895, which was just being discussed.

It now being after the noon hour the Board adjourned for lunch, to convene again at 3 o'clock p. m.

Board reconvened at 3:15 p. m. with President Frank J. Lutz in the chair. Dr. A. W. McAlester, who was not present at the morning session, now took his seat with the Board.

The cases of the St. Louis midwives, against whom charges had been brought for having the words, "doctor" or "ladies' physician" upon their signs, were then taken up.

Mr. Rennekamp, whose wife had been charged with having out a sign reading "Dr. Rennekamp," was present to represent her as she was sick and could not be present. He presented the following letter from Dr. Louis Crusius, of 1421 Market street, St. Louis, under whose professional care Mrs. Rennekamp was at the time.

December 31, 1895.

This is to certify that Mrs. M. Rennekamp, of 2327 Franklin avenue, is under my professional care and too ill to attend in person at her trial before the State Board of Health on the 2nd of January, 1896, at Jefferson City. Mr. Rennekamp, her husband, will appear in her stead.

LOUIS CRUSIUS, M. D.,
1421 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

In behalf of Mrs. Rennekamp I can state that she made no attempt at practicing medicine, although she allowed the prefix, "doctor," to appear on her sign.

She is an honest and conscientious woman who has simply practiced the art of midwifery. It was through false representation by others that she advertised herself as above indicated, and has since removed the objectionable feature.

Mr. Rennekamp made a statement regarding how his wife came to hang out such a sign. He stated that she was misled by the doctors at the Newland College of midwifery, and also on account of her diploma reading "doctor of midwifery." He stated further that the sign had been taken down and would never be put up again reading as it did before.

The case of Mrs. Sarah Bridges was next taken up. She had been charged with having a sign in front of her house at 1400 South 12th St. Louis, Mo., reading "Dr. Bridges." In defense of these charges Mrs. Bridges presented the following affidavit :

State of Missouri, }
City of St. Louis. } ss.

"Be it remembered that on this 30th day of December, A. D. 1895, before me, Edmund A. Rollman, a notary public within and for said city and State, personally appeared Mrs. Sarah Bridges, who being by me duly sworn on her oath deposes and says that she is the person referred to in a certain charge dated December 10, 1895, numbered 1118, and made by F. J. Lutz, M. D., to the honorable State Board of Health of Missouri; that she has never had an office, nor resided at 1400 S. 12th street, in the city of St. Louis, Mo.; that she has no office, but resides at 1015 S. 12th street, in said city of St. Louis; that she has not now nor never had a sign in front of her residence, nor at any other place, upon which are or were inscribed the word "doctress," as alleged in said charge, and that the allegations contained in said charges are untrue.

(Signed)

SARAH BRIDGES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, A. D. 1895.

My term expires December 30, 1896.

EDMUND A. ROLLMAN,

[SEAL]

Notary Public.

The case of Miss Anna Newland, who resides at 29 S. 14th street, was then taken up. Miss Newland stated that the doctors at the college (Newland College of Midwifery) told the graduates positively that they would be allowed to put "doctress" or "ladies' physician" on their signs. She gave this as the reason for having "doctress" on her sign. She did not know that she was violating any of the rules of the State Board of Health. Stated also that sign had been taken down

and would not be put upon again reading "doctress" or "ladies' physician."

Miss Newland further stated that any sign which she saw fit to put up in the future would simply state that she was a midwife. She would have nothing on it that would be misleading or deceiving to the public.

Miss Newland presented the following letter from Dr. Benno von Steinmetz of 14th and Market streets, St. Louis :

ST. LOUIS, December 30, 1895.

DR. F. J. LUTZ :

Dear Doctor—This will introduce to you Miss Anna Newland, who has been cited to appear before the State Board of Health, being accused of some irregularity of practicing midwifery in St. Louis.

As the consulting physician to Miss Newland's establishment, it becomes my duty to state in her defense that I have never seen anything irregular or unprofessional in the conduct of her establishment. To my certain knowledge she takes only confinement cases at term, and if any symptoms of complications during confinement arise, she immediately sends for medical aid. I have been called at all hours of the day or night on such occasions, have visited patients afterward, but have never seen nor heard anything which could be construed into anything like irregularity.

I make this statement on my professional honor. Hoping to hereby give a true version of the management of Miss Newland's establishment, I remain,

Yours truly,

F. R. B. VON STEINMETZ, M. D.

It appearing to the Board that the charges against Mrs. Sarah Bridges were brought in error, on motion of the Secretary, the case against her was dismissed.

The following resolution regarding the midwives, against whom charges had been preferred, was then adopted :

Resolved, that the midwives against whom charges have been brought up to date be continued in good standing, conditioned upon the removal of their signs, which have been misleading and deceptive to the public.

This resolution is to apply to all except Miss Anna Newland, whose case is continued until the April meeting of this Board for further investigation.

Regarding Mrs. Lotta Frick, of 423 South 14th street, St. Louis, against whom charges were preferred, the President presented the following letter from her in explanation of her non-appearance at the meeting and also in defense against the charges :

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 31, 1895.

DR. F. J. LUTZ :

Dear Sir—In reference to the notice sent to me, Mrs. Lotta Frick, concerning the using of the word "Dr." in my advertising and my sign, I have only violated the law lately. I have not always done so, and it was ignorance on my

part. I saw other midwives advertising their calling, and using the word "Dr." on their signs. I did not think there was a law against using the word "Dr.," as it is on my diploma, "Doctor of midwifery."

I am very sorry as it was entire ignorance on my part and if this can all be overlooked this time, it shall not occur again. I have changed my sign and it is impossible for me to go to Jefferson City, as my means will not permit of it. Please allow this explanation to represent me as I can not be there under present circumstances. Hoping you will look on this favorably, as this is the only way I have to make my living. If necessary, I can give you references from good physicians who have known me and my family for years.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. LOTTA FRICK.

It was moved that the following be added to the conditions of admission of midwives to lecture courses: To schedule 1, section (b), after the words "English branches," the words "including arithmetic and English composition." Also, that the following sentence be added to schedule 1, section (b): "This examination to be conducted by the superintendent of public instruction of the State."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the resolution adopted by this Board at its quarterly meeting, October 28, 1895, shall apply to colleges of midwifery beginning January 6, 1896, and the Secretary is hereby instructed to send to all colleges of midwifery a copy of the following amended resolution, namely:

Resolved, that as a further condition of the recognition of any medical or obstetrical college as in good standing, the college shall furnish the Secretary of the State Board of Health on or before January 1 of each year a complete list of all its matriculates, together with the basis upon which each applicant matriculated, giving the name of the institution from which the degree of certificate of graduation was obtained or the name of the State official conducting the examination, or the college previously attended, together with the date when the degree or certificate was issued. This list to be sworn to by the executive officer of the college, and attested by the Secretary, under the seal of the college.

The case of Dr. J. A. Knighten, of Hickory Barren, Greene county, Missouri, whose certificate was revoked at a meeting of this Board held in St. Louis, Mo., on July 9, 1884, was then taken up.

It appearing that Dr. Knighten was never furnished with a copy of the charges against him and that his certificate was revoked by default, and it appearing further from a great number of letters of recommendation furnished that the said J. A. Knighten is a man in good standing in his community as a physician and a citizen, the Secretary was ordered to reinstate the said J. A. Knighten as a physician in good standing with this Board.

The Board sustained the action of the Secretary in recalling the certificate of W. L. Powell, of Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, which had been issued in error. Powell was a graduate of the "Curtis

Physio-Medical College of Indianapolis, Indiana," a school not recognized by this Board, but when the certificate was issued it was the impression of the Secretary that applicant held a diploma from the "Physio-Medical College of Indianapolis, Indiana," a recognized school. Powell also made a false affidavit regarding the number of courses of lectures he had attended in order to help him obtain the certificate of this Board. For this and other reasons the Secretary recalled the certificate (6842, August 26, 1895), and notified the county clerk of Lawrence county that Powell was no longer a registered physician of this State. Clerk replied that Powell's name had been stricken from his register of physicians.

This being the first quarterly (annual) meeting, the President, Dr. Frank J. Lutz, declared the election of officers for the ensuing year to be in order. All of the members were present with the exception of Dr. E. S. Garner, of St. Joseph, Mo., who did not attend the meeting.

On the first ballot, Dr. Frank J. Lutz, of St. Louis, was declared elected President of this Board for the next ensuing year. Ballot being taken for Vice-President, Dr. Thos. H. Hudson, of Kansas City, was elected to that position for the next ensuing year.

Ballot was now taken for Secretary and Dr. Willis P. King, of Kansas City, was declared elected Secretary of this Board for the next ensuing year.

Very important business calling some of the members away, the Board adjourned to meet at the Southern hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, January 6, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIS P. KING, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., December 31, 1895.

I herewith submit the transactions of the Secretary's office for the quarter ending December 31, 1895.

First—Original certificates granted doctors and midwives in the following counties :

Adair	1	Livingston	1
Barry	1	Macon	1
Barton	1	Marion	1
Buchanan	1	Monroe	1
Carroll	1	Nodaway.....	2
Cedar.....	1	Pemiscot	2
Cooper.....	1	Pettis	1
Dent	1	St. Louis.....	1
Greene	1	Saline	1
Harrison.....	3	Shelby.....	1
Henry.....	1	Stoddard	1
Holt	2	Warren.....	1
Howell	1	Webster.....	1
Jackson	3	Wright.....	1
Jasper.....	3	St. Louis City.....	23
Lawrence	1	Total	63
Linn.....	1		

Certificates issued to midwives—

City of St. Louis	25
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Total certificates issued to doctors.....	63
---	----

Total certificates issued to midwives.....	25
--	----

Grand total.....	88
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During this quarter there were five applicants for the certificate of this Board who could not comply with our requirements, or who were from schools of medicine not recognized by us. They were all refused registration.

At the third quarterly meeting of this Board, which was held in the city of St. Louis on July 16, last, the Secretary was ordered to bring charges of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct against the following doctors, who are licentiates of this Board: Drs. Appleman and Rea, who are traveling advertisers; Dr. J. A. Hawthorne, who is registered from Mexico, Andrain county, but who was at that time advertising at Stanberry, Gentry county, and Dr. Henderson, of Kansas City. I have made diligent inquiry, and I cannot locate Drs. Appleman and Rea. Have also written doctors in Mexico and Stanberry regarding the whereabouts of Dr. Hawthorne. Dr. T. J. Basket, of Mexico, writes me that Dr. Hawthorne has not been there for two or three years. My letter, 1152, December 17, 1895, to Dr. L. E. Miller, of Stanberry, on this same subject, has not yet been answered. On account of the amount of business to be transacted at this meeting, I have deferred bringing charges against Dr. Henderson, of Kansas City, and citing him to appear now. I wish to include others, also of Kansas City, when charges are preferred against Henderson.

At the fourth quarterly meeting, which was held in St. Louis on October 28, last, Secretary was ordered to prefer charges of dishonorable and unprofessional conduct against Dr. J. M. Duncan, and to cite him to appear at this meeting and show cause why the certificate of this Board, which he holds, should not be revoked. Dr. Duncan had been advertising in Nevada, Vernon county, in a way calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Inquiry elicits the information that the doctor has left Nevada, but informant did not know his present location. Charges will be brought and he will be cited to appear at the next regular meeting if he is located in time. Likewise, Drs. Appleman and Rea, but it my impression that they have left the State, as I have heard nothing of them from any source whatever since their advertisements were first sent me.

At the last meeting of this Board a resolution was passed instructing the Secretary to notify the Ensworth Medical College, of St. Joseph, Mo., that unless they complied with the conditions imposed at the meeting of this Board July 16, 1895, within ten days after their Faculty had been notified their school would be declared not in good standing. At the meeting July 16 Drs. Geiger and Christopher, representing the Ensworth Medical College, of St. Joseph, promised this Board that at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees of said school

the diplomas of J. H. Carlsen and A. A. Archer, who had been graduated by said school on two courses, would be revoked, and that the Secretary of this Board would be promptly notified when such action was taken. As the Secretary had not been notified he brought the matter before the Board at its last meeting, October 28, 1895. The aforesaid resolution was then passed and a copy ordered sent to the Faculty of the Ensworth Medical College, which was done by registered letter. In eight days the following letter was received:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., November 14, 1895.

To the State Board of Health, Dr. Willis P. King, Secretary:

GENTLEMEN—The following resolution was passed by the Board of Trustees of the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital at a meeting of the Board Monday, September 2, 1895:

Resolved, that the diplomas of Jonas H. Carlsen and Alva A. Archer be and are hereby revoked.

[Signed]

JAS. W. HEDDENS, President.

JACOB GEIGER, Secretary.

At our October meeting I presented for the action of the Board a letter, which had been forwarded to me by Attorney-General Walker, from one Charles H. Shubert, of Richland, Pulaski county. It was concerning two physicians of that place who were in the habit of prescribing whisky and beer for their "patients" whenever requested.

After hearing the letter, the Board ordered the Secretary to communicate with Mr. Shubert with a view to ascertaining whether or not these physicians were licentiates of this Board. In case they were, the Secretary was to inform Mr. Shubert that, if he would furnish sworn affidavits charging the doctors with the conduct complained of in his letter, charges of dishonorable and unprofessional conduct would be preferred against them and they would be cited to appear before this Board and show cause why their certificates should not be revoked. I advised Mr. Shubert of the action of the Board in the matter (my letter No. 1029 November 8, 1895), but he has as yet made no reply.

A letter from Dr. Pinckney French, Secretary Barnes Medical College, dated October 14, 1895, asking whether or not he could admit to the Freshman class of the above named school a young man who had been a registered druggist for twelve years, but who was not a graduate of any high school or college, and who did not possess a teacher's certificate, was presented at our last meeting for the action of the Board, and the Secretary was ordered to write Dr. French and inform him that the young man could not be admitted. Dr. French was notified of the Board's action and he replied on November 19, 1895, that the student awaiting the decision of the Board had gone home. Dr.

French notified him that he could not be admitted to the college under the present circumstances.

I beg leave to report to the Board that, complying with its order made at last meeting, I have corresponded with Dr. R. H. Jesse, President State University, and with Prof. John R. Kirk, State Superintendent of Public Schools, with a view to arranging for the examination of such students entering medical colleges in this State as have not the required teacher's certificate or a diploma from a high school, academy or college. I herewith submit the correspondence for the inspection and action of the Board.

I present herewith copy of the transactions of the committee which was appointed at the conference of the State Boards of Health of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, held in Chicago on October 1, 1895. Committee met in Springfield, Ill., on Friday, December 20, 1895, and this Board was represented by Dr. Paul Paquin.

At the last meeting of this Board a resolution was unanimously passed requiring each medical college within this State to furnish the Secretary of this Board, on or before January 1 each year, with a complete list of its matriculants, together with the basis upon which each applicant matriculated, etc. The Secretary was ordered to furnish each college in this State with a copy of said resolution, and to say to them that it went into effect at once. This was done, but as yet only the following schools have complied with the order:

The American Medical College (Eclectic), St. Louis, Mo.

Woman's Medical College and Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas City Medical College of Kansas City, Mo.

When I sent the resolution to the medical colleges, I asked each one to please notify me whether or not same was received. I received answers from the following:

St. Louis Medical College (H. H. Mudd, M. D.).

American Medical College (E. Younk, M. D.).

Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College (W. Davis Foster, M. D.).

Beaumont Hospital Medical College (John T. Larew, M. D.).

Central Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo. (T. E. Potter, M. D.).

Woman's Medical College and Hospital (Geo. F. Hurlbert, M. D.).

St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons (Waldo Briggs, M. D.).

Woman's Medical College of Kansas City, Mo. (Flavel B. Tiffany, M. D.).

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kansas, (E. M. Hetherington, M. D.).

Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri (Wm. O. Richardson, M. D.).

The following is a list of the schools which did not acknowledge receipt of the resolution :

Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Mo.

Medical Department State University, Columbia, Mo.

Kansas City Medical College of Kansas City, Mo.

University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo.

Ensworth Medical College and Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo.

Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.

Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.

All of the medical colleges must have received the copy of the resolution sent them, otherwise the letter would have been returned to the Secretary's office. None were returned.

I submit herewith letters of recommendation of Dr. J. A. Knighten, of Hickory Barren, Greene county, Missouri. It seems that although Dr. Knighten came under the exception of the law of 1883, regarding practitioners of medicine and surgery, he procured the certificate of this Board. Afterward upon charges, the nature of which he does not know, his certificate was revoked on July 9, 1884. He says that he was not served with a copy of the charges, and I cannot find them in the records of the Secretary's office. He was unable to attend the meeting at which he had been cited to appear, and his certificate was revoked by default.

The charges against him seem to have been the spite-work of a weak enemy, and as the recommendations which he furnishes me are first-class in every particular, I would recommend that the Board authorize that he be reinstated as a practitioner of medicine and surgery in good standing with this Board. His letters of recommendation and other correspondence are herewith presented for the inspection of the Board.

After Dr. Knighten's name in the State Register of Physicians, is the following in red ink : "Revoked July 9, 1884." Red ink is also drawn through his name and record on the register. On page 33 of the minute book, which extends from July 13, 1883, to March 10, 1893, is found the following record : "The certificate of J. A. Knighten, of Billings, Mo., No. 343, issued December 21, 1883, was ordered revoked." This is all the information obtainable regarding the revocation of Dr. Knighten's certificate. Copy of the charges are not on record.

On May 6, 1895, one William L. Powell, of Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, Missouri, applied for registration and was furnished with the usual affidavit. The most important parts of the affidavit, to

which I wished to draw his special attention so that he would read carefully before making the oath, were underlined with red ink. My clerk made a mistake and confounded the "Curtis Physio-Medical College of Indianapolis" (which is not in good standing with this Board), with the "Physio-Medical College of Indianapolis," which is in good standing. Powell was granted a certificate under the presumption that he was a graduate of the latter school. Although Powell made application for certificate on May 6, 1895, he did not send affidavit, etc., to this office until the latter part of August, 1895, when certificate was issued (certificate No. 6842, Aug. 26, 1895).

On October 19, 1895, I received a letter from a doctor in Mount Vernon, giving information regarding the way in which Powell had obtained his diploma. I then wrote to C. T. Bedford, M. D., Secretary of the Physio-Medical College of Indianapolis, Indiana, regarding Powell, and ascertained that he was not a graduate of that school, and that he had not attended three courses of lectures at any school, and that he had committed perjury in swearing that he had.

I wrote a very strong letter to Powell, calling his attention to the facts in the case, and gave him the alternative of returning the certificate which had been issued to him in error or taking his chances on an indictment and prosecution for perjury. He very wisely chose to return the certificate. On December 12, 1895, I wrote the county clerk of Lawrence county, to correct his record and make it show that this man Powell was not a registered physician. He replied on the next day that Powell's name had been struck from the county records.

On December 21, 1895, I gave permission to J. A. Robinson & Co., undertakers at Marcellin, Linn county, Mo., to exhume the body of Miss Mary Carmichel (aged 27 years), who died at the above named place on September 20, 1895, of typhoid fever, and to transport the same through the State of Missouri to its eastern border: Provided, that coffin be placed in a zinc lined box hermetically sealed by a tinner. The body was to be transported to Chicago, Illinois.

On December 30, 1895, a similar permit was granted to C. R. Lupton & Co., undertakers at Mexico, Audrain county, Mo. They wished to exhume the body of Edith Maxwell (5 years old), who died in Mexico in December, 1894, and to transport same to Ottawa, Ill. Permission was given them to exhume the body and to transport it through the State of Missouri to its eastern border with the same proviso as above.

I wish to present to the Board for its inspection a circular which was sent me by Rufus H. Todd, Esq., Manager Standard Oil Company,

St. Joseph, Mo. It is entitled "kerosene oil." "How to use it and what to buy to get a good light." The circular has been approved by the Iowa State Board of Health and the Standard Oil Company issued circulars like the one herewith presented for distribution throughout that state. They wish the approval of this Board, upon receipt of which similar circulars will be issued for Missouri.

Charges of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct have been preferred against the following midwives:

Mrs. S. Callahan, 2331 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Sarah Bridges, 1400 South 12th street, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Annie Newland, 29 South 14th street, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. E. C. Baldwin, 3013 Kossuth avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Mary Rennekamp, 2327 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. L. Earnest, 3546 Iowa avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Lotta Frick, 423 South 14th street, St. Louis, Mo.

The above-named midwives are charged with misleading and deceiving the public by a sign upon which they have inscribed their name and the word "Doctress." This is calculated to both mislead and deceive the public, as the women are none of them doctresses, but registered midwives. Copies of the charges and citations to appear in all of the above cases were forwarded to the President on December 11, 1895.

Charges of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct were also preferred against Mrs. A. Burger of 2300 South 12th street, St. Louis, Mo. In the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of December 20, 1895, she advertises herself as "Mrs. A. Burger, M. D." This, of course, is calculated to mislead and deceive the public, as she is not an "M. D.," but a midwife. A copy of the charges and a citation to appear at this meeting and be heard in her defense were forwarded to Dr. Lutz on December 22, 1895.

The President wrote me on December 21, 1895, giving the names of the following midwives and asking that charges of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct be preferred against them, as they have hanging in front of their offices a sign upon which is inscribed the word "Doctor," when in fact, they are only midwives. The State Board of Health Register of Physicians was being used at the time of the receipt of Dr. Lutz's letter at the trial of Dr. Joseph C. Hearne at Bowling Green, Pike county, Missouri, and it was not returned in time for charges to be preferred and copies of them served with citations to appear at this meeting. Following are the names and addresses of the above mentioned midwives:

Mrs. Ch. Schenk, "Doctress," 2109½ Wash street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Mary Arthur, 2340 Wash street, St. Louis, Mo.

M. Pauley, "Ladies' Physician," 2702 Wash street, St. Louis, Mo.

Only one of the above number holds the certificate of this Board. She is "Dr." Mary Arthur of 2340 Wash street. The other two names can not be found on the register. "Dr." Mary Arthur holds certificate No. 549, issued to her December 17, 1889, as a midwife. She is a graduate of the Newland College of Midwifery, St. Louis, Mo., November 30, 1889.

William Edward Dicken, of Kakoka, Clark county, Missouri, has made application for the examination of this Board. He has filled out the proper application blank and has been notified to appear at this meeting.

WILLIS P. KING,
Secretary State Board of Health.

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED MEETING

Of the State Board of Health of Missouri, held in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on January 6, 1896. Adjourned from first quarterly meeting at Jefferson City, Mo., on January 2, 1896.

The State Board of Health adjourned from the first quarterly meeting held at Jefferson City, Mo., January 2, 1896, to meet in gent's parlor, Southern hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 6, 1896. Board met on above date pursuant to adjournment. There were present at the meeting Drs. Frank J. Lutz, President; Willis P. King, Secretary; A. W. McAlester, Paul Paquin and E. L. Standlee.

Dr. Hanau Loeb, Secretary Marion-Sims College of Medicine of St. Louis, appeared before the Board and asked whether a graduate from a Normal Turner's Institute possesses the qualifications to enter a medical college under the rules of this Board governing the admission of students to medical colleges in this State. Upon the question being put to a vote it was answered in the negative.

Reports from medical colleges were then taken up and examined. Colleges reporting the number of matriculates and the basis upon which they were admitted to session of 1895-96, were as follows :

St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, Mo.

Barnes' Medical College of St. Louis, Mo.

Marion-Sims College of Medicine of St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Mo.

Woman's Medical College of St. Louis, Mo.

Beaumont Hospital Medical College of St. Louis, Mo.

American Medical College of St. Louis, Mo.

Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis Medical College of St. Louis, Mo.

Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo.

Central Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo.

Kansas City Medical College of Kansas City, Mo.

Medical Department of State University at Columbia, Mo.

The Medical Colleges not reporting are as follows :

University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo.

Homœopathic Medical College of Kansas City, Mo.

Woman's Medical College of Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Lutz then introduced the following resolution regarding the schools not reporting, which resolution was unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, the University Medical College, the Homœopathic Medical College and the Woman's Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., have not complied with the requirement of this Board in failing to report the names of their matriculates for the session of 1895-96, together with the basis of their matriculation ; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the above named schools be and they are hereby declared not in good standing with this Board ; be it further

Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to notify each one of these schools of this action of the Board and also to inform them that their diplomas will not be recognized.

The Board then proceeded to the examination of the report of the schools reporting. The following resolution, presented by Dr. Lutz, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, that the Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to send to the Dean or Secretary of every school, which has presented to this Board a list of its matriculates, the names of those matriculates who have been admitted without complying with the requirements of this Board, and that the school so notified be requested to inform the Board, on or before February 1, 1896, that those unqualified matriculates have been dropped from the roll.

Resolved, also, that any school failing to so notify the Board shall be considered a school not in good standing with this Board.

Resolved further, that each person who was improperly matriculated be notified that his name must be dropped from the roll in order to continue his school in good standing with this Board.

Dr. Paul Paquin then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by the Board :

WHEREAS, the Committee on Curriculum and Equipment of Medical Colleges of the Conferences of the Boards of Health of the States of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri have, at their meeting at Springfield, Ill., on —, 1896, declared that a medical college to be considered in good standing must have hospital connections and sufficient clinical material.

Resolved, that the Curators of the State University of Missouri be respectfully requested to advise the Missouri State Board of Health what arrangements, if any, have or will be made in the near future to furnish such hospital facilities to the students of the medical department of this institution.

The following resolution was then offered by Dr. King and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the Secretary be and is hereby authorized to notify the students of the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., the Homœopathic Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., and the Woman's Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., through their class presidents, of the failure of those schools to comply with the order of this Board to furnish it with a list of the matriculates of 1895, with the basis of matriculation, and of the resolution of this Board declaring said schools not in good standing as a consequence of the failure to make said report.

Dr. Lutz offered the form or draft of a letter to be sent to such students in the medical colleges of this State, as it appears from the reports of the colleges which they are attending, are not entitled to enter college on account of not possessing the necessary qualifications. Following is a copy of aforesaid letter:

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., 189.. }

DEAR SIR:—You are hereby notified that, according to the report of the Medical College, made by the officers of said institution to the State Board of Health of Missouri, you do not possess the qualification demanded by the regulations necessary to begin the study of medicine.

By order of the Board,

.....

President.

N. B.—You are not, however, debarred from presenting reasons why your name shall be continued on the college list.

The Secretary was authorized to enquire of colleges using the term "special," in relation to students of medicine as to what said term means.

Dr. Lutz then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

The Secretary is instructed to refuse registration to the diplomas of any medical college which has not complied with the conditions imposed upon colleges by the resolution of this Board adopted October 28, 1895, and published in the Missouri Sanitarian of the month of November, 1895.

The resolution adopted at the meeting October 28, 1895, and referred to in the above, is given below:

Resolved, that as a further condition of the recognition of any medical college as in good standing, the college shall furnish the Secretary of the State Board of Health, on or before January 1, of each year, a complete list of all its matriculates, together with the basis upon which each applicant matriculated, giving the name of the institution from which the degree or certificate of graduation was obtained,

or the name of the State official conducting the examination, or the college previously attended, together with the date when the decree or certificate was issued. This list to be sworn to by the executive officer of the college, and attested by the Secretary, under the seal of the college.

There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned.

WILLIS P. KING,

Secretary State Board of Health.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING

Which was held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on February 4, 1896.

The State Board of Health of Missouri met in room 84 of the Southern hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on February 4, 1896, pursuant to call of the Executive Committee for the purpose of examining and passing upon the delayed reports of the University Medical College, the Homœopathic Medical College and the Woman's Medical College, all of Kansas City, and of such supplementary reports of other schools as may be presented.

The members present were Frank J. Lutz, M. D., President; Thos. H. Hudson, M. D., Vice-President; Willis P. King, M. D., Secretary; E. S. Garner, M. D., A. W. McAlester, M. D., and E. L. Standlee, M. D. The President stated the object of the special meeting, and the Secretary made a statement regarding the University Medical College, the Homœopathic Medical College and the Woman's Medical College, saying that the failure of the two latter schools to report by January 1, 1896, as required by this Board, was on account of a misunderstanding of the objects of the Board, or a neglect of the Registrar or Secretary of these schools.

The report of the University Medical College of Kansas City was then taken up and Drs. Berger and Lewis of the Faculty of said school made statements regarding why the report of that school had not been turned in by January 1, 1896, as required. Dr. McAlester moved that, inasmuch as the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., had complied with the requirements of this Board, the resolution of the Board passed January 6, 1896, declaring said school as not in good standing be reconsidered, and that said school be reinstated and declared to be in good standing with this Board. Motion carried.

Dr. W. Davis Foster made a statement concerning the Homœopathic Medical College, of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. McAlester made the same motion in regard to the Homœopathic Medical College as had been made regarding the University Medical College. By a unani-

mous vote the college was declared to be reinstated and in good standing with this Board.

The report of the Woman's Medical College of Kansas City was then taken up. Dr. Flavel B. Tiffany of said school made a statement concerning this school. Dr. McAlester made same motion, reinstating the Woman's Medical College, as had been made in the cases of the University and Homœopathic Medical Colleges, which was carried.

Supplementary report of Dr. E. W. Schauffler, President of the Kansas City Medical College, regarding eleven students of that school who have been notified that their names must be dropped from the rolls of said school, was next read. The three following names have been dropped from the rolls of said school: John W. Werne, Charles S. Gill and Harry D. Easterly. 2d. O. W. Pinkston, M. A. W. Schockley and A. B. Ingels have diplomas from high schools and colleges, but this fact had not been noted by the Secretary. 3d. The following students have been examined since January 1. 1896, by S. M. Barrett, Superintendent Public Schools of Jackson county, Mo., and have all obtained first grade teacher's certificates: Clarence A. Chapman, J. H. Manahan, Oscar Brœcklein, Willis H. Hull and J. Frank Reed. On motion of Dr. King, the college was ordered to retain on its rolls the eight last named students. Carried by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Hanau W. Loeb, Secretary of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, of St. Louis, Mo., presented the credentials of Joel Moody, Jr., whose matriculation had been reported by said school as subject to the approval of this Board. Dr. Garner moved the college be allowed to place Mr. Moody's name on its list of matriculates. Unanimously passed. Dr. Loeb also presented the name of Mr. E. M. Curry. Same motion in regard to Mr. Curry passed. Report by Dr. Loeb concerning Mr. G. H. McNemer, regarding his qualifications, showing that he possesses qualifications equal to a first grade teacher's certificate. Dr. King moved that the case of Mr. McNemer be referred to Drs. Lutz, Paquin and Standlee, and that they, after examination, be ordered to drop or retain said student, that their action be final and that they report at the next regular meeting.

Dr. Loeb then presented the case of Mr. P. J. Gillen with his credentials. College unanimously authorized to retain Mr. Gillen. The case of Mr. Victor Krenear was next presented by Dr. Loeb, and was referred to the St. Louis members of the Board for disposition. The case of Mr. C. H. Westcoat was then presented by Dr. Loeb, and the college ordered to retain him. Case of Mr. Frederick Dutlinger, with credentials, was then presented by Dr. Loeb, and the school ordered to retain him. Dr. Loeb then presented the case of Mr. John

Schmidt (No. 302 on report), with his credentials, and the college was authorized to matriculate him.

Report of the Woman's Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., was then taken up and the cases of students who do not possess the required credentials discussed. The credentials of Mrs. Catharine C. L. Smith were presented, and the college authorized to retain her. Next the case of Miss Elizabeth Branahan was discussed, and the college was ordered to drop her name from its rolls. The credentials of Alice M. Griffiths being found not sufficient, the college was ordered to drop her name from the rolls.

Supplementary report of the Homœopathic Medical College of Kansas City was next taken up for discussion. In the matter of additional evidence as to the qualifications of students who had been notified that their names must be dropped from the rolls of said school the following was presented: Herbert A. Brown, college ordered to retain him on its rolls. Rebecca Ditzler, college permitted to retain her on its rolls as a "Special" student; and, if she can obtain a first grade teacher's certificate, said school is to be permitted to enter her in second year class of 1895. Benjamin L. Fowler, same course, ordered as in the case of Miss Ditzler. L. Clarence Gugenheim, college authorized to retain him on its rolls. Harry N. Morton, college authorized to retain him also. The case of Albert A. Emil was disposed of in the same way as that of Miss Ditzler and Benjamin L. Fowler.

Supplementary report of the Beaumont Hospital Medical college of St. Louis, Mo., was next in order for discussion. Following was the action of the board:

E. H. Hawkins, college ordered to drop him from its rolls.

Oscar F. Kay, college ordered to drop him from its rolls.

G. R. Reeves, college ordered to retain him on its rolls.

Ralph B. Scott, college ordered to retain him on its rolls.

John W. Thorne, college ordered to retain him on its rolls.

Committee appointed to investigate the report of the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., reported as follows:

"We, your committee, find that 81 students reported by the University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., have complied with the requirements of this Board. Five have no credentials, and are reported not in attendance."

E. L. STANDLEE, M. D.,

PAUL PAQUIN, M. D.,

Committee.

The college was then ordered to drop the following students who have no credentials and, therefore, have not complied with the requirements of this Board: H. H. Shanks, C. R. Norby, J. McCarty, T. O'Connor, Hugh Miller.

The matter of the St. Louis Medical College was then taken up for discussion. The President stated that he had answered the letter of Mr. T. E. Harris. H. E. Ferrell, W. R. Harden, J. G. Massie, W. F. Manzke, H. Taphorn, R. G. Wright, T. E. Harris.

The President was ordered to notify the above school that the above named students have not presented reasons to this Board why they should not be dropped, and that they must be dropped, except as to Mr. R. G. Wright, who is required to present to the President evidence of his having attended school and graduated as claimed in his letter, in which case he may be retained. Same action was also taken in the case of T. E. Harris.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, Mo., was next taken up, and the following named students ordered dropped from the rolls of the college as their credentials do not meet the requirements of this Board.

Names all ordered dropped from the college rolls: R. B. H. Gradwohl, H. H. Leeman, J. R. Masterson, H. B. Newby, Fred C. Pfingston.

A. A. Naaimy (Syrian) required to pass an examination for a first grade teacher's certificate. A. L. Thompson, college authorized to retain his name on its rolls.

The Central Medical College, of St. Joseph, Mo., was next taken up and the name of Mr. H. A. Fulton ordered dropped from the rolls.

In the case of the Missouri Medical College, the President was ordered to notify the Faculty of said school that there is nothing contained in their supplementary report regarding students ordered to be dropped that is not contained in their original report that they must drop the students named in the former by February 15, 1896, in order to the continued recognition of said school as in good standing with this Board, except as to Mr. Charles Molz. The President is also to notify Mr. G. Albert Lierle, of the Missouri Medical College, that he may pass an examination for a first grade teacher's certificate.

The case of the Ensworth Medical College, of St. Joseph, Mo., was then taken up and the name of Mr. Kimberlin ordered retained upon the college rolls.

The case of the Barnes Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo., was the next in order, and after some discussion, the following action was authorized in the cases of the students of that school who had been

notified that they did not possess the proper credentials to meet the requirements of this Board.

The college was authorized to retain the following named students upon its rolls:

Payne Palmer, R. E. L. Gibson, R. B. Jack, L. P. Moore, G. Claude Miller, W. H. Douglas, Thomas D. Miller, J. L. Shelley, J. W. Smith, G. D. Carter, A. J. Holmes, H. C. Early, J. R. Walker, J. R. Allen, John A. Eichling, Paul Windle, J. L. Williamson, Andy Royal, W. P. Bradley, R. D. Brown, H. H. Lutman, Ben. Taylor, Thomas Klinger, J. M. Gallmore, B. L. Noe, Charles R. Silverton, Paul Henderson, W. H. Popplewell, E. P. Emmerson, W. C. Thrailkill, W. L. Barnard, C. C. Guier, A. W. Tarr, E. H. Bounds, George L. Hoel, F. Priestly, F. G. Stuart, Edgar A. Green, J. B. French, T. L. Kentrell, W. A. Gault, W. J. Blevins, J. E. Lokk, J. G. Beatty, D. C. L. Shelley, W. O. Grant, E. D. Thixton, F. E. Shepherd, C. A. Calvert, V. E. McFarland, James F. Hutton, W. E. Williams, Kent R. S. Nelson, F. P. Oberchon, Thomas E. Gulct, (?) Sp., W. N. Gresham, R. O. Crawford, C. C. Thrailkill, F. B. May, Gracey Waddell, C. V. Scott, Arch. D. Jones, George E. Gwinn, E. B. Wright, L. K. Bryant, John A. McGregor, Omer Kell, W. Lichtenwaller, Ernest A. Green, A. A. Livingston, Robert Terry, J. F. Stoddard, R. C. Gore, Roscoe C. Adams, Luther Mathis, O. A. Ambrose, Guy Morgan, R. O. Snyder, J. O. Cotton, William Noyes, F. F. Farr, James McLaughlin, Elmer E. Clark, A. B. Middleton, O. M. Gilbert.

In the cases of the following named students the Barnes Medical College was authorized to retain them, provided they could pass an examination and obtain a first grade teacher's certificate:

H. A. Walker, N. C. Wright, Curran Crews (refused by Marion-Sims College of Medicine.)

In the cases of the following named students the Barnes Medical College was ordered to strike their names from its rolls, as they do not possess the proper credentials to meet the requirements of this Board:

W. H. Gouch (see Browning diploma), Arthur B. Storus.

It was unanimously resolved that a committee of three be appointed, to whom the original and the amended returns of the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., be referred. Following is the committee:

Frank J. Lutz, M. D., Chairman; Paul Paquin, M. D., and E. L. Standlee, M. D.

The said committee is also authorized to call a meeting of the Board for final action on this matter.

The above action of the Board in the cases of the students of the Barnes Medical College who have been retained or rejected is not final. It is only temporary. Final action rests with the above named committee—Drs. Lutz, Paquin and Standlee.

The report of Drs. Garner and Paquin, a committee appointed by this Board to examine into the colleges of St. Joseph, Mo., was read and received. The following resolutions were then adopted :

Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to inform the faculty of the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., that, according to the report of a committee appointed to investigate their school, they are deficient this year in dissecting and clinical teaching. Also, request them to inform this Board at once what steps they will take to conform to the requirement of rule five of the minimum requirements of this Board.

Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to inform the faculty of the Central Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., that, according to the report of a committee appointed to investigate their school, they are deficient this year in clinical instruction. Also, request them to inform this Board at once what steps they will take to conform to the requirement of rule five of the minimum requirements of this Board.

The President, Dr. Frank J. Lutz, was directed by the Board to notify all of the medical colleges of this State as to what students belonging to their separate schools had been retained on the rolls and as to what ones had been dropped from the college lists.

The following committee, Drs. Frank J. Lutz, A. W. McAlester and E. S. Garner, was appointed to attend the conference of the Illinois, Iowa and Missouri State Boards of Health, which was to be held in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on February 6, 1896. Committee to report at the next meeting of this Board.

A communication from Dr. W. S. Rowley, corresponding Secretary of "The World's Congress of Medico—Climatology," which convenes at San Antonio, Texas, on February 20, and adjourns on the 22nd, was read for the action of the Board. Dr. Paul Paquin was then appointed a committee of one to attend this meeting without any expense to this Board whatever. The Secretary was ordered to notify Dr. W. S. Rowley, of San Antonio, Texas, of Dr. Paquin's appointment, and to send Dr. Paquin his credentials.

The case of Dr. Frank Boogher, who graduated from the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, on October 31, 1895, after having attended two courses of lectures there and one course previously in the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., to whom the Secretary granted the certificate of this Board on December 12, 1895, was taken up.

After a full statement of the above case and a thorough discussion it was decided that, as the Secretary granted said certificate

through a misunderstanding with regard to the standing of the University of Virginia with this Board, (said University of Virginia granting diplomas after attendance upon two courses of lectures), the said certificate is hereby recalled. The Secretary is hereby instructed to notify Dr. Boogher of the action of the Board in regard to his case, and to request him to return certificate 6908 of this Board, which was issued to him on December 12, 1895.

There being no farther business before the Board, it adjourned.

WILLIS P. KING, Secretary.

P. S.: See paragraph three of sheet three regarding Miss Rebecca Ditzler and Benjamin L. Fowler. The Homœopathic Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., was permitted to retain the aforesaid as "Special students," and if they obtained first grade teacher's certificates, said school was to be permitted to enter them in second year class of 1896.

On February 20, 1896, the above-named students sent to the Secretary for his inspection first grade teacher's certificates obtained in Clay county and signed by J. H. Perkins, County Commissioner; S. O. Sherry, Instructor, and J. F. Kennedy, Instructor.

WILLIS P. KING, M. D., Secretary.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING

Held at the Southern hotel in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 14th and 15th of February, 1896.

The State Board of Health of Missouri, pursuant to call of the Executive Committee, met in special session in the Gent's parlor, Southern hotel, St. Louis, Mo., at 5 o'clock p. m., on February 14, 1896.

Present, Frank J. Lutz, M. D., President; Willis P. King, M. D., Secretary; E. S. Garner, M. D., Paul Paquin, M. D., and A. W. McAlester, M. D. After an informal talk, then Board adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m., so that members could take supper.

Board met as per adjournment at 7 o'clock p. m. in the Gent's parlor. Present, members as above. There were also present Drs. French, Hughes and Kieffer and Mr. W. T. Anderson of the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, and Dr. Jacob Geiger of the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo.

The President asked that the Secretary make note that a writ of certiorari was granted by the circuit court of Boone county, Missouri,

n the case of Dr. N. C. Williams of Clifton Hill, Randolph county, Missouri, ordering this Board to make return by February 19, 1896. Secretary was ordered to make returns for each and every member of the Board in conformity with the commands of said court, as specified in copy of said writ served upon each member of this Board.

The President then stated that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee appointed to further investigate and canvass the reports of the Missouri Medical and Barnes Medical Colleges of St. Louis, as to the students in the freshman classes of the said schools whose admission had been challenged by the Board. Dr. Paquin read the report of said committee, which is as follows:

To the State Board of Health:

MR. PRESIDENT—Your committee appointed to examine into and canvass the reports of the Missouri and Barnes Medical Colleges beg to report that they have performed the duties assigned to them, and that they recommend that every student challenged in the Missouri Medical College and every student challenged in the Barnes Medical College coming strictly within the prescribed qualifications of the Board as to entrance qualifications to study medicine in the State of Missouri, and having presented to this Board proper evidence to this effect, should be allowed to pursue his studies in the school selected. On the other hand, your committee reports and recommends that every student of the Missouri Medical College and of the Barnes Medical College, whose entrance qualifications do not come within the prescribed regulations of the Board, be examined by the Board and their qualifications determined on the evidence presented.

PAUL PAQUIN, M. D.,
Chairman of Committee.

Pending consideration of said report, permission was granted Dr. J. A. Scroggs, of the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners, to make a statement regarding the plan pursued in admitting students to the Keokuk Medical College, of whose Faculty Dr. Scroggs is a member. Dr. Scroggs made his statement, and Dr. King moved that the report which the doctor presented for his Faculty be received for the Board's consideration and action, and that Dr. Scroggs be notified of the Board's action. Motion carried.

The matter of the Barnes Medical College was then taken up. The Secretary read the letter of the Hon. John D. Vincil to the Board, asking that a committee of said Barnes Medical College, consisting of himself, Dr. French and W. T. Anderson desired to see the Board.

Statements were made by Mr. Anderson, Dr. C. H. Hughes and Hon. John D. Vincil regarding the report of said school to this Board and as to the qualifications of the students whose right to continue in said school had been challenged. Dr. French of the Barnes school suggested a desire that their committee be allowed to go over the cre-

dentials of the students of the Barnes school whose right to continue in said school had been challenged.

At this point Dr. Paquin asked that the letter of Hon. J. D. Vincil of February 5 to the Secretary be again read, as the writer, the Hon. John D. Vincil had, since the reading of the letter, made his appearance before the Board. The letter was read.

Dr. Paquin then spoke, defending the Board against the imputations cast upon it, or insinuated in the letter of Dr. Vincil. Dr. King also spoke in regard to the same matter. Dr. McAlester followed in the same line.

Dr. Lutz spoke of the legislation of this Board regarding the fact of the work of the Board in elevating the standard of medical education in Missouri, first in increasing the term of study from two to three terms and then demanding of students higher qualifications upon entering medical college.

Dr. French then made a statement in which he said that he desired to take upon himself the errors of the reports of the Barnes Medical College. He had intrusted the report to his assistant, Mr. Ambrose, a student in the college. This, the Dr. stated, accounted for some of the errors in the report.

The regular order of business was here broken into to take up the case of Alex. Neudecker, a student of the Missouri Medical College, who was present, and who presented a diploma from the Gymnasium of Zittau, and his matriculation at the University of Jena, medical department. It was moved by Dr. King that the Missouri Medical College be authorized to retain him. Unanimously carried.

Mr. W. T. Anderson, of the board of trustees of the Barnes Medical College, made a speech upon retiring complimenting the Board and saying that he was satisfied that no attempt had been made to do a wrong to the Barnes Medical College.

The cases of the Barnes Medical College were then taken up by the Board.

All certificates signed by W. E. Veerkamp, County Commissioner of Cedar county, Missouri (Nos. 3, 6, 12, 28, 46, 51 and 59), are said to bear the date of August 29, 1895, although issued later, because the date must correspond to the date of a Teacher's Institute held at that time.

T. M. Gresham, County Commissioner of Wayne county, Missouri, issued certificates Nos. 14, 15, 19, 30, 35, 50, 55, 61 and 84.

The Board then adjourned to meet at gent's parlor, Southern hotel, at 4 o'clock p. m. on the following day, February 15, 1896.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Board met at gent's parlor, Southern hotel, at 4 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment. Present, Frank J. Lutz, M. D., President; Willis P. King, M. D., Secretary; Paul Paquin, M. D., and E. L. Standlee, M. D. There were also present Drs. French, Hughes and Kieffer, of the Barnes Medical College, with about 35 students of said school, whose credentials had been challenged by the Board.

Dr. French asked that in the cases of R. C. Gore, Claud Miller, W. H. Poppelwell, G. E. Gwinn and Thomas Klinger, that they be permitted to return to their homes and take the examination for a first-grade teacher's certificate. Dr. King moved that the young men be permitted to take the examination. After some discussion the motion was dropped, pending the hearing of the young men.

Mr. R. B. Jack was called, and it was announced that he was not present. Claud Miller was also called and was noted as not being present.

Mr. A. I. Holmes was called, and it appearing that he had matriculated in 1894, and had attended four weeks and left school on account of sickness, being put back into the Freshman class when he returned, it was decided by the Board that he did not come under the rule of the requirements applying to matriculates of 1895.

John R. Walker was called, but being absent, his brother, G. W. Walker, appeared for him to qualify as to his brother's attainments, but it was refused by the Board.

J. A. Eichling was next called, and he appeared. After investigation the school was authorized to retain him on its rolls.

Thomas Klingner was called and did not answer. R. E. L. Gibson was called and appeared. Action in his case was deferred until later. Mr. L. P. Moore was then called and he appeared. Action in his case was also deferred until later. Henry C. Early appeared when called and was examined by the Board regarding his qualifications. Action in his case was also deferred until later.

George D. Carter appeared when called and was examined by the Board regarding his qualifications to enter medical college. He was matriculated on a first grade teacher's certificate granted by S. C. Blair, superintendent of schools of Kanawha county, West Virginia. Action in this case was also deferred until later.

J. R. Allen appeared when called and was examined by the Board regarding his qualifications to enter medical college. He was matriculated on a second grade teacher's certificate granted by Thomas Hart,

county commissioner of Fayette county, Illinois (Vandalia). Action was deferred in this case until later.

Charles R. Silverthorn of Grand View, Ind., appeared when his name was called. When examined by the Board regarding his qualifications to enter medical college, he stated that he had been matriculated on a certificate granted by William Varner, superintendent of public schools of Spencer county, Indiana. Action in this case was deferred until later.

W. H. Poppelwell of Montevallo, Vernon county, Missouri, appeared when called; and, upon examination by the Board regarding his qualifications to enter medical college, stated that he had been matriculated on a second grade teacher's certificate granted by Mr. W. O. Broaddus, county school commissioner of Vernon county, Missouri. Action in this case was deferred until later.

W. L. Barnard's name was next called and it was stated that he was too ill to be present. W. A. Gault's name was then called, but he did not respond.

The name of Mr. Kent R. S. Nelson was next called. Dr. French stated that this student had received a favorable notice after a previous meeting of this Board. It then developed that Mr. Nelson's name had been placed on the list of those challenged by a clerical error of the committee. College was then authorized to retain him on its rolls.

R. O. Crawford's name was next called. He appeared before the Board, and was examined regarding his qualifications to enter medical college. He was matriculated on an institute certificate signed by J. W. Collins, W. T. Langhorne and B. R. Tompkins. Action deferred until later.

The name of F. B. May was then called, but he did not respond.

G. E. Gwinn was next called, and he appeared in answer to his name. He was also examined by the Board regarding his qualifications to enter medical college. He was matriculated on a certificate from F. W. Williams, county commissioner of Daviess county Mo. The certificate stated that Mr. Gwinn was entitled to a first grade teacher's certificate. Mr. Veerkamp, of Cedar county, Mo., had given him a first grade teacher's certificate, but had not examined him.

Robert Terry was next called, but was not present. R. C. Gore was then called, and failed to appear.

When the name of F. F. Farr was called, a certificate was presented to the Board from Dr. M. Dwight Jennings which stated that Mr. Gore was sick with the pneumonia.

Oscar M. Gilbert appeared when his name was called. On examination by the Board regarding his qualifications to enter medical col-

lege, it developed that he had been matriculated on a letter from Prof. E. V. Neil, of the Central Business College, Sedalia, Mo., with the understanding that he would procure a diploma from said school, but he had not done so. Action in the above case was deferred until later.

E. H. Bounds appeared when called, and was examined by the Board regarding his qualifications to enter medical college. He was matriculated on his grades from the Kirksville Normal School and a first grade teacher's certificate from A. P. Vaughan, county commissioner of Adair county, Mo., which certificate was granted upon his grades from the Kirksville Normal School, but not after an examination by the commissioner. Action in this case was deferred until later.

F. Priestly was the next student called. He was also examined regarding his entrance qualifications. It developed that he had been matriculated at the Barnes Medical College on a first grade teacher's certificate granted by J. R. Hume, one of the Freshman class, and that he had subsequently obtained a certificate from Mr. T. M. Gresham, county commissioner of Wayne county, Mo., which certificate was dated November 7, 1895.

Charles E. Gayer did not appear when his name was called and it was claimed for him by Dr. Pinckney French that he had a favorable notice from the committee of this Board. Action in this case was deferred.

H. A. Walker was then called and when Dr. Lutz, the President, proposed to administer the oath, he hesitated and then refused and retired from the room. Action in this case was deferred until later.

A. B. Storm of Windsor, Shelby county, Illinois, was the next called. In reference to his entrance qualifications it developed that he was matriculated on one first grade teacher's certificate and two second grade teacher's certificates. Action in this case also deferred.

W. H. Gooch of Purdin, Linn county, Missouri, was the next called. When examined by the Board regarding his entrance qualifications, he stated that he had been matriculated on a diploma from the Browning High School in Linn county, Missouri; also a first grade teacher's certificate. Action in this case was also deferred until further investigation.

Van E. McFarland of Spencer county, Indiana, was next called, but he failed to respond. A letter was then produced for the inspection of the Board, stating that Mr. McFarland was sick and could not be present. No action was taken in this case, it being deferred until later.

W. E. Williams was called and appeared before the Board. When examined by the Board regarding his qualifications to enter medical college, it was learned that he had been matriculated on a third grade teacher's certificate from Mr. M. J. Lilly at the institute in Moberly, Randolph county, Mo., in August, 1894, and that he was afterwards examined by Mr. Lilly in September, 1895. Action was deferred. Lives in Renick, Mo.

F. P. Obershon was called, but it was reported that he had left the hotel. W. N. Gresham was then called, but he failed to appear.

E. B. Wright of Barry county (postoffice Peirce City, Lawrence county, Mo.), appeared when called. Upon examination by the Board regarding his entrance qualifications, it was learned that he was matriculated upon a statement from Mr. A. C. Farley, county commissioner of Barry county, saying that he was entitled to a first grade teacher's certificate. This was returned to Mr. Farley to get one in printed form, and Mr. Farley replied that he could not issue one except at time of institute. Mr. Wright further stated that he had taught school eight or twelve terms. Action in this case was deferred until later.

S. B. Hudson of Florence, Ala., was the next one called, and he appeared before the Board and was examined regarding his qualifications to enter medical college. He was matriculated on a written first grade teacher's certificate from A. D. Ray, county commissioner of Lauderdale county, Mississippi. He also has a first grade teacher's certificate from T. M. Gresham, county commissioner of Wayne county, Missouri. Mr. Hudson could not state one question that was asked him in Mr. Gresham's examination, and stated that he paid \$4.50 for the certificate which he secured from him. Hudson refused to take an oath. Action deferred.

Curren Crews was next called, and it was stated that he had left the hotel. Roscoe C. Adams was then called, but he failed to appear. It was stated by Dr. Pinckney French that Adams had gone to his home in Kentucky, sick.

Dr. French then renewed his request regarding Poppelwell and others, and was informed that the Board would take the matter under consideration.

The Board then adjourned to meet again at 8:30 p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment at 8:30 p. m. in the gent's parlor of the Southern hotel to consider and pass upon the cases of the students of the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, who had been before the Board in the afternoon and had been heard.

Dr. Lutz, the President, then offered the following resolution, which the Board unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it appears from the evidence before this Board that marked irregularities have occurred in the issuance of certificates by T. M. Gresham, county commissioner of Wayne county, Missouri, and by W. E. Veerkamp, county commissioner of Cedar county, Missouri, to the matriculates of the Barnes Medical College; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the students holding certificates from the said commissioners be and they are hereby adjudged as not possessing documentary evidence of proper literary requirements; and be it further

Resolved, that the holders of said certificates may present to this Board, on or before March 1, 1896, certificate of having passed an examination, which shall be the equivalent of the literary attainments exacted from holders of first grade teacher's certificates, and the Board hereby designates the Hon. John R. Kirk, State Superintendent of Public Schools, as the official before whom or through whom such examinations may be made.

The case of R. B. Jack was then taken up and deferred for further consideration by the Board.

The case of J. A. Eichling, which was investigated by the Board, was then taken up and the college authorized to retain him on its rolls.

Thomas Klingner, who failed to appear at the afternoon session of the Board, now came before the Board. It developed that he held a first grade teacher's certificate from W. E. Veerkamp, county commissioner of Cedar county, Missouri. The above resolution will apply to his case.

The case of R. E. L. Gibson, which was continued from the afternoon session, was now taken up. As he held a certificate from T. M. Gresham, county commissioner of Wayne county, Missouri, the above resolution will apply to his case also.

The case of Mr. L. P. Moore, which was continued from the afternoon session, was again taken up and the college authorized to retain him.

The same action was taken in the case of George D. Carter, whose case was continued from the afternoon session.

In the case of Henry C. Early the same action was taken.

The same action was taken in the cases of J. R. Allen and C. R. Silverthorn, which were continued from the afternoon session.

The above resolution will apply to the following students, who hold first grade teacher's certificates from either T. M. Gresham, county commissioner of Wayne county, Missouri, or W. E. Veerkamp, county commissioner of Cedar county, Missouri:

W. H. Poppelwell (Veerkamp certificate), W. L. Barnard (Gresham certificate), W. A. Gault (Gresham certificate), George E. Gwinn (Veerkamp certificate), Robert Terry (Gresham certificate), F. F. Farr

(Gresham certificate), F. Priestly (Gresham certificate), Charles E. Gayer (Veerkamp certificate), S. B. Hudson (Gresham certificate), and R. C. Gore (Veerkamp certificate).

In the cases of the following students, whose cases were continued from the afternoon session of the Board, the college was ordered to retain them on its rolls :

R. O. Crawford, A. B. Storm, W. E. Williams, F. B. May, Oscar M. Gilbert, E. B. Wright.

In the case of E. H. Bounds, who was matriculated upon a first grade teacher's certificate which had been granted him by A. P. Vaughan, county commissioner of Adair county, Mo., on grades which had been made at the Kirksville Normal School, and not after an examination, the same action was taken as in the cases of students holding certificates from Gresham and Veerkamp. The same resolution will apply to him that does to them.

In the case of W. H. Gooch, which was continued from the afternoon session, the Secretary was ordered to communicate with Mr. W. L. Cochrane, principal of the Browning High School, and ask him to make affidavit that that a diploma was granted by the aforesaid school to W. H. Gooch.

In the case of H. A. Walker, which was continued from the afternoon session, the college was ordered to drop his name from its rolls.

The following students failing to appear before the Board, their cases were passed for further consideration :

R. B. Jack, John R. Walker, F. P. Obershon, Curren Crews, Claud Miller, Van E. McFarland, W. N. Gresham, Roscoe C. Adams.

It was moved by Dr. King that all cases "passed for further consideration" be referred to the St. Louis members as a committee and that the action of the committee be the action of the Board, and that committee be instructed to notify the gentlemen whose cases have been so "passed" to appear before said committee at such time as committee may set for hearing.

Also that the Secretary be instructed to notify the colleges and students in all cases where college is authorized to retain, and also to notify college and students, regarding action in cases holding certificates from Gresham and Veerkamp, by sending copy of resolution. This to be done at once.

It was moved that the Secretary be instructed to officially notify the Health Commissioner of St. Louis, Mo., that State Board of Health certificate No. 6908, granted to Frank Boogher on the 12th of December, 1895, was granted through a mistake of the Secretary of

this Board, and was, by the unanimous vote of the Board on February 4, 1896, recalled. Dr. Boogher is also to be notified of this action.

There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned
sine die. WILLIS P. KING, Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING

*Of the State Board of Health, which was held at Jefferson City, Mo.,
on Thursday, April 2, 1896.*

Pursuant to call, the State Board of Health met in the State Capitol at Jefferson City, Mo., on Thursday, April 2, 1896. The members present were Frank J. Lutz, M. D., President; E. L. Standlee, M. D., Paul Paquin, M. D., A. W. McAlester, M. D., and Willis P. King, M. D., Secretary.

The minutes of the annual meeting which was held in Jefferson City on 2nd of January were read and approved. The minutes of the special meetings held in St. Louis, Mo., on February 4th and 14th, were also read and approved.

As the Secretary had not yet sent to the colleges of midwifery the resolution passed at the meeting January 2, 1896, he was ordered to do so by the 6th of April.

The Secretary was instructed to again write the Board of Curators of the State University to make inquiry as to what provisions had been made whereby said Board would be enabled to comply with the requirements of the State Board of Health concerning clinical facilities, and that a copy of the resolution passed at the adjourned meeting held in St. Louis on January 6, 1896, be again sent with the notification.

I failed to state above that the minutes of the adjourned meeting of this Board held at the Southern hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on January 6, 1896, were also read and approved.

The committee to whom the certificates issued by the County Commissioners Gresham and Veerkaup reported that they had requested of these commissioners an affidavit concerning the certificates issued by them to medical students, that affidavits had been furnished and that the commissioners declared in them that the certificates had been issued in conformity with the law. The committee further reported that they had notified the students who had presented these certificates that their names would be continued on the college rolls. On motion of Dr. King the report of above committee was adopted.

The action of the Secretary in refusing registration or examination to Dr. W. W. Markham of Kansas was approved. Dr. Markham had no diploma, nor had he ever attended a legally chartered medical college. He simply possessed a certificate from the Kansas Eclectic Medical Society, which had been issued to him at Topeka some years ago.

The Secretary was instructed to notify Dr. William Mead Sams of Kansas City, Mo., that, in order to obtain a certificate from this Board, he must undergo the examination of the Board, as he has only attended two full courses of lectures.

The Secretary was instructed to inform Dr. Scroggs of the Keokuk Medical College that the report submitted by him to this Board is not in conformity with the requirements of our regulations governing medical colleges; that, therefore, the diplomas of 1896 of the Keokuk Medical College can not be recognized by this Board.

The Secretary was instructed to notify all applicants for registration graduated from schools which have not complied with the requirements of this Board as to the basis of admission to medical colleges that they may secure a license to practice in this State by passing the examination of this Board.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. King, the Secretary, the case of Dr. A. L. Sabin of Joplin, Mo., who is charged with unprofessional and dishonorable conduct, was continued until the next regular meeting.

The Secretary was ordered to furnish the Circuit Court of Boone county with the records in the case of Dr. N. C. Williams in answer to writ of certiorari.

The following resolution, introduced by Dr. Lutz, was unanimously passed:

Resolved, that the conditions of admission to lecture courses, heading "B," be modified to read: Diplomas of graduation from a literary or scientific college or high school, or, in lieu thereof, an examination by the State Superintendent of Public Schools, embracing an examination in the following branches: English grammar and composition, arithmetic, algebra, as far as quadratics, elementary physics, United States history, geography and Latin, equivalent to one year in a high school.

The following resolution, introduced by Dr. Lutz, was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the requirement adopted October 28, 1895, be modified by inserting after the word "giving"—"the date of matriculation of each matriculate;" and substituting for the words "on or before January 1st of each year," the following: "One month after date advertised in the catalogue of any college as the date on which lectures begin."

On motion schedule 6 of the minimum requirements was stricken out and schedule 7 was amended by adding the words "clinical instruction, hospital connection, etc."

The following resolution, introduced by Dr. Lutz, was also unanimously adopted :

Resolved, that the subheading "A" of requirement 3 of minimum requirements be modified so as to read :

The time occupied in the regular course or session from which students are graduated shall not be less than six months or twenty-four weeks each ; the time required for the final examinations shall not be deducted from the time occupied by the course.

The Secretary was instructed to mail a copy of the amended minimum requirements to every medical college in Missouri and to also send a copy to the Missouri Sanitarian for publication.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted :

Resolved, that the State Superintendent of Public Schools be requested to conduct examinations of students desiring to enter medical colleges, and colleges of midwifery, who do not possess documentary evidence of the literary requirements of this Board.

Resolved, that he be requested to conduct these examinations in the following branches :

English grammar and composition, algebra as far as quadratics, elementary physics, United States history, geography and Latin equivalent to one year in a high school, and that they be held in the cities of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, on a date to be arranged by him, between the 1st and 15th of September of each year.

The manner of conducting the examinations shall be determined by him. The grade, however, shall not be less than 80 per cent in each of the studies in which examinations are held.

He shall furnish such certificates of scholarship as in his judgment are expressive of the qualifications of the person examined.

All applicants for examination shall be furnished by this Board with a blank form of application, upon the receipt of which they shall pay to the Secretary of the Board, or his representative, a fee of five dollars (\$5 00), out of which the expenses of conducting the examinations shall be defrayed, in a manner agreed upon between this Board and the Superintendent.

It was moved that the amended minimum requirements adopted by the Board at this meeting shall apply to all matriculates of all medical colleges in Missouri, beginning with the session of 1896-97.

The following action regarding the modification of the quarantine which was placed on the State Penitentiary on February 28, 1896, was taken :

It is hereby ordered that the quarantine of the Missouri Penitentiary at Jefferson City, the order for which was issued on the 28th day of February, 1896, be and the same is hereby modified as follows :

Prisoners who have been or may be hereafter sentenced to imprisonment in said penitentiary may be admitted to said penitentiary, provided the prisoner or prisoners are free from contagious diseases, and have not been exposed to the same for a period of not less than twenty days before the date of admission thereto.

Whenever any prisoner or prisoners are to be transported from any county, or the city of St. Louis, to the penitentiary, the officer having the prisoner or prisoners in charge shall procure a health certificate from the local health officer of his county or city and cause the same to be forwarded to the Secretary of this Board for his approval, and the Secretary shall immediately endorse his action thereon and return the same to the proper officer.

Said certificate shall be in the following form :

DR. WILLIS P. KING, Secretary State Board of Health, Kansas City, Mo. :

I,, of county, Missouri, being the health officer of said, do hereby certify that the following prisoners have been convicted of felony and are awaiting transportation to the penitentiary :

Name.	Court where convicted.	Term of court.	Sentence.
.....
.....
.....

I further certify that said-named prisoner, free from contagious disease, and that, not been exposed to any contagious disease for a period of twenty days prior to this date.

.....,
Health Officer.

Approved this day of, 189..

....., Secretary State Board of Health.

The officer conveying any prisoner to the penitentiary shall deliver to the Warden a certificate that the prisoner is free from contagious disease and has not been exposed to any contagious disease for twenty days, which certificate shall be in the form above presented, signed by the local health officer and affirmed by the Secretary of this Board; and when such certificate is presented to him, within ten days after it is issued, the Warden is authorized to admit such prisoner or prisoners into the penitentiary.

It is further ordered that the said quarantine be so modified that the Warden may admit visitors to the penitentiary after first satisfying himself thoroughly that such visitors are free from contagious disease for a period of twenty days.

The Secretary was ordered to at once furnish the Governor with a copy of the above transaction.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, in the minutes of the meeting of this Board held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th day of May, 1895, in the matter of the order to the Secretary notifying Dr. N. C. Williams that the certificate of this Board heretofore granted him had been revoked ; said minutes do not show that Dr. N. C. Williams had been found guilty of the charges preferred against him ; and

WHEREAS, in fact the said N. C. Williams was found guilty of the charges against him by the unanimous vote of this Board, and the Secretary failed to record this fact, it is ordered that the minutes of said meeting be amended so as to read as follows :

“The matter of the charges and the evidence in the case of Dr. N. C. Williams, of Clifton Hill, Mo., was taken up, and a vote being taken on the charges he was found guilty as charged, and that the above be inserted in the minutes of said meeting just preceding the order to the Secretary to notify Dr. N. C. Williams of the act of the revocation of his certificate.”

Dr. Paul Paquin presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Board :

WHEREAS, the State Board of Health has suggested, encouraged, and now fosters the establishment of an anti-toxine plant in connection with the State University at Columbia ; and

WHEREAS, other parties are producing or will produce anti-toxines for the use of the people of Missouri for the treatment of infectious diseases ; and

WHEREAS, vaccine farms are already in existence in Missouri distributing vaccine to the profession ; and

WHEREAS, ample evidence exists that the anti-toxines and vaccines have occasionally proven poisonous and fatal, and may cause obnoxious, dangerous and fatal diseases, because of avoidable contaminations or imperfections ; be it

Resolved, that the State Board of Health of Missouri shall supervise in a general way all the institutions of Missouri producing anti-toxines or toxins of any description and vaccine for public and professional use, and to that end the President of the Board shall appoint a committee of three or five to inspect such institutions at least twice a year and report to the Board ; and

Resolved, that this Board shall use its best efforts to prevent the production of any unscientific and damaging organic product of the kinds mentioned, and shall approve or disapprove of such products by such methods as it may deem best whenever it shall be clearly demonstrated that they are produced unscientifically, and are therefore dangerous.

Resolved, further, that the Board of Health make suggestions to all the anti-toxine and vaccine establishments and advise with them as to their proper scientific control, management and direction.

The following resolution, introduced by Dr. Paul Paquin, was also unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, tuberculosis is said to exist among the dairy cows supplying milk to the people in cities and towns of Missouri, and

WHEREAS, the State Board of Health is entitled by law to demand the services of the State Veterinarian whenever his services may be necessary to deal with dis-

eases of animals transmissible to man, be it ordered that the Secretary of the State Board of Health request the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to allow the State Veterinarian as soon as possible to investigate the dairy establishments of at least the large cities of Missouri, examine the animals and conditions existing, and report to this Board for its consideration.

In the matter of the charges against Dr. George Wooden of Lotta, New Madrid county, the hearing was continued at his request until the next regular meeting of the Board.

Doctor Barr of Quincy, Ill., a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, came before the Board and made a statement regarding said school, and desired to know why this Board refuses to recognize the diplomas of said school for the year 1896.

The President answered that the reason of the non-recognition of his school was: First, because his school was not recognized by the State in which said school was located; and second, that the officers of said college did not comply with the requirements of this Board in its rule which went into effect in 1895, by furnishing a list of its Freshman class of the session of 1895-1896 and the basis of their admission to medical lectures.

Certificate No. 6344, issued to Dr. Austin D. Searles in error and returned uncalled for, was ordered cancelled. The Secretary was ordered to notify Dr. Searles that in order to obtain the certificate of this Board he must pass the examination.

The Secretary was ordered to inquire of Dr. George Homan, former Secretary of this Board, why he issued a certificate to Dr. Warren H. Young, of Lee's Summit, Mo., upon a certificate from the Board of Medical Examiners of Denver, Col. Was also ordered to inquire of him whether or not there existed at that time a rule of this Board authorizing the granting of certificates on the above basis.

The following resolution, introduced by Dr. E. L. Standlee, was unanimously adopted by the Board:

WHEREAS, there is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill to create a "Waters Pollution Commission,"

Resolved, that this Board express its unqualified endorsement of same, and that such commission should be appointed by the President of the United States.

The Secretary was ordered to send a copy of the above resolution to the Hon. Richard Bartholdt, M. C., and to President Cleveland.

The following resolution was then adopted by the Board:

Resolved, that the branches in which examinations are to be held be distributed among the members of the Board, and that each member be requested to furnish ten questions to the Secretary on or before the 15th of June, 1896, for the examination of applicants at the July meeting.

Dr. Standlee, anatomy; Dr. Paquin, physiology; Dr. Lutz, surgery, chemistry, medical jurisprudence and pathology; Dr. Garner, materia-medica; Dr. McAlester, theory and practice; Dr. King, obstetrics and gynæcology; Dr. Hudson, hygiene.

The quarterly report was read and approved.

There being no further business before the Board it adjourned.

WILLIS P. KING,

Secretary State Board of Health.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 31, 1896.

I herewith submit the report of the transactions of the Secretary's office for the quarter ending March 31, 1896.

First—Original certificates granted physicians and midwives in the following counties:

Adair	1	Jasper	2
Andrew	2	Johnson.....	1
Barry	2	Lafayette	2
Barton	1	Livingston	2
Bates	2	Maries	1
Buchanan.....	4	Mississippi.....	2
Caldwell	1	Moniteau.....	1
Callaway	1	Monroe.....	2
Cass.....	1	New Madrid	1
Cedar	2	Nodaway.....	2
Clark.....	1	Pettis	1
Clay.....	2	Randolph	1
DeKalb.....	1	Saline	1
Dent.....	1	Scott	1
Dunklin.....	1	Shelby.....	1
Gentry.....	1	Stone	1
Green	5	St. Louis.....	1
Grundy	2	Webster	1
Harrison	2	Vernon	3
Holt	2	St. Louis city	30
Jackson	38	Total.....	130

Duplicate certificates issued—		Certificates issued to midwives—	
Ray	1	St. Louis City.....	2
Shannon.....	1		
St. Louis city	1		
Total.....	3		

Total original certificates issued to physicians.....	130
Total duplicate certificates issued to physicians.....	3
Total certificates issued to midwives.....	2
Grand total.....	135

In this quarter registration was refused twenty-two applicants who were graduates of schools declared not in good standing with this Board. The reason this number is so high is because the Board decided not to recognize the diplomas of any school outside of the State of Missouri for the session of 1895-6, on account of all of them having failed to furnish this Board with a list of their Freshman classes, with the basis of their admission, on or before January 1, 1896, as required.

SUBJECT NO. 1.

I present herewith a letter from Dr. C. O. Probst, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Conference of State Boards of Health, the meeting of which is to be held some time in the month of May. The last sentence of the communication reads: "If you have a question which you care to have discussed at this meeting, please send it in at once."

SUBJECT NO. 2.

At the special meeting of this Board, held in St. Louis on February 4, 1896, the Homœopathic Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., was permitted to retain on its rolls as "special students" Rebecca Ditzler and Benjamin L. Fowler, and if they could obtain first grade teacher's certificates, said school is to be permitted to enter them in second-year class of 1896. I have to advise that on February 20, 1896, Dr. Wm. D. Foster, dean of the above school, presented to the Secretary first grade teacher's certificates, which had been obtained by Miss Ditzler and Mr. Fowler after an examination by the county school commissioner of Jackson county, Missouri.

SUBJECT NO. 3.

I present herewith the report of the conference of the Iowa, Illinois and Missouri State Boards of Health, which was held in the city of Des Moines, Ia., on the 6th day of February, 1896, at which time matters of vital importance to the three Boards were thoroughly discussed. The report, or rather the minutes, is signed by B. M. Griffith, M. D., of the Illinois Board, J. A. Scroggs, M. D., of the Iowa Board, and Paul Paquin, M. D., of the Missouri Board.

SUBJECT NO. 4.

I present herewith for the action of the Board a communication from Mr. T. E. Harris of 912 Garrison avenue, St. Louis, Mo. He encloses his grades from the State Normal School of Warrensburg, Mo., and states that he is a graduate of the St. Louis High School. He wishes to enter the St. Louis Medical College. He states further that he wrote me some time ago regarding, but I have no recollection of receiving his letter.

SUBJECT NO. 5.

I have to advise the Board that the city of Springfield, Greene county, Missouri, has organized a Board of Health of which J. C. Spohn, M. D., is the Secretary. He wrote to this Board on the 26th ult., asking for blanks and instructions, so that their Board might be able to co-operate with this Board and become more efficient. As we have no blanks to furnish in matters of this kind, I only wrote the Doctor how their Board might co-operate with this Board in matters of quarantine.

SUBJECT NO. 6.

On March 7 I received a letter from the President, Dr. Lutz, advising me to at once inform the Barnes Medical College that if it would continue in good standing with this Board, the names of F. B. Oberchon, W. N. Gresham and R. C. Adams must be dropped from its rolls. I was also to advise this college that the case of Van E. McFarland had not yet been disposed of by the Board on account of his sickness.

The Barnes Medical College was notified on the 7th of March by my letter, No. 2212, to Dr. Pinckney French, the Secretary of the school. On March 23 I received a letter from Dr. Pinckney French advising me that he had received a letter from Dr. Lutz, stating that the credentials of the above-named gentlemen had proven satisfactory and acceptable to this Board. Correspondence in this case is herewith presented.

SUBJECT NO. 7.

I have to advise the Board that the certificate of this Board was refused John F. Allen of Caruth, Dunklin county, Missouri. He holds a diploma issued to him by the University of Nashville, Tenn., on March 28, 1895, after attendance upon only two courses of lectures.

Certificate was also refused one W. W. Markham, who wished to register in Jasper county, Missouri, as he lived just across the line in the State of Kansas. He sent me through Basom and Forkner, attorneys at Joplin, Mo., a certificate from the Eclectic Medical Association of the State of Kansas, which certificate had been granted him at Topeka, Kas., on the 20th of October, 1879. As Dr. Markham was refused registration, he having no diploma from a legally chartered medical college in good standing with this Board, the attorney, Mr. Basom, then asked whether or not Dr. Markham could not be examined by the Board. This request also had to be refused, as the Doctor had not taken two full courses of lectures at a legally chartered medical college in good standing with this Board.

J. M. Border of Xenia, Putnam county, Missouri, wrote this Board regarding the standing of the Illinois Health Institute of Chicago, Ill. As I had no record regarding the standing of this school I wrote Dr. Scott, Secretary of the Illinois Board. He informed me in his letter, No. 71102, of January 17, 1896, that diplomas from the above school were not recognized by the Illinois State Board of Health. I then advised J. M. Border that the certificate of this Board could not be granted on a diploma from the Illinois Health Institute of Chicago.

SUBJECT NO. 8.

On March 30 William Meade Sams, M. D., who graduated from the Kansas City Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., on March 26, 1896, made application for the certificate of this Board. In making affidavit to the number of courses of lectures he had taken, the following statement was made: He was matriculated at the Kansas City Medical College in 1894 on a scientific diploma from the Missouri State University. He then attended the same school from the 18th of September, 1894, until the 26th of March, 1895, and from the 18th of September, 1895, until the 26th of March, 1896, which constituted in all two full courses of lectures. I wish the advice of the Board regarding the registration of this applicant.

SUBJECT NO. 9.

On March 14 I received two letters of recommendation and fee of one dollar from F. P. Cronkite of St. Joseph, Mo. His diploma, which was issued to him on March 20, 1893, was also received. I sent him an affidavit to fill out, swear to and return. He states in the affidavit that he has attended only one full course of lectures. He also states that he is a graduate of the Kansas City Dental College and that he had studied medicine under a preceptor for two years previous to his matriculation. Diploma was granted him by the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo. I wish the advice of the Board regarding the registration of this applicant. Affidavit, etc., are herewith presented.

SUBJECT NO. 10.

I present herewith the case of Austin D. Searles of Wayland, Clark county, Missouri. He graduated at the Tulane University (medical department) of New Orleans, La., on the 18th of April, 1894, after having attended only two courses of lectures. He states that he saw me in St. Louis on about April 20 of that year, and that I verified his diploma and gave him a letter advising him to send it to me after he was located. He states further that he located in Corning, Mo., and sent me two letters of recommendation and the required fee for registration, and that I then wrote him that he could not obtain the certificate of this Board as he had not attended the required number of courses of lectures.

By some mistake certificate No. 6344 of this Board was issued to him on the 22d of October, 1894. This certificate was returned to this office in the early part of last year marked "uncalled for."

Dr. Searles is one of this year's graduates of the Keokuk Medical College, and has made application for the certificate of this Board. If the report of this school, which Dr. J. A. Scroggs has turned in, is approved by the Board, I wish to know what action to take regarding the registration of Dr. Searles. Communication from Dr. Searles is herewith presented.

SUBJECT NO. 11.

I present herewith a communication from R. W. Baker, M. D., of 4200 Easton avenue, St. Louis, Mo. He wishes the Board to look into the matter regarding the graduation of one A. G. Porter this year by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis. I gather from Dr. Baker's letter that Porter has not taken the required number of courses and, therefore, should not be graduated.

SUBJECT NO. 12.

I present herewith a communication from J. H. Thompson of Decatur, Ill. He requests that the Board investigate regarding whether or not the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis graduated this spring a man by the name of J. R. Pierce. The communication states that Pierce went to the college about January 10, this year, on a promise of the college to graduate him this term.

SUBJECT NO. 13.

I have to advise the Board that during the last quarter two permits were granted to exhume bodies and transfer them to other points. The first was that of Bertha Osborn, daughter of T. D. Osborn, which was exhumed at Winona, Shannon county, Missouri, and transferred to Fairport, DeKalb county, Missouri.

The other permit was granted to W. R. Fletcher, an undertaker at Joplin, Jasper county, Missouri. He wished to disinter the remains of Miss Maud Hill, who died there in August, 1894, and transport them to Fort Smith, Ark. Mr. Fletcher stated in his letter that he had the permit of the Board of Health of Fort Smith. I gave him permission to exhume the remains and transport them through this State to its Southern or Western border. Both permits were granted on condition that the coffins be placed in a zinc-lined box and hermetically sealed.

SUBJECT NO. 14.

I present herewith a communication from Claud L. Clark of Washington, D. C. He is to graduate soon at the National Homœopathic Medical College, and expects to locate here in Missouri in about May or June next. He wishes to know whether or not his school will be recognized by this Board. I wish the Board to take action in this matter so that I can reply officially to Dr. Clark. The catalogue of the school is also presented herewith for the inspection of the Board.

SUBJECT NO. 15.

On March 14 I received for registration the diplomas of Dr. A. W. Teel of Dumas, Clark county, Missouri, and Dr. Florence Janet Reid of Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri. As they were both graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Ia., their diplomas were returned to them with the information that the certificate of this Board could not be granted to them as the school from which they had graduated was not in good standing with this Board.

I also advised them that further recognition of the school was not probable until the case of the School vs. The Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners was decided. One of them then raised the question of a permit to practice until the case was settled. I wish the advice of the Board upon this matter. I refused the permit until the matter could be brought before the full Board.

SUBJECT NO. 16.

I present herewith the report of the Keokuk Medical College, which is the same one submitted to this Board at its special meeting in St. Louis, Mo., on the 14th and 15th of February. The report being incomplete, was returned to Dr. Scroggs with instructions to revise it and get it up in such form that the Board could pass upon it. The Doctor returned the same report to me on the 26th of March, with the information that it would be impossible to revise it now, as all of the students had gone home. The letter of Dr. Scroggs is herewith presented with the report of the action for the Board.

SUBJECT NO. 17.

The following students, who are graduates of the Keokuk Medical College, have made application for the certificate of this Board. I have advised them that I cannot grant the same until the Board takes action upon the report from their school furnished by Dr. Scroggs :

Leslie Lamb, M. D., Butler, Bates county, Missouri.
 J. E. Rutledge, M. D., Rush Tower, Jefferson county, Missouri.
 Arthur B. Hardin, M. D., Gallatin, Daviess county, Missouri.
 R. R. Hess, M. D., Hitt, Scotland county, Missouri.
 W. E. Moffett, M. D., Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri.
 U. G. Buck, M. D., Rothville, Chariton county, Missouri.
 Miller Machin, M. D., Keokuk, Iowa.

SUBJECT NO. 18.

On the 21st of March I preferred charges against Dr. D. D. Rea, whom I understood was to be in Memphis, Mo., on March 26. When the sheriff went to serve the papers he was informed that the Doctor's name was not D. D. Rea, but W. D. Rea. He stated that Dr. D. D. Rea was in the western part of the State. The Board will remember ordering me to prefer charges against Dr. D. D. Rea at a previous meeting. As the gentleman, Dr. W. D. Rea, holds the certificate of this Board, I present his advertisement herewith for the action of the Board. He lives in Keokuk, according to his own statement, but makes monthly visits to the northeastern part of the State.

SUBJECT NO. 19.

I present herewith the advertisement of one A. L. Sabin, M. D., of Joplin, Mo. Considering his advertisement misleading and deceiving charges were brought against him on March 21, and he was served with a copy of the charges and a citation to appear before the Board at this meeting and show cause why the certificate of this Board which he holds should not be revoked. He was cited on March 25, by W. A. Cox, a deputy sheriff of Jasper county, leaving a copy of the charges with him, with also a copy of the citation. His advertisement, copy of the charges, copy of the citation and return of the deputy sheriff, are herewith presented for the action of the Board.

SUBJECT NO. 20.

On March 9 charges were brought against Dr. George Wooden of Lotta, New Madrid county, Missouri, by F. Baldridge, of the same place. I prepared a copy of the charges on March 21, with a citation for the Doctor to appear before this Board at this meeting and show cause why the certificate of this Board which he holds should not be revoked. The papers in this case were served on March 27 by James Holt, constable of the township in which Lotta is situated, and the proper return was made to this Board.

On March 31 I received a letter from Dr. Wooden, stating that it would be impossible for him to be present at this meeting with the proper defense of his case. He asks a continuance on this account. All of the papers in the above case are herewith presented for the inspection of the Board.

SUBJECT NO. 21.

I was incidentally led, some time ago, to examine the records as to the registration of Dr. Warren H. Young, now of Pleasant Hill, Mo. I find that he was registered by a former Secretary on November 11, 1890, and the basis of his registration is stated on the record to be a certificate from the Board of Medical Examiners of Denver, Col., dated April 1, 1890. As this is not in accordance with the rules of this Board I bring the matter before the Board for its action.

SUBJECT NO. 22.

There are two applicants for the examination of this Board who have been notified to be present at this meeting. William J. West of Holland, Faulkner county, Arkansas, wishes to be examined for a physician's certificate. He lives near the State line in Arkansas, but

intends to locate in Missouri if he passes the examination. He was refused registration, as he had taken only two full courses of lectures when he obtained his diploma. The other applicant is Mrs. Annia Elize Carter of St. Peters, St. Charles county, Missouri. She wishes to be examined in midwifery. She graduated at the Newland College of Midwifery in 1894, after having taken two courses of lectures of three months each.

SUBJECT NO. 23.

On February 24 I received a telegram from the Hon. J. L. Pace, Warden State Penitentiary, expressing fears regarding the prevalence of small-pox throughout the State and asking that the penitentiary be quarantined. After conferring with other members of the Executive Committee I issued proclamation of quarantine on the 28th day of February, and immediately following this the Governor issued his proclamation, which was published throughout the State.

Regarding the quarantine of the penitentiary, I present herewith a communication from Sheriff R. S. Holman of Cedar county. He states that he has had confined for three months in the county jail at Stockton a prisoner under sentence to the penitentiary. As there is no small-pox prevailing there he asks permission of this Board to transport this prisoner.

SUBJECT NO. 24.

On February 14 I received a letter signed by five citizens of Malden, Mo., informing me that small-pox was prevailing at Bird's Point and Charleston, in Mississippi county, and at Bell City, Stoddard county. I at once wrote to the county court of each of the above counties and asked if this information was true, and if so, whether or not they needed the assistance of this Board in quarantining. I at once received replies from both counties, each stating that they had had a few cases of the disease, but none was prevailing at that time. The assistance of the Board was not needed.

SUBJECT NO. 25.

About the 21st of February I was besieged with telegrams from Wyaconda, Clark county, Missouri, informing me regarding a supposed outbreak of diphtheria in that city. The information was so authentic that I at once sent proclamation of quarantine and appointed Doctor W. E. Alexander as the agent and representative of this Board.

I afterwards went to Wyaconda, as telegrams kept coming requesting my presence, and found quite a difference of opinion both in the profession and with the public as to whether or not diphtheria existed.

As it was impossible for me to decide the matter at that time as a matter of safety, I ordered the town board to disinfect and fumigate the premises (Mrs. Luder's hotel) where the one suspected case had occurred. No other cases have occurred since.

On February 28 I received a telegram from Dr. Buchanan, city physician of Nevada, Mo., asking me to come to Nevada to make diagnosis in suspected case of small-pox. Upon arriving there on the morning of February 29, I ascertained that one Lon Lindley (colored) had come into Nevada from Kansas City and had broken out with a suspicious eruption. No physician had seen him nor could the mayor's offer of \$50 induce any one to see him. I saw him, diagnosed the case as one of confluent small-pox and collected the reward. I was informed afterward that the patient did not survive.

In both of the above instances I made the authorities pay my expenses, hence I render no bill against the Board.

SUBJECT NO. 26.

Having been reliably informed that small-pox was prevailing in epidemic form in New Madrid county, Missouri, I corresponded with the county court with regard to the appointment of a county board of health or a health officer for that county. I was then informed that Dr. W. E. Baker, of Portageville had been appointed health officer. I at once sent him proclamation of quarantine and a commission as the agent and representative of this Board. Only a week or more had elapsed when I was informed that the county court had revoked the appointment of Dr. W. E. Baker and that Dr. J. J. Williams of Point Pleasant had been appointed in his place. I then wrote to Dr. Baker and asked him to send the proclamations of quarantine and other papers to his successor, Dr. Williams, and to return his commission as the agent and representative of this Board. He did so, and I then sent a commission to Dr. Williams. As I had to report to Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, I asked Dr. Williams for a complete report regarding the number of cases of small-pox which he was sure was existing in New Madrid county; also, the number of deaths. He wrote me on March 9, and stated that in all there had been 37 cases, with eight deaths, all of which were colored, with the exception of one white child. Later reports state that the disease has been about stamped out.

SUBJECT NO. 27.

Having been reliably informed that small-pox existed in epidemic form at Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri, I visited that point and satisfied myself as to its existence, there being, as usual, a difference

of opinion amongst the local physicians, and on the 20th day of February issued proclamation of quarantine covering infected persons and premises and also exposed persons, and made Dr. J. W. Smith agent and representative of the Board in enforcing and maintaining rules of quarantine. An authentic report sent me on March 7 stated that there had been thirty-five cases of the disease there, with two deaths. Two cases have been reported since the above date.

SUBJECT NO. 28.

On March 5 I received through the President, Dr. Lutz, a petition signed by many of the citizens of Lee's Summit, Mo., which is eleven miles distant from Pleasant Hill and in Jackson county, asking this Board to quarantine the city of Pleasant Hill. I answered this petition on the next day by advising a prompt and general vaccination of the population and the establishment of a guard at the depot to prevent the congregation of loafers at that point. I did not quarantine the city of Pleasant Hill, but have used the same methods there that I have elsewhere—that is to quarantine infected and exposed persons in infected premises, and to insist on the establishment of a pest-house where it could be done.

SUBJECT NO. 29.

Having been reliably informed that small-pox existed in epidemic form at Lone Jack in Jackson county I issued proclamation of quarantine on March 11, covering infected and exposed persons and infected premises. Two cases have been reported from there. No deaths.

SUPPLEMENT TO SUBJECT NO. 8.

In regard to the case of Dr. William Meade Sams, who was graduated by the Kansas City Medical College after only two courses of lectures, I have to present for the inspection of the Board a letter from Dr. E. W. Schauffler, President of the school, explaining how the college came to graduate Dr. Sams after only two courses. I also present a letter from the Doctor himself, making statement regarding his case.

WILLIS P. KING,
Secretary State Board of Health.

MINUTES OF THE THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING

Of the State Board of Health of Missouri held at the Midland hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, on the 7th day of July, 1896.

Pursuant to call of the President the State Board of Health met at the Midland hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, on July 7, 1896, and was called to order by Doctor Lutz, the President. Present, Drs. Lutz, Paquin, Garner and King.

The minutes of the second quarterly meeting were read and approved. The quarterly report of the Secretary was read and approved.

The cases against Doctors J. M. Lawrence, J. C. Frazier, T. B. Jackson and Edward Saylor coming up, and the defendants being present and answering ready for trial, were taken up.

Mr. W. D. Hamilton, attorney, files a plea in bar to the charges, claiming that two separate and distinct offenses were contained in one charge. Plea was overruled. Defendants waived the objection contained in plea in bar and asked the Board to make separate findings.

The case against Doctor J. M. Lawrence being taken up, Doctor Lawrence pleads verbally not guilty. The complainant offers in evidence transcript of S. P. Cox, justice of the peace, in the case of the State of Missouri against J. M. Lawrence charged with issuing fraudulent prescriptions, which certificate is herewith filed and marked "Exhibit B." Dr. Lawrence, by his attorney, objects to the introduction of the aforesaid transcript for the reason that it is incompetent, irrelevant; and for the further reason that the Board has no jurisdiction under the law to revoke defendant's certificate on the grounds of the illegal sale of liquor without a license, such an act not coming within the scope of a charge of dishonorable and unprofessional conduct. It is admitted that said case was appealed to the circuit court of Daviess county and is there pending. Complainant introduces "Exhibit C," which is a transcript of Justice S. P. Cox in a case of the State vs. J. M. Lawrence. Defendant objects. It is agreed that the aforesaid case was sent to Ray county on a change of venue and there dismissed by the defendant paying the costs.

Complainant introduces "Exhibit D" which are certified copies of the record as to the change of venue to Ray county being granted.

Dr. King moves that the certified copy of the change of venue to Ray county be ruled out. Motion carried.

R. J. Britton, being sworn, testified as follows: "A settlement of the case against Lawrence was made out of court. It was the case where he had been found guilty in the justice court. It was agreed that the case should be dismissed on Lawrence's paying the costs."

Dr. W. N. Keener, being sworn, testified as follows: "From personal knowledge I know nothing of the charges. The reputation of Dr. Lawrence in the profession of Daviess county is not good; I have heard it discussed by Drs. Black, McFarland, Hanna and almost all the physicians of Gallatin. They say he is unprofessional, and he has the reputation of writing prescriptions for whisky. I know nothing of my own knowledge about the issuing of fraudulent prescriptions, or the sale of whisky by Lawrence."

CROSS EXAMINED.

"I live in Jamesport. The Medical Society met at Gallatin when the action leading to these charges was taken. Eight or ten Doctors were present at that meeting. Drs. Hanna and Black were both there."

Dr. Paquin offers a resolution marked "Exhibit E" to continue the Lawrence case until the next meeting. Resolution carried.

Dr. King makes a statement regarding Dr. Sams who had been graduated by the Kansas City Medical College after a two years' course. Dr. Sams desires to attend another course of lectures and practice in the meantime, and then be registered on his former diploma. The Board holds that he can not practice until he has attended one more course of lectures and obtained a certificate, or has stood the examination of this Board.

The case of Dr. T. B. Jackson was taken up and a plea of not guilty entered. Complainant introduces certified copies of records of Daviess county circuit court showing pleas of guilty to the charge of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, which copy is herewith filed and marked "Exhibit F." Objected to for the reason that the Board has no right to revoke a certificate on the ground of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Complainant introduces "Exhibits G, H, I, J, K, L and M," all of which are objected to for the foregoing reason and for the further reason that they are incompetent and irrelevant. All of the objections being overruled the complainant rests.

The records in the cases where nolle prosequi had been entered are here withdrawn (the further testimony in this case was taken down by the stenographer and by him transcribed and is not on file in the office of the Secretary.)

The case was argued by Mr. R. J. Britton and by Judge Hickline for the complainant and by Mr. W. D. Alexander for the defendant.

The case against Dr. Edward Saylor was taken up and a plea of not guilty entered. Complainant introduces "Exhibit 1," which is a certified copy of the records of the Daviess county circuit court showing a plea of guilty by the defendant to the charge of the sale of intoxicating liquors with a license. The testimony of Mr. R. J. Britton was here taken down by the stenographer and by him transcribed and is now on file in the office of the Secretary. The complainant here rests. Defendant offers the affidavit of R. J. Sandidge, which is herewith filed and marked "Exhibit 2." The defendant offers testimonials as to his character from physicians of Daviess county, which is herewith filed and marked "Exhibit 3." The complainant offers letter of W. M. Givens, which is herewith filed and marked "Exhibit 4." The complainant also offers the affidavit of Frauk Holland, which is herewith filed and marked "Exhibit 5." The testimony of Dr. Saylor and Dr. Keener is here taken down by the stenographer and by him transcribed and is now on file in the office of the Secretary.

The case against Dr. J. C. Frazier being taken up a plea of not guilty is entered. The complainant introduces the certified copy of the records of Daviess county circuit court showing a plea of guilty by said Frazier to the charge of selling intoxicating liquors without a license, which copy is herewith filed and marked "Exhibit 6." Objected to as irrelevant and incompetent and the further objection made that the Board has no jurisdiction. "Exhibit 7" introduced and the same objection interposed. Complainant rests. Defendant's testimony is here taken down by the stenographer and by him transcribed and is now on file in the office of the Secretary. Defendant offers petitions marked "Exhibits 8 and 9."

The case against Dr. A. L. Sabin being taken up, the defendant, although duly notified, makes no appearance. His advertisements being read in evidence, it was the decision of the Board that he was guilty of dishonorable and unprofessional conduct as set forth in the charges, and his certificate was revoked and the Secretary instructed to notify him of this action.

Case against Dr. George Wooden of Lotta, New Madrid county, for dishonorable and unprofessional conduct, was continued until the next regular meeting of the Board.

Drs. Dibney, J. P. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, H. H. Mudd, Schaufler, and J. M. Allen here come before the Board and the plans for the examination of students for entrance to medical colleges is discussed.

After discussing the question of requirements for admission to the various medical schools, the following resolution was submitted :

WHEREAS, certain students in some of the medical colleges of the State of Missouri who failed to furnish the proper credentials to this Board in 1895, were permitted by said colleges to continue throughout the session of 1895-'96 as "special students," and who now desire to take the examination prescribed by section one of our minimum requirements ; it is therefore

Resolved, that such students be permitted to take the examination of the State Superintendent of Public Schools, and in case they pass they be given credit for the one year's course of study which they have finished.

Dr. Lutz, the President, here stated that he would not declare this motion passed until Dr. Paquin voted, as there was no quorum present. He also suggested that the Secretary be instructed to notify officially all the colleges in the State of this action of the Board.

Dr. Paquin returning, and the vote being put, the resolution was declared carried unanimously.

At the executive session held in the evening the following resolutions were passed :

Resolved, that the request of some of the medical colleges of this State who ask that the students be given one year in which to cure a defect in Latin be not granted, and that the colleges of the State be informed of the reasons why their request is not granted.

We hold that a knowledge of Latin is adjuvant to the knowledge of a student who is about to begin the study of medicine. The curriculum of a graded school embraces during the first year so many studies that the time for the acquirement of Latin is not at his disposal. If it were thought to be advisable to teach this branch of knowledge during the first year, the study of Latin in a school of medicine is foreign to the teaching facilities and the objects of a medical school.

Abundant time has elapsed since the promulgation of this requirement to medical colleges, and the argument that sufficient opportunity has not been given to students who may contemplate to enter a school of medicine can be repeated and will be made with the same force in each succeeding year. Besides, the amount of Latin required, according to our regulations, is so small that it is within easy reach of any person possessed of the other qualifications necessary to begin the study of medicine. The foregoing resolution was unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 11.

The State Board of Health hereby declares that its definition of the words "literary or scientific college or high school," as occurs in clause one of its minimum requirements is—a teaching institution including in its curriculum before granting a diploma, "algebra as far as quadratics, elementary physics and Latin, equivalent to one year in a high school."

No diploma shall entitle its holder to matriculation under the rules of this Board unless it is issued in conformity with the above definition.

Applicants for matriculation shall furnish the State Superintendent of Public Schools a catalogue of the institution, the diploma of which he possesses, or such other documentary evidence as may be necessary for his inspection and decision. He shall issue to each student presenting a diploma in accordance with these rules a certificate setting forth the fact that the diploma was granted after attendance upon a curriculum in compliance with the regulations of the State Board of Health; otherwise the student shall pass the examination as elsewhere prescribed.

Above resolution unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 12.

Each applicant whose diploma is to be inspected shall pay to the Secretary of this Board or his representative a fee of one (\$1.00) dollar wherewith to defray the expenses connected with said examination. In case the diploma so inspected is rejected, the applicant for examination shall be credited with \$1 on the fee demanded for the examination.

Above resolution unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 13 (offered by Dr. Paquin).

I move that the President of the Board be instructed to communicate with the State Superintendent of Public Schools and to lay before him the facts as presented to this Board by the medical school officers as to the difficulties in the way of students attending a stated day for examination in any city, and that a request be made on the superintendent to so adjust matters that examiners may be on duty at St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph at such times as may be more suitable to the schools and students.

Above resolution unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 14.

Resolved, that decisions in the cases from Daviess county be reserved until the next quarterly meeting of the Board, or final adjudication of the cases now pending in the civil courts.

Above resolution unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 15.

WHEREAS, the St. Louis College of Midwifery has issued a catalogue and announcement of its eighth session; and

WHEREAS, said catalogue does make mention on page four (4) that the course of instruction will be given according to the requirements of the State Board of Health; and

WHEREAS, nothing in said catalogue contains anything about preliminary requirements of students; therefore, be it

Resolved, that said catalogue is calculated to mislead students of midwifery, and be it furthermore

Resolved, that the Secretary of this Board be and he is hereby instructed to call the attention of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty to this condition of affairs and to request them to make such changes and alterations and additions as will free the announcement from the possibility of misinterpretation.

Above resolution unanimously carried.

It was here moved and seconded that the matter of the Marion-Sims students be referred by the Board to Dr. Paquin, Dr. Standlee and Dr. Lutz.

Unanimously carried.

The chair appointed Dr. Garner, Dr. Paquin and Dr. McAlester a committee on the supervision of the manufacture of anti-toxines and vaccine virus in this State, to report to the Secretary in writing.

Unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION NO. 16.

Resolved, that section eight (8) of the minimum requirements of the State Board of Health be amended by inserting after the words "any medical college" the words "or college of midwifery."

WILLIS P. KING,

Secretary State Board of Health.

TESTIMONY.

Dr. Thomas B. Jackson sworn.

Chairman: Doctor, you will state to the Board whether you entered a plea of guilty in these cases.

Objection by the defense. Objection overruled.

Witness: There was no drug store there and I was compelled to keep my own drugs to supply myself with medicines. In last July it seems that these two men conspired against me. These men came to me and said their wives were sick, and I would write them prescriptions and give them the stuff—whisky or whatever I thought it was necessary to give them; sometimes I would give them something else. When these cases came up my attorney here notified me when the trial approached and told me to bring my certificate as pharmacist, my merchant's license and my druggist's license. I had everything except my certificate from the State Board of Pharmacy; I had one but had not seen it for years, and it had never occurred to me that it was necessary. Under the circumstances it was considered better to compromise the cases.

Q. Doctor, the law requires you to register your certificate in each county.

A. I believe it does.

Q. I will get you to state whether or not, by the advice of your attorney, you were told that you could not make a successful defense on the ground that you had not complied with the law in registering

your pharmacist's certificate. Also state whether or not you gave these prescriptions in good faith.

A. I never gave a prescription for whisky if I did not think it was needed.

Q. Now, Doctor, I will ask why you did not register your certificate?

A. I did not know it was necessary.

Witness: Now then, I want to make a statement. I have a letter here from two of those men who went before the grand jury, and they both tell me that they told the grand jury they got the stuff as medicine and that they absolutely needed it. The other one stated that he came into my place drunk and I gave him muriate of ammonia and camphor water, and I also have a letter from two of these men that procured nearly all of these indictments against me, telling why it came that I was indicted. I have a statement from two of the men that had me indicted at the last term of court and they claim that they gave the court no grounds on earth to find indictments against me, and they say that their testimony would not lead to any indictment—that it was impossible.

Q. About how much liquor do you sell?

A. I don't think I have sold a half barrel of liquor in 18 months.

Q. What is the number of your prescriptions?

A. I have got on file about 800 prescriptions.

Q. How many of these would you say were for liquor?

A. I suppose about 180.

Q. Is there any saloon or any place in your town where people can buy whisky?

A. No, sir.

Q. When anybody comes in and says he is sick and needs some whisky do you write a prescription and give it to him?

A. No, not always; I refuse men every day.

Q. (Dr. King.) Do you prescribe whisky for people upon their simple statement that they need it?

A. Sometimes I give them liquor; I never give it to them unless they need it. Another thing, I have been so annoyed about this business that I have sold my store out at the first opportunity.

Q. What is the population of Altamont?

A. —.

Q. Is there any other doctor there?

A. Dr. Holis is there.

Q. Are you engaged in the active practice of medicine ?

A. I do nothing else ; the drug business is not my business ; I simply ran it as a matter of convenience to myself.

Q. What quantity of liquor would you usually prescribe as a dose ?

A. About 2 ounces.

Q. Doctor, I will ask if a number of these prescriptions were not for your patients and the wives of some of your customers ?

A. This man Smith, for instance ; these were for his wife.

Q. I will ask if a number of them were not your patients.

A. Certainly, I practice throughout the whole community. That man Hayes who had me indicted. He nearly broke his neck, having concussion of the brain. I took him home and said "now you had better get another doctor here." They would not do it and I attended him and he is alive and well to-day ; and I attended his wife in a case of typhoid fever. I have got a letter from him, now that he was the cause of my indictment, but that he noticed I wrote a prescription and hung it on a hook but did not give it to him. There was no intentional violation of the law—there was an oversight, not knowing that was the strict ruling of the law.

Q. (Chairman.) Doctor, after the first indictment you did not cease this business ?

A. I continued doing a strictly legitimate business ; I made no change.

Q. (Chairman.) Are we to understand that you continued to violate the law ?

A. No, I did not intend to violate the law.

Q. (Chairman.) But you were indicted the second and third times, always on the same charge ?

A. I don't know ; I expect likely that is the case.

Q. (Chairman.) Was it at one sitting of the jury ?

A. Nine at one sitting.

Q. (Chairman.) How long after that were there any other indictments found against you ?

A. Pretty nearly a year ; I do not recollect.

Q. (Chairman.) Were these indictments brought about through the instrumentality of your county society ?

A. No, sir. I have had repeated invitations to join the society, but have never yet done so.

Chairman : Do you want to introduce any other evidence ?

Exhibit "A" introduced, being petition from parties in Altamont tending to show the standing of defendant.

Exhibit "O" introduced.

Cross: Q. I would ask the Doctor if the Daviess County Medical Association had anything to do with the filing of the information in the justice's court?

A. No. The Daviess County Medical Association has solicited me to become a member, and I intend to do so. I have always been a society man. I am a member of the Jackson County Society now and have been during all of my residence here, and I do not think Mr. Brosius' simple say so will keep me out of the society.

Chairman: Doctor, you are now a registered pharmacist?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Registered by virtue of your diplomas as a physician? You are not a graduate pharmacist?

A. No; but I have had a large practical experience.

Q. Doctor, what college are you a graduate of?

A. Iowa Medical University. I have also attended lectures in St. Louis, Keokuk and New York.

Q. Did you register on the 10th of December, 1895?

A. That is a copy; my old certificate has been lost for 10 years.

Q. Is not 180 prescriptions for liquor a large number?

A. No, sir; not when you consider that there is no other chance in the country to secure it. The territory in which I practice, too, extends over about 12 miles square and the people come to me from 5 to 7 miles in every direction; I presume there are 7,000 people in the territory which I cover.

Q. How near are the surrounding towns?

A. One side it is 3 miles; on the east it is 8 to 10.

Q. And is there a town south of you?

A. Yes, 10 miles.

Q. And all these towns are larger than your town and all of them have physicians that have been there many years?

A. Yes, but I go to your town, and have been to within two or three miles of Hamilton.

Q. Do you sell whisky to men in our town?

A. No, sir; but if a man from your town should need it I would let him have it.

Q. Do you simply sell the whisky?

A. I do; yes, sir.

Q. Doctor, I will ask you if you charge anything for written prescriptions for whisky?

A. I do.

Q. (Chairman.) What do you charge a man who says he is sick and needs whisky?

A. 25 to 50 cents.

Q. If you allowed this man to designate the therapeutics of his case and he should ask you to give him so much morphine, would you write a prescription for that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well, then you judge by an examination of a man whether he needs whisky or not?

A. I accept his statement more or less.

Q. That is right; if you and I should go down stairs and ask for a rickey of gin he would not ask what our symptoms are. Many of these sales of liquor were by the drink, were they not?

A. No, not many; I hardly ever sell liquor by the drink; if, however, a man needs a single dose of whisky I give it to him.

Q. Is not that the only stimulant they ask for?

A. No, sometimes port wine, sometimes gin. Berkscoot came to me and said that he was suffering, that he could not use water, and he wanted a little beer to use in his family; I gave him a prescription for beer.

Q. What kind of liquors do you keep?

A. I keep good articles.

Q. What kind of liquors I mean? and what quantities?

A. I expect I have got about thrée gallons of port wine and a gallon of gin.

Q. Is gin usually kept in a drug-store?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much beer do you keep?

A. Never over a barrel.

Q. Now, Doctor, this man you sold the beer to—I will get you to state whether or not he is a drinking man.

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you his family physician?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Doctor, is it true or not that you kept your drug-store open one night until after midnight so you might furnish liquor to the boys after the dance was over?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is it true that a lot of these boys got drunk after a dance?

A. Not at my place.

Q. You paid out three or four hundred dollars in settlement of all of these cases when you could have beaten them?

A. Well, I don't know whether I could have beaten them or not.

Q. Although you had a reasonable excuse to present to the court in every instance?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (Dr. King.) You had no pharmacist's certificate registered in that county, but is it necessary for a man to have a pharmacist's certificate registered in Daviess county in order that he may, as a physician, prescribe for a sick man?

A. I was registered as a doctor, but not as a pharmacist.

Counsel: May it please the court, a physician never has to have a pharmacist's registration in order to give whisky to a patient who needs it.

W. D. Hamilton sworn:

I will state to you that Dr. Jackson came to me in reference to these cases for advice, and I began to look up the evidence in the matter to see if he had any defense, and I discovered that he had failed to register his certificate in the county as required by the new law passed in 1893, and I informed him it was very doubtful whether or not he could make a legitimate defense, and I told him I thought if he could compromise reasonably he had better do so as technically he had violated the law.

Q. (Dr. King.) Had the Doctor been indicted as a druggist?

A. Yes, sir; they have and are all indicting under two counts, one count as a druggist and one count as selling without a license.

Q. How was he indicted?

A. Indicted as a pharmacist, and for selling under the dramshop law without a license.

Q. (Chairman.) What other means of getting liquor—whisky or brandy—existed in Daviess county or this township?

A. None at all.

Q. Is it prohibition or local option?

A. The sentiment is prohibition, and we have local option; the local option law is implied in the dramshop law.

Chairman: The Board will take this case under advisement.

Dr. Edward Saylor sworn, and through counsel, enters plea of not guilty, and specifically denies each and every statement in the deponent's allegation as filed with the Board as being untrue in every respect.

Prosecuting attorney read and filed Exhibit 1.

Prosecuting attorney: There are now two cases pending against Dr. Saylor in the circuit court.

R. J. Britton sworn.

Q. There were two counts in the indictment under which Dr. Saylor was indicted?

A. I infer that from the record.

Q. One was against him as a drug-store keeper and one as a dramshop keeper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember the circumstances under which we made an arrangement about the young man buying the liquor?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who the prosecuting witness was in that case?

A. I do not know; I have the docket in my grip and can tell.

Q. Don't you know it was Robert Centers?

A. No, sir.

Plaintiff closes.

Dr. Saylor took the stand.

Q. Where do you purchase your whisky?

A. A portion of it at Louisville, Ky. My recollection is that we bought about ten gallons of whisky over a year ago in Kansas City.

Q. How many times have you bought from Louisville?

A. I don't know how much we buy a year from Louisville; we bought one barrel from there.

Q. Do you know how much you usually buy at a time?

A. Ten gallons to a barrel.

Q. Did you buy different kinds of whisky?

A. Two or three grades; we really had two grades of whisky in the house, and brandy in addition.

Q. And what kind of wine?

A. Port wine and California muscatel in kegs.

Q. Did you keep any beer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of beer?

A. Anheuser.

Cross examination:

Q. How long have you been in the drug business at Bancroft?

A. Something over two years.

Q. Was you ever indicted before?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you in partnership ?

A. Yes, sir; I was in partnership with Chamberlain and then with McRae.

Q. Who owns the drug-store now ?

A. W. H. Turner.

Q. (Chairman). Do you practice medicine at Jamesport ?

A. Yes, sir; the drug-store has hurt my practice.

Q. (Dr. King). In what respect has the drug-store hurt your practice ?

A. There is a great big fight on all drug-stores in the county.

Q. How do you examine a man to find out whether or not he needs whisky ?

A. Generally the circulation.

Q. How much do you prescribe at a time ?

A. Why, about what I think he needs—give him 2 ounces and if he needs more at the end of thirty minutes, give him another dose.

Q. Did you ever prescribe as much as a quart ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you allow a patient to choose his own liquor ?

A. No, sir.

Q. What examination did you make of Arthur Allison when you prescribed whisky for him ?

A. Allison was brought into my drug-store for the purpose of indicting me, and for the benefit of this Board I want to submit a sworn statement in regard to the matter.

Q. (Dr. King.) Was he in an anæmic condition ?

A. No, sir; he asked for whisky and the statement in there is what was prescribed for him. I wrote two prescriptions for that man—40 grains of quinine in a 7 oz. bottle of whisky.

W. N. Kiddner sworn.

Q. Are you aware of the general reputation of the drug-store of Saylor & McRae ?

A. Ever since the drug-store has been opened there has been a great deal of complaint in town about the drug-store selling whisky, and it has been generally called a dive.

Q. You may tell the gentlemen whether or not he has been charged with running a gambling house.

Objection. Objection sustained.

Q. (Chairman.) Who have you heard discuss the reputation of Dr. Saylor in that town; visitors or others ?

A. I have not heard anyone discuss his reputation except as to his being connected with the sale of whisky, and I have heard almost

everyone speak of that. As to visitors, I have heard doctors speak of its being a very disreputable place, and the citizens generally speak of it in that way.

Q. Is there more than one drug-store in that town?

A. Yes, sir; four.

Q. Have you heard the reputations of others as compared with this one, or of this one as compared with others?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, what is the difference in the talk about these other drug-stores?

A. The others are all accused of selling whisky, but this one is always classed as the worst one; that is the general talk.

Q. Well, the Board then understands you to say that all the drug-stores in the town are talked of and accused of selling liquor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. (Prosecuting attorney): Is there much of a stock of drugs connected with this establishment?

A. The stock of drugs, I think, is rather smaller than some drug-stores.

Q. (Chairman): Did your County Medical Society have anything to do with bringing this indictment?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is it understood that men who are classed as drunkards in the community, men who neglect their families, can go to this drug-store and get drunk?

A. Yes, sir; it is generally understood that way.

Q. Do you know of any cases where women have made complaints of this kind?

A. I don't just think of any now.

Q. (Dr. King): Do you know of any cases where minors or young men could go there and get liquor?

A. This case of Arthur Allison was a minor. Of course, that was explained. I do not know of any other specific cases. I have heard persons speak of the boys going there in a general way—young men go there in crowds of three and four; I don't know what they do when they get there.

Q. (Dr. King): Is there a place in the drug-store where they can get behind the prescription counter and get out of sight?

A. Yes, sir; there is a room.

Cross-examination :

Q. Doctor, there is a good deal of agitation going on up there about the liquor question ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Britton, the prosecuting attorney, you understand, is one of the active agents in it ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You also understand that Judge Hickman, who was a candidate upon the other side, is fighting with Britton now as to who shall do the most temperance work just before election ?

A. I don't know.

Q. I will ask you if you do not continually leave your prescriptions at Orcutt's store, signed in blank to keep him safe from indictment.

A. No, sir.

Chairman: The Board will take this case under advisement.

Dr. J. C. Frazier sworn.

Charge read by the Chairman.

Plea of not guilty entered.

Prosecuting attorney read certified copy of abstract of proceedings of circuit court, term of September, 1895.

Objected to by defense as irrelevant, immaterial and incompetent, and that this Board has no jurisdiction.

Objection overruled.

Plaintiff rests.

Q. Dr. Frazier, I will ask if you were engaged in running a drug-store at the time these indictments were found against you ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you quit the drug business about that time ?

A. Yes, about May a year ago.

Q. Have you been engaged in the business since ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you now engaged in the practice of medicine ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What place of business have you your office ?

A. Over Chambers' drug-store in the town of Gallatin.

Q. Is it any part of your duty to take care of the drug-store ?

A. No, sir ; I am not regularly engaged in such capacity.

Q. Is it your agreement with Dr. Chamberlain that you shall have nothing whatever to do with the whisky business ?

A. That is right.

Cross-examination :

Q. Is it not true that you failed in the business partially on account of the fact that you were prosecuted for illegal sale of liquor ?

A. No, I think not.

Q. What was the reason you went out of the business at the time you did ?

A. It was for want of money to keep my stock running.

Q. Is it not true that the prosecutions that were had against you had something to do with the bills you had to pay ?

A. No, sir; the prosecutions were afterward ; it was because I did not have money to pay some bills that were due.

Q. How long were you engaged in the drug business in Gallatin ?

A. I expect about six months—not a year, I know.

Q. How many times were you indicted for the illegal sale of liquor ?

A. Twice or three times.

Re-direct :

Q. You have not engaged since last September in business ?

A. It was either in June or May a year ago.

Q. Since those indictments ?

A. No, sir.

Re-cross :

Q. You were engaged in the drug business how long ?

A. I went in in the fall and bought my stock of the Evans-Gallagher Co.; in the spring I was sold out.

Q. Were you connected with anybody else in the drug business during that time ?

A. Only about a month.

Q. (Chairman): Were you practicing medicine actively ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What school are you from ?

A. American Medical College of St. Louis.

Q. You have been with a number of drug-stores, several of which have failed on account of prosecution, have they not ?

A. I don't know, except Chamberlain and myself.

Q. Were you ever a pharmacist for J. E. Jones ?

A. No, sir.

Chairman : The Board will take this case under advisement.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 30, 1896.

I herewith submit the report of the transactions of the Secretary's office for the quarter ending June 30, 1896.

1. Original certificates granted physicians and midwives in the following counties:

Andrew	1	Lawrence	1
Atchison	1	Lincoln	2
Audrain.....	3	Linn.	1
Boone.....	4	Marion.	1
Buchanan.....	2	Mercer.....	1
Caldwell	3	Miller..	1
Camden.....	1	Mississippi.....	2
Cape Girardeau.....	1	Monroe.....	2
Carroll	2	Nodaway..	2
Carter	1	Osage	1
Cass.....	1	Perry	1
Cedar.....	1	Pettis.....	2
Chariton.....	3	Pike	3
Clinton.....	2	Platte.....	1
Cooper	1	Putnam.....	1
Dade.....	1	Randolph.....	1
Dallas	1	Reynolds.....	1
Daviess	1	Saline.	2
DeKalb.....	1	Schuyler.	2
Franklin.....	1	Stoddard.....	1
Gasconade.....	2	St. Charles.....	2
Gentry.....	2	St. Clair.....	1
Greene.....	4	Ste. Genevieve.....	1
Grundy.....	1	St. Louis.....	2
Henry	2	Texas.....	1
Jackson	13	Vernon.....	3
Jasper.....	3	Webster.....	1
Jefferson.	2	Worth.....	1
Johnson	3	City of St. Louis.....	17
Laclede	1	Total.....	187
Lafayette.....	4		

Duplicate certificates issued—		Certificates issued to midwives—	
Jackson	2	St. Charles.....	1
City of St. Louis.....	1	City of St. Louis.....	6
Total.....	3	Total.....	7

Total original certificates issued to physicians.....	187
Total duplicate certificates issued to physicians.....	3
Total certificates issued to midwives	7
Total.....	197

In this quarter registration was refused thirty applicants who were graduates of schools declared not in good standing with this Board. Some of these were fraudulent institutions which we do not recognize at all, but the majority were graduates of colleges outside of the State of Missouri holding 1896 diplomas. All schools outside of this State were declared not in good standing for the session of 1895-6 on account of the fact that they failed to furnish this Board on or before January 1, 1896, with a complete list of their Freshman classes giving the basis of their admission, as required by this Board. This is why the number of refusals are so large in this quarter.

SUBJECT NO. 1.

In obedience to instructions received at the last meeting of the Board the Secretary wrote Dr. George Homan, former Secretary, asking information as to the issuance of a certificate by him to one Dr. Warren H. Young on a certificate from the Board of Medical Examiners of Denver, Col. Dr. Homan replied that the Board at that time considered that interstate comity called for the recognition of licenses granted by the Boards of the different States having equal powers and duties, and that in recognition of that courtesy, said certificate was granted. Dr. Homan's letter is herewith presented.

SUBJECT NO. 2.

I submit herewith letter of Dr. Christopher, Dean of Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., making inquiry regarding requirements of this Board respecting medical students and ask Board to instruct me as to how I shall answer the same.

SUBJECT NO. 3.

The Secretary wrote as instructed to the Secretary of the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University and asked him to advise this Board what arrangements have been or will be made to furnish hospital facilities to the students of the medical department of that institution. The Secretary of the Board of Curators replied under date of May 5, 1896, that the matter had been referred to the Board in session. This office has no information as to their action.

SUBJECT NO. 4.

Copies of resolution passed January 2, 1896, regarding basis of admission to schools of midwifery were sent to all such schools within this State. All have acknowledged receipt except the Woman's Medical College of St. Louis, which has a department of midwifery.

SUBJECT NO. 5.

Copy of minimum requirements sent from the office of the President to the department of medicine of the University of New Hampshire at Nashua in that State was returned to this office by the postal authorities and marked "Fraudulent."

SUBJECT NO. 6.

At the May term of the Ralls county circuit court Whitley G. Hendrix, M. D., and Otho B. Hacklin, M. D., as a Board of Health for the county of Ralls, and notified this office of that fact.

SUBJECT NO. 7.

On June 7, 1896, this Board was notified by a petition from the citizens of Morley, Mo., addressed to the State Board of Health, and by a petition from Charleston, Mo., addressed to Dr. W. B. Outten of St. Louis, that small-pox existed at the town of Charleston in Mississippi county, Mo. The Secretary made prompt inquiry and ascertained the following state of facts: There were five cases of small-pox at Charleston, four negroes and one white; that they were all isolated and strictly guarded by day and night; that all persons who had been exposed had been isolated for a period of thirty days, and public gatherings of the negroes prohibited. It was further ascertained that there existed at Charleston an able and efficient local board of health which was doing all that human foresight could suggest to prevent the spread of the contagion.

Circulars regarding fumigation and disinfection were sent to the local board.

SUBJECT NO. 8.

On June 29, 1896, this office was informed by John Gillie, Mayor of Monett, Mo., that small-pox was thought to exist at that place. He further stated that the doctors disagreed as to the nature of the disorder and asked that an expert be sent at the expense of the city. The Secretary went to Monett, July 1, and ascertained there that they had had twenty cases of small-pox within three months, all of whom had recovered except four, who were then sick. Of these four three had the disease in a mild form and one had confluent small-pox. The latter has since died.

The Secretary advised with the local health officer, Dr. F. F. Upton, concerning the confinement and isolation of diseased and exposed persons, and on his return, sent him circulars of instruction as to disinfection and fumigation.

SUBJECT NO. 9.

J. R. Rippey, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, advised this office, under date of May 20, 1896, that the State Veterinarian was procuring tuberculin and necessary instruments for the inspection of the dairy herds and would begin operations as soon as possible.

SUBJECT NO. 10.

Hon. John R. Kirk, State Superintendent of Public Schools, under date of June 27, 1896, advised this office of the dates and places where he would hold examinations of students who were preparing to enter medical colleges in Missouri, and asked that this Board would make such suggestions to him concerning such examination as it deemed fit and proper. Subsequently, on July 3, 1896, he notified this office that he had changed the dates of the examinations and that they will now be held as follows: In St. Louis, September 2 and 3; St. Joseph, September 4 and 5, and Kansas City, September 7 and 8, 1896.

Notices were sent by the Secretary to all the medical colleges in the State advising them of the dates and places of examination. Notices of corrected dates will also be sent to the colleges.

SUBJECT NO. 11.

On the 19th of June, 1896, charges were brought by Dr. W. L. Brosius of Daviess county, Missouri, against Drs. J. M. Lawrence of Gallatin, J. C. Frazier of Gallatin, Thomas B. Jackson of Altamont and Edward Saylor of Jamesport, all in Daviess county, Missouri, in which each is charged with dishonorable and unprofessional conduct, the

specifications being: First, selling intoxicating liquors without a license; and, second, issuing fraudulent prescriptions.

Notices were drawn up in due form, and each man against whom charges were brought was served with a notice and a copy of the charges by the sheriff of Daviess county. The several returns of the sheriff are on file in this office.

There has also been received certified copies of the records of the circuit court of Daviess county, showing pleas of guilty of each of these men to the criminal charge of selling intoxicating liquors without a license.

SUBJECT NO. 12.

Dr. A. L. Sabin, whose case was continued to this meeting of the Board, was notified by wire of the date and place of meeting on the 5th inst., and this office was informed on the same date that the message was undelivered and that Dr. Sabin had left Joplin.

SUBJECT NO. 13.

Dr. George Wooden of New Madrid county, whose case was continued to this meeting of the Board, was notified on the 3d inst. of the time and place of meeting.

Applications for the examination of this Board have been made by E. B. McAdow of DeKalb, Mo., John Gilliam of St. Louis, Mo., E. H. Mussen of Chillicothe, Mo., U. G. Buck of Rothville, Mo., F. E. Hicklin of St. Louis, Mo., and W. B. Gossett of Sedalia, Mo.

The affidavits of each of the above, which are herewith presented, show that they are eligible to take the examination of the Board.

WILLIS P. KING,

Secretary State Board of Health.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Of the State Board of Health of Missouri, held in the Gentlemen's Parlor, Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., October 29, 1896.

Frank J. Lutz, M. D., President, in the chair. Willis P. King, M. D., Secretary.

MORNING SESSION.

Board met pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, in the gentlemen's parlor, Southern hotel, St. Louis, Mo., October 29, 1896.

Present: Dr. F. J. Lutz, President, Dr. A. W. McAlester, Dr. Paul Paquin, Dr. E. L. Standlee and Dr. Willis P. King, Secretary.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Professor Jno. R. Kirk, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Missouri, read report of his examination of applicants for admission to Medical Colleges in this State (Marked Exhibit A). After which a resolution of thanks to Professor Kirk was offered by Dr. King, and adopted by rising vote of the Board.

Mrs. Block, midwife, appeared before the Board with a diploma of the Chicago School of Midwifery. As said school is not recognized by this Board, she was informed that she would have to take the examination of this Board, but that in consideration of the fact of her being a poor widow, who had been injured in the cyclone, the Board would remit the usual fee of five (\$5.00) dollars. She took the matter of taking the examination under consideration.

Board adjourned for dinner.

Dr. Pinckeney French and Dr. Carpenter appeared before the Board and submitted the return of the Barnes Medical College, with explanations.

Dr. H. W. Loeb, Secretary of the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., appeared before the Board in behalf of said school. It was moved and seconded that Mr. Oscar L. Bumiller and Mr. David Osterheld, who were students at the Marion-Sims College of Medicine in the session of 1895-1896, and in whose certificates there was an error of form, be given credit for one year's attendance, they having furnished to this Board the equivalent of a first-grade teacher's certificate. Unanimously carried.

Dr. H. H. Mudd appears in behalf of the St. Louis Medical College. It was moved and seconded and unanimously carried that Frank G. Kulhs, whose name was omitted from the matriculation lists demanded last year of the St. Louis Medical College and who possesses the proper credentials be given credit for a course of lectures in the session of 1895-96.

Mr. Eugene Harris presented a diploma from the Warrensburg, Missouri, High School, which entitled him last year to matriculation in the St. Louis Medical College.

The following motion was offered by Dr. Willis P. King, which having been duly seconded, was unanimously carried :

WHEREAS, the sad news of the death of Dr. Jerome Cochran, of Mobile, Alabama, having come to the knowledge of this Board through his successor, Dr. W. H. Sanders ; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Jerome was one of the leaders in the application of the principles of sanitary science in this country, and has by his able efforts been of great benefit to the human race ; therefore be it

Resolved, that this Board extend to his family and to the profession and people of Alabama our sincere sympathy and condolence and join with them in mourning the death of their able physician and eminent citizen.

The matter of the prevalence of diphtheria in epidemic form in Ashley, Pike county, Missouri, was reported by the Secretary, who stated that upon the representation of A. Royal Coburn, Principal of the Watson Seminary at Ashley, he had issued the usual proclamation of quarantine, and had appointed Dr. P. G. Nichols as the agent of this Board in carrying out the regulations of quarantine.

It was moved by Dr. King that the Secretary be authorized to inform Dr. J. T. Robertson of Cabool, Texas county, Missouri, that in order to practice medicine in the State of Missouri, he will be required to take the examination of this Board, which motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

Regarding the communication of Joseph P. Cobb, M. D., Registrar of the Hahneman Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, Ill., with reference to a foot-note in the annual announcement of the Missouri Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., in which it is stated that no college outside of the State of Missouri is in good standing with the State Board of Health of Missouri, the Secretary was authorized to answer Prof. Cobb and inform him that the graduates of the schools of 1896 of all colleges outside of the State of Missouri are required to take the examination of this Board, in consequence of the fact that no school outside of the State had complied with the order of this Board requiring them to furnish this Board with a list of their Freshman class of 1895-1896; and that the question of the future recognition of said schools would depend upon whether or not they in the future comply with the requirements of the Board.

Moved and unanimously carried.

It was moved and unanimously carried that the credentials furnished by W. U. Zahner, as having matriculated at the Kansas City University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., session of 1895-1896, be regarded as sufficient, and that he be permitted to enter said school in the session of 1896-1897 as a Freshman.

In the matter of the annual announcement of the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., in which they state (in a foot-note, pp. 16), "in some instances, one year is allowed in which to make up the requisite amount of Latin," Dr. Steele of said school, appeared before the Board and explained that in the States of Iowa and Illinois the Boards permitted the Latin "equal to one year in a high school" to be made up after the student matriculates in and enters upon his studies in a medical college, and that when they (the Missouri Medical College) got out their announcement of 1896-1897 they confidently hoped that the State Board of Missouri would also allow students to make

up their Latin in the same way. A general discussion and explanations by Dr. Steele and the Board followed this statement.

The following motion was then offered :

WHEREAS, the Missouri Medical College having reported twenty-eight (28) students with proper credentials, four (4) as former matriculates and nineteen (19) "special" students, the Board after hearing the explanations of Dr. Steele, the Secretary of the Faculty, in which he avers that the "special" students are either not candidates for graduation, or intend to take four (4) courses of lectures; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Missouri Medical College is requested to embody in its sworn return to this Board the facts that some of these students are not candidates for graduation or intend to attend four courses of lectures, and that in making this amended report the college is requested to designate the class under which each student, reported as "special" student, is to come or comes.

Motion seconded, and carried.

It was moved and unanimously carried that notice be served upon all students carried upon the rolls of the medical colleges of this State who do not possess the proper qualifications for admission to show cause, within ten days from date of notice, why their name should be continued on such medical college lists; and that the notification of such students in the St. Louis colleges be made by the President of this Board, and those in the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Columbia schools be given by the Secretary.

The following resolution was then offered :

WHEREAS, certain medical colleges have reported to this Board, matriculates, whom they designate as "special" students; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the regulations promulgated by this Board do not recognize "special" students as entitled to consideration as matriculates.

Resolved, further, that no student matriculated as a "special" student shall be entitled to consideration as a student of medicine unless he has complied with the requirements of this Board governing the entrance of students upon the study of medicine, and no student, who may be graduated by a medical college and who was entered as a "special" student, shall be entitled to registration after graduation unless he shall have complied with the requirements set forth in Regulation 1 of our minimum requirements.

Resolved, further, that the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of the above explanatory resolutions to every medical college in the State of Missouri at once.

The following is the report of the medical colleges with reference to the number of matriculates :

The Homœopathic Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., reports six (6) matriculates.

The University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., reports twenty-seven (27) matriculates.

The Kansas City Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., reports nine (9) matriculates.

The Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., reports eight (8) matriculates.

The Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., reports thirty-four (34) matriculates.

The Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., reports thirty-two (32) matriculates.

The Missouri Medical College also reports nineteen (19) "special students."

The Beaumont Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., reports seventeen (17) matriculates.

The St. Louis Medical College reports twenty-four (24) matriculates.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, reports seventeen (17) matriculates.

The Homœopathic Medical School of Missouri, St. Louis, reports three (3) matriculates.

The American Medical College, St. Louis, reports thirteen (13) matriculates.

The medical department of the State University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., reports twenty-eight (28) matriculates.

The Central Medical College of St. Joseph, Mo., reports fifty-two (52) matriculates.

The Woman's Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., reports fourteen (14) matriculates.

The homœopathic department of the medical department of the University of Kansas City, Kas., reports seven (7) matriculates.

The Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., furnishes a list of the entire number of its students, and is requested to make a new return to the Board, listing its matriculates only.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia., reports thirty-seven (37) matriculates.

The Secretary then made the following motion :

That the further examination of the reports of the several medical colleges of this State be referred to a committee, to consist of Drs. Lutz, Paquin and Standlee, and they be instructed to notify all students whose credentials are not satisfactory, and also furnish a list of such unsatisfactory students to the officers of each of the medical colleges, and that the aforesaid committee be empowered to take final action in all cases wherein certificates of students are not satisfactory.

The above motion, being duly seconded, was unanimously carried.

In the matter of Dr. Gustavus Blech of Washington, D. C., the Secretary was informed that he was to notify Dr. Blech that this Board could not establish reciprocal relations with the Board of Washington, D. C., under their existing laws.

In the matter of the certificate issued to Dr. Charles Walter Bacon, which was issued by the Secretary of this Board in error, the Secretary was ordered to notify Dr. Bacon that the said certificate is revoked.

In the matter of the application of J. T. Robertson of Cabool, Texas county, Missouri, an affidavit showing that he was graduated at the Kansas City Medical College in March, 1894, after having attended only two (2) full courses of lectures, the Secretary was ordered to correspond with the officers of the said college and have them explain why they graduated this man as stated.

In the matter of Johnson vs. Board, the President of the Board was authorized to inform Hon. Frank R. Walker, Attorney-General, that this Board will bear all necessary expense in taking such depositions at Indianapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City, as may be necessary to defend this Board in mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court.

In the matter of supplementary examination of students by Prof. John R. Kirk, Superintendent of Public Schools, and his assistants, the President was authorized to notify the several schools in St. Louis that Saturday, November 7, has been fixed as the time, and the St. Louis High School as the place when and where said supplementary examination may be held.

Arrangements for preliminary examination of persons wishing to enter colleges of midwifery referred to the President of the Board with instructions to arrange a date with Superintendent John R. Kirk.

When the case of Dr. George Wooden of Lotta, New Madrid county, who is charged with dishonorable and unprofessional conduct, was called, he could not be found. His case was then continued until the next regular meeting of the Board.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

WILLIS P. KING,
Secretary State Board of Health.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 30, 1896.

I herewith submit the report of the transactions of the Secretary's office for the quarter ending September 30, 1896.

First—Original certificates granted physicians and midwives in the following counties :

Adair	1	Lafayette.....	1
Andrew	1	Livingston	1
Barry	1	Macon	1
Barton	1	Marion	1
Bates.....	1	Osage.....	1
Benton	1	Ozark.....	1
Cole.....	1	Pettis	2
DeKalb.....	1	Randolph.....	1
Franklin.....	1	Ripley.....	1
Greene	1	Scott	1
Henry.....	1	St. Charles.....	2
Hickory	1	St. Francois....	1
Howell	1	Taney	2
Jackson	3	Texas.....	2
Jasper.....	3	Vernon	2
Jefferson.....	1	St. Louis city.....	20
Johnson.....	1	Total	61

Duplicate certificates issued—

Texas	1
Total	1

Certificates issued to midwives—

Jackson.....	1
St. Louis	1
St. Louis city	16
Total	18

Total original certificates issued to physicians.....	61
Total duplicate certificates issued to physicians.....	1
Total certificates issued to midwives.....	18
Total.....	80

In this quarter registration was refused fifteen applicants, who were graduates of schools declared not in good standing with this Board. Some of these were fraudulent institutions, which we do not recognize at all, but the majority were graduates of colleges outside of the State of Missouri holding 1896 diplomas. The majority of these 1896 diplomas were not registered, because the schools issuing them had failed to comply with our requirements.

SUBJECT NO. 1.

All papers and testimony in the cases of charges against Drs. J. M. Lawrence, J. C. Frazier, T. B. Jackson and Edward Saylor, which were tried at the last meeting, are here presented for consideration.

SUBJECT NO. 2.

In accordance with instructions, the Secretary notified Dr. A. L. Sabin of the action of the Board in finding him guilty of charges preferred and in revoking his certificate.

SUBJECT NO. 3.

In accordance with the instruction of the Board, notices were sent by the Secretary to the medical colleges of the State notifying them of the action of the Board in passing resolution permitting "special students" of 1895-96, to take the examination of the State Superintendent of Public Schools.

SUBJECT NO. 4.

In accordance with instructions, the Secretary sent notices to the medical colleges of the State with copies of resolution regarding the teaching of Latin, of resolution defining "Literary or Scientific College or High School," and of resolution prescribing manner of application of students for preliminary examination.

SUBJECT NO. 5.

Notice was duly sent to the St. Louis College of Midwifery containing copy of resolution regarding misleading portions of their catalogue for eighth session. The reply of the college is herewith presented.

SUBJECT NO. 6.

The matter of the charges against Dr. George Wooden having been continued from last meeting, all papers and files therewith connected are presented for consideration. Dr. Wooden has been duly notified to be present at this meeting.

SUBJECT NO. 7.

At the last meeting of the Board the following gentlemen were by the Board examined for certificates: U. G. Buck, L. P. Dean, John Gilliam, W. B. Gossett, A. C. Holly, E. B. McAdow, E. H. Musson and W. M. Sams. Dr. John Gilliam and E. H. Musson, having made an average of over 80 per cent, were granted certificates.

SUBJECT NO. 8.

Application for examination by the Board at this meeting have been made by Caroline B. Skinner of St. Louis, Mo., R. R. Hesse of Hitt, Mo., O. R. Rouschelbach of Tebbets, Mo., C. F. Crews of St. Louis, Mo., and D. L. Humfreville of St. Joseph, Mo. All of the above applicants have been duly notified of this meeting.

SUBJECT NO. 9.

In regard to the issuance of the catalogue of the Missouri Medical College containing a foot-note on page 16, promising the students one year in which to make deficiency in Latin, the Secretary reports that he has sent a notice to said college, citing its representatives to be present at this meeting and show cause why the rule of this Board passed October 25, 1894, with regard to misrepresentation in catalogues, shall not be enforced against it. Papers and copy of notice to college are herewith presented.

SUBJECT NO. 10.

The Secretary presents correspondence relating to W. U. Zahner, who matriculated at University Medical College on June 2, 1895, and failed to attend that course, and who desires to enter said college this year without preliminary examination.

SUBJECT NO. 11.

The Secretary presents correspondence relative to G. M. Blech, M. D., of Washington, D. C., who desires to register in the District of Columbia, and also correspondence from the Board of Medical Supervisors of the District of Columbia, offering to register him if this

Board will recognize the licentiates of the Board of the District of Columbia. The matter is presented at this meeting for the consideration of the Board.

SUBJECT NO. 12.

The Secretary presents letter from Joseph P. Cobb, M. D., Registrar of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Ill., relative to statement made on page 16 of the catalogue of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri of St. Louis, Mo., as to the bad standing with this Board of colleges outside of this State.

SUBJECT NO. 13.

The Secretary presents the application of J. T. Robertson, M. D., of Cabool, Texas county, Missouri, who was graduated by the Kansas City Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., on March 22, 1894, after having attended one course at said college and one previous course at the Medical Department of the Arkansas Industrial University at Little Rock, Arkansas, session 1889-90 in violation of the rule of this Board requiring that graduates of the year 1894 and thereafter shall have attended three full courses of lectures.

SUBJECT NO. 14.

The Secretary having received reliable information that diphtheria existed in epidemic form near the town of Ashley, in Pike county, Mo., issued proclamation of quarantine October 23, 1896, and appointed Doctor P. G. Nichols of Ashley, Mo., as the agent and representative of this Board to act during epidemic. The action of the Secretary is presented for your approval.

SUBJECT NO. 15.

The Secretary reports that Doctor Charles W. Bacon, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City, Kansas, who graduated March 26, 1896, was by mistake granted a certificate August 3, 1896, said school being at the time of his graduation not in good standing with this Board, and asks that said certificate be by the Board recalled.

SUBJECT NO. 16.

The Secretary presents letter of W. H. Sanders, M. D., State Health Officer of Alabama, conveying the news of the death of Dr. Jerome Cochran, his predecessor.

SUBJECT NO. 17.

The Secretary presents letter from Hon. R. F. Walker, Attorney-General, which states that notice has been served upon him that depositions will be taken in the mandamus proceeding instituted by Dr. Chas. E. Johnston at the office of Merrill Moores, Indianapolis, Ind., on November 7; at the office of Dante Barton, Jefferson City, Mo., on November 9; at the office of Pyke & Yates, Kansas City, Mo., on November 11, and at the office of John A. Blevins, Union Trust building, St. Louis, Mo., on November 13, 1896. Mr. Walker offers to represent the Board in the Supreme Court, and also attend the taking of depositions, provided the necessary expenses actually incurred in this behalf are defrayed by this Board.

SUBJECT NO. 18.

The Secretary reports that the following medical colleges have sent to the Secretary of this Board lists of their matriculates for the session of 1896-1897 with the basis of their admission:

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Ia., received October 16, 1896.

Woman's Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., received October 24, 1896.

Kansas City Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., received October 27, 1896.

University Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., received October 28, 1896.

Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College of Kansas City, Mo., October 26, 1896.

College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery of the Kansas City University, Kansas City, Mo., received October 27, 1896.

Beaumont Hospital Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., received October 22, 1896.

St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, Mo., received October 27, 1896.

Medical Department of the University of the State of Missouri of Columbia, Mo., received October 28, 1896.

SUBJECT NO. 19.

The Secretary also presents letters from the Barnes Medical College and American Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., and a telegram from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., explaining why their reports are not in. Also letter from Marion-Sims College of Medicine promising to present report at this meeting of this Board.

SUBJECT NO. 20.

The Secretary herewith presents correspondence of Hon. John R. Kirk relative to applicants examined and diplomas passed upon and statement of accounts in connection therewith.

WILLIS P. KING,
Secretary State Board of Health.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 31, 1896.

I herewith submit the report of the transactions of the Secretary's office for the quarter ending December 31, 1896.

First—Original certificates granted physicians and midwives in the following counties:

Adair.....	1	Lafayette.....	1
Barton.....	1	Nodaway.....	1
Bates.....	2	Polk.....	1
Boone.....	1	Putnam.....	1
Butler.....	1	Randolph.....	1
Cass.....	1	Saline.....	2
Clay.....	1	Scott.....	2
Greene.....	2	St. Clair.....	1
Grundy.....	1	Vernon.....	1
Jackson.....	10	St. Louis city.....	21
		Total.....	53

Duplicate certificates issued—		Certificates issued to midwives—	
Boone.....	1	St. Louis city.....	1
Jasper.....	2	Total.....	1
Total.....	3		

Total original certificates issued to physicians.....	53
Total duplicate certificates issued to physicians.....	3
Total certificates issued to midwives.....	1
Total.....	57

In this quarter registration was refused to seven applicants who were graduates of schools declared not in good standing with this Board. Some of these were fraudulent institutions which we do not recognize at all, but the majority were graduates of colleges outside of the State of Missouri holding 1896 diplomas. Schools outside of this State for the session 1895-96 all failed to comply with our requirements.

In accordance with the order of the Board I notified Dr. J. T. Robertson of Cabool, Texas county, Mo., that he could obtain the certificate of this Board by examination only, he having been graduated in 1894 after only two courses. He moved out of the State, but has recently returned with the intention of taking the Board's examination.

By order of the Board I also corresponded with Joseph P. Cobb, M. D., Registrar of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, Ill., and informed him that the statement made in foot-note on page 16 of the annual announcement of the Missouri Homœopathic Medical College was not according to the requirements of this Board. He was informed that all schools would be recognized in the future which complied with the requirements of this Board.

Mr. W. U. Zahner of Kansas City, Mo., was notified by order of Board at last meeting that his credentials would be received and that he could enter medical college beginning session 1896-97.

By order of the Board at last regular meeting I forwarded to each medical college in this State a copy of the resolution regarding "Special Students."

Doctor Gustavus Blech of Washington, D. C., was notified that this Board could not establish reciprocal relations with the Board of the District of Columbia under the existing laws.

The certificate of Dr. Charles Walter Bacon was ordered revoked at last meeting on account of the fact that he was a graduate of the College of Physicians of Kansas City, Kansas, for 1896, and was registered in error. Proper notice of the revocation was sent to the address given on Dr. Bacon's affidavit, but letter was returned marked "Uncalled for."

SUBJECT NO. 1.

All the papers in the case of Doctor George Wooden of Lotta, New Madrid county, who is charged with dishonorable and unprofessional conduct, which was continued from the last regular meeting, are herewith presented.

SUBJECT NO. 2.

I present herewith communication from N. T. Gentry, Esq., of Columbia, Mo., notifying the Board that in the case of Dr. N. C. Williams vs. The State Board of Health, Judge Hockaday decided in favor of Williams. An extract from the letter reads: "The Judge decided that the Board could not go back and convict a physician for an offense that occurred before he was granted a license to practice; in other words, their remedy was to refuse to grant him a license when he applied; and, failing to make any objections to his previous record at the time he was granted a license, the Board could not go back and convict him for an offense that occurred before his license was granted."

SUBJECT NO. 3.

Recently Dr. S. B. Gowell, of Kansas City, Mo., who had been refused registration with this Board on account of his diploma being from an unrecognized school, made application to be examined by this Board.

In order to be eligible for the examination of this Board, one must have attended at least two courses at some reputable medical college in good standing with this Board. I advised Dr. Gowell of this, but he pleaded that his request be presented to the full Board. Consequently I have made mention of it here.

SUBJECT NO. 4.

Recently Dr. W. A. Cormack of Cherryvale, Kan., moved to Kansas City. On arrival, he came to my office, in company with a graduate of Dr. Still's School of Osteopathy, and stated to me that he and the osteopath were going to practice in Kansas City, and that he, himself, intended to practice osteopathy in connection with his practice as an eclectic physician. It was also their attention to open a school of osteopathy in Kansas City. Dr. Cormack presented a diploma to me on which he could register with this Board; but, on his own statement that he intended to practice osteopathy, I refused him registration. He asks that his case be presented to the full Board for final action.

SUBJECT NO. 5.

Dr. Frank Boogher of St. Louis, Mo., was granted certificate No. 6908 on December 12, 1895, on producing evidence that he had attended one course at the Barnes Medical College and two courses at the Medical Department of the University of Virginia. As the University of

Virginia at that time issued diplomas after attendance upon only two courses the Board recalled Dr. Boogher's certificate at special meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., on February 4, 1896, on the ground that he graduated at a two-year school.

Regarding this matter I present herewith a letter from John H. Boogher, brother of the Doctor, who claims that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Charles E. Johnston vs. the Board affects his brother's case. All the papers and correspondence in the case are herewith presented, as Mr. Boogher respectfully requests that the matter be again brought before the Board.

SUBJECT NO. 6.

I present herewith a letter from Cressy L. Wilbur, M. D., of the Department of Vital Statistics, State of Michigan, which states that a bill has been reported to Congress by Hon. Carroll D. Wright asking for the establishment of a permanent census bureau. Dr. Wilbur asks that this Board co-operate with other Boards and aid the passage of the bill by writing favorably concerning it to each of our Senator and Representatives. On this same subject I present herewith a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the State Board of Health of Michigan in Lansing on January 8, 1897.

SUBJECT NO. 7.

I will state that the Secretary's office has been notified that the epidemic of diphtheria in and around Ashley, Pike county, Mo., is over and quarantine has been raised. Dr. P. G. Nichols makes report of 25 cases and two deaths. Dr. Nichols was appointed by this Board as health officer.

Concerning diphtheria I present for inspection the October number of the "Bulletin" of the Virginia Board of Health, which contains rules and regulations for the restriction and prevention of diphtheria. Would it be advisable to revise them, for they are quite lengthy and have copies printed to be used in epidemic as we do in epidemics of small-pox.

SUBJECT NO. 8.

I present herewith a communication from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy signed by O. J. Wall, James M. Good and Thomas Layton as a committee. It refers to graduates in pharmacy entering medical colleges.

SUBJECT NO. 9.

I present herewith copy of rule adopted by the Pennsylvania State Board at its meeting at Harrisburg on Thursday, November 12, 1896, regarding the disinterment of bodies of persons who have died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis or spotted fever, small-pox or varioloid, diphtheria or membranous croup, relapsing fever, typhus or ship fever, scarlet fever. As we have no distinct rule on this subject, I present this one with the suggestion that it be considered and, if possible, adopted. I have frequent calls for permits to disinter bodies, which are to be transported out of the State or to some other point within the State.

SUBJECT NO. 10.

On November 16, 1896, I issued permit to E. R. Newton of Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, to disinter the body of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Newton of Birch Tree, Shannon county, Missouri, and transport same to the eastern border of Missouri. She died on June 2, 1896, of acute dysentery. The permit was granted with the usual provisions.

SUBJECT NO. 11.

I present herewith a resolution endorsing the action of this Board in its attempt to raise the standard of medical education in this State. Resolution was passed at a meeting of the John McDowell Medical Society on September 24, 1896. The Secretary of the Society transmitted same to me on November 9.

SUBJECT NO. 12.

I present herewith list of the matriculates of the Keokuk Medical College for the session of 1896-1897. The report was transmitted by Dr. J. A. Scroggs, the Secretary of the college, who evidently thought that it was to be presented on or before January 1, the same as last year.

SUBJECT NO. 13.

The following named persons, who are graduates of medical colleges outside of the State of Missouri for the year 1896, are applicants for the examination of this Board: R. Russell Hesse of Hitt, Scotland county, Missouri; G. Thomas Northcutt of Powell, McDonald county, Missouri; Frederick Crews of St. Louis, Mo., Leslia Lamb of Virginia, Bates county, Missouri, and W. Fitzhugh Frost of Plattsburg, Clinton county, Missouri. On account of the recent decision of the Supreme

Court in the Johnston case, I have advised each of them not to appear at this meeting, as they might incur unnecessary expense in so doing, until the Board takes further action.

SUBJECT NO. 14.

I present herewith for the Board's consideration the cases of two Doctors who were registered with this Board but moved out of the State and remained away for more than one year. I have advised them that in so doing they lost their residence here and, consequently, will have to register again. Could the Board grant a renewal of the original certificate?

SUBJECT NO. 15.

The following named gentlemen are applicants for the examination of the Board at this meeting: Walter Edward Dickson, Alexandria, Clark county, Missouri; William D. Aufderheide, 3142 Texas avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and S. W. Runde, 1311 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. They have all been notified of the time and place of this meeting.

SUBJECT NO. 16.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Charles E. Johnston vs. The Board, I have received many applications for the certificate of this Board from holders of diplomas of medical colleges located outside of this State who graduated in 1896. I wish the advice of the Board regarding this matter.

WILLIS P. KING,
Secretary State Board of Health.

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1895.

Register No.....	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma	Date of certificate
						Total yrs.	In Mo.....			
ADAIR.										
6762	Dill, John W.....	H	Kirksville	52	Illinois ..	16	.....	Homeopathic Dep't University, Ann Arbor..... "" Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati .. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Mch. 26, 1879..	Jan. 15
6763	Dill, Mary T.....	"	"	49	Ohio	16	.....		Mch. 26, 1879..	Jan. 15
6854	Clark, John.....	E	Willmathsville ..	22	America..	14	.....		June 14, 1895..	Sept. 25
6898	Holsclaw, Charles V.....	R	Kirksville.....	34	Iowa	10	.....		Mch. 2, 1886..	Nov. 21
ANDREW.										
6653	Bloomer, Oscar T.....	R	Rochester.....	33	Ohio	1	1	Central Medical College, St. Joseph.	Mch. 4, 1895..	April 17
ATCHISON.										
6418	Thieman, William L..	R	Nishnabotna.....	28	Missouri..	.....	.....	Omaha Medical College, Omaha, Neb..... Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati .. St. Joseph Medical College	April 2, 1894..	Jan. 29
6497	Smith, Asbury E.....	A	Tarkio	44	America..	29	.....		Jan. 25, 1895..	Mch. 21
6677	Whitford, Elwin P.....	E	Westboro	73	"	14	.....		Jan. 22, 1878..	May 11
6678	Hooker, Cyrus E.....	R	Hamburg, Iowa...	37	Iowa	9	2		Feb. 24, 1886..	May 11
6683	Chandler, John F.....	"	Fairfax	28	America..	1	1		Mch. 26, 1895..	May 11
6759	Sperry, Wade	"	Hamburg, Iowa...	34	" .....	.....	.....		Mch. 14, 1895..	June 15
AUDRAIN.										
6437	Perry, Jno. Edward..	R	Mexico	25	Texas.....	1	.....	Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn..... Homeopathic Medical College of Mo., St. Louis.	Feb. 5, 1895..	Feb. 20
6853	Tincher, Edward H...	H	"	26	Missouri..	.....	.....		Mch. 21, 1895..	Sept. 25
BARRY.										
6689	McCall, Otis M. S.....	R	Purdy	24	America..	.....	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis Medical College, Louisville, Ky	Mch. 16, 1895..	May 11
6879	Chambliss, J. J.....	"	Exeter.....	40	England..	17	.....		Feb. 27, 1878..	Oct. 25
BARTON.										
6569	Locker, Geo. E.....	R	Duval	24	America..	.....	.....	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia. Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia. American Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 14, 1895..	April 2
6584	Knox, Clark S.....	"	Lamar	37	Illinois ..	12	.....		Feb. 20, 1883..	April 11
6952	Everett, Francis M...	"	"	54	U. S.....	31	.....		Feb. 20, 1894..	May 11
6758	Sprowls, Leroy M.....	A	Irwin	38	America..	13	.....		Mch. 30, 1892..	June 15
6760	Tyler, John O.....	"	Boston	26	"	6	.....		Mch. 8, 1892..	June 15
6802	Shearer, Jacob E.....	E	Nashville	26	Iowa	2	.....		June 4, 1895..	July 29

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1895—Continued.

Register No.	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity.	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate.
						Total yrs.	In Mo.			
BARTON.										
6809	Cromley, John F.	"	Lamar.	38	Penn.	1 ¹ / ₄		Eclectic Col. Physicians and Surg. Indianapolis.	April 4, 1894.	July 29
6823	Hoaag, Clark W.	"	Iantha.	50	America.	26	6	Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.	May 26, 1893.	July 29
6826	Scott, John R.	R	Liberal.	33	New York	4		St. Louis College Physicians and Surgeons	Mch. 14, 1892.	Nov. 21
BATES.										
6770	Carney, Calvin E.	R	Adrian	27	America.	20	6	Medical College, Indiana, Indianapolis.	Mch. 28, 1895.	June 15
6781	Feemster, Thos.	"	Hume.	45	Miss.			College Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.	Mch. 26, 1895.	July 5
BOONE.										
6553	Angell, William E.	A	Rocheport	22	America.			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	Mch. 28
6595	Beven, Thos. H.	R	Centralia.	23	"			Marion-Sims Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 18, 1895.	April 3
6690	Mayes, Orpheus B.	"	"	22	"			State University, Tennessee.	April 19, 1895.	May 11
6704	Turner, Geo. S.	A	Columbia	25	"	1		Baltimore Medical College, Md.	Mch. 23, 1894	May 18
6765	Graham, R. E.	R	"	25	Ohio	1		Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	May 18
6766	Quinn, A. Turner.	"	"	24	U. S.	1		State University of Missouri, Columbia.	June 7, 1894.	May 18
6811	Kurtz, Jr., D. W. B.	A	"	21	Missouri	1		Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895.	May 18
6812	Gordan, James E.	R	Providence	22	America.	4		State University of Missouri, Columbia.	June 5, 1895.	July 29
BUCHANAN.										
6461	Hausen, Walter J.	R	St. Joseph.	21	Missouri.	1	1	Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph.	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 16
6462	Ryrd, Charles F.	"	"	29	Indiana.			"	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 16
6463	Fulkerson, Perry	"	"	23	Missouri.			"	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 16
6486	Ott, Charles.	R	St. Joseph	43	America.			Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph.	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 21
6487	Crothers, Geo. D.	"	"	31	"			"	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 21
6507	Schmid, Wm. F.	"	"	21	"			"	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 26
6391	Grable, J. H.	"	Faucett.	21	Missouri.			"	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 26
6816	Hanna, Edgar A.	"	St. Joseph.	22	America.			"	Mch. 10, 1895.	April 3
6707	Kniffen, A. J.	"	"	26	"			"	Mch. 14, 1895.	April 15
6708	Eye, Geo. E.	"	"	41	"	12		Medical Dep't University of Buffalo, N. Y.	Mch. 14, 1895.	April 15
6709	Gofford, John L.	"	"	28	"			Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph.	Feb. 25, 1890.	May 18
6793	McDonald, J. D.	"	"	29	W., D. C.			Central Medical College, St. Joseph.	Mch. 14, 1895.	May 18
6805	Townsend, Chas. R.	"	Troy, Kas.	25	America.	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.	Mch. 4, 1895.	May 18
		"		25	Kansas.	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.	June 7, 1894.	July 29
		"							May 15, 1895.	

6766	BUTLER Henderson, Bryan E. CALDWELL.	R	Poplar Bluff.	27	Tenn.....	.....	.....	Mcharry Medical Dep't University, Nashville..	Feb. 5, 1895..	June 15
6471	Bradley, Chas. Ed.... CALLAWAY.	R	Hamilton	30	Illinois...	1	1	University Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 20, 1895..	Mch 21
6728	Simcoe, Reubin S.....	A	Calwood.	41	America..	17	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 7, 1878..	May 18
6430	Tuttle, Thos. D.	"	Fulton	26	U. S.	2½	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.	June 3, 1892..	Feb. 16
6750	Pemberton, R. K.	R	"	24	America..	.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	May 28, 1895..	June 15
6951	Dutton, Chas. King....	"	Calwood	25	"	1	1	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis.....	Mch. 18, 1895..	April 17
6475	McMurry, Thos. A.	"	Bachelor	24	Missouri	1	1	University Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 20, 1895..	Mch. 21
6895	Craghead, Wm. S.....	"	Auxvasse	32	America..	.....	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 16, 1895..	May 18
6756	CAPE GIRARDEAU. Minton, Aloni B.....	A	Egypt Mills	23	America..	.....	.....	Medical Dep't University, Fort Worth, Tex.....	April 25, 1895..	June 15
6558	CARROLL. Cherington, Jno. F....	R	Bogard	30	America..	5	1	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis.....	Mch. 18, 1895..	April 2
6567	Sutton, Irvine C.....	"	Colona	29	"	½	½	St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Mch. 26, 1895..	April 2
6700	Barnes, Chas. E.....	A	Norborne	23	"	.....	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 16, 1895..	May 18
6748	Colby, Ella T.	R	Roads	28	Missouri	.....	.....	Woman's Medical College, St. Louis.....	April 22, 1895..	June 15
6904	Hamilton, Logan O....	"	Norborne	26	Georgia..	½	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 16, 1895..	Dec. 9
6455	CASS. Foster, Frank W.....	R	Freeman	23	Missouri..	1	1	Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky.....	Mch. 8, 1895..	Mch. 13
6476	Jeanes, J. W.	"	Janden	31	"	2	2	University Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 20, 1895..	Mch. 21
6477	Brierley, H. A.....	"	Strasburg	27	"	1	1	"	Mch. 20, 1895..	Mch. 21
6556	Rennick, Chas. W....	"	Garden City.	24	Indiana	.....	.....	"	Mch. 20, 1895..	April 1
6559	Brookhart, Harry H..	"	Harrisonville	22	Missouri	.....	.....	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis.....	Mch. 18, 1895..	April 2
6737	Gsell, J. Franklin ..	"	"	22	Illinois	.....	.....	Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.....	May 22, 1895..	June 11
6828	Armour, W. A.....	"	East Lynne	23	Ohio	5ms	5ms	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 26, 1895..	Aug. 20
6620	CEDAR. Stratton, Asa B.....	R	Jerico	23	America..	.....	.....	Central Medical College, St. Joseph.....	Mch. 4, 1895..	April 15
6881	Humphrey, Joseph B..	"	Eldorado Springs.	47	Ohio	19	.....	Medical Dep't University, New York City.....	Mch. 15, 1876..	Oct. 25
6469	CHARITON. Ellis, Wm. W.....	A	Westville.	27	Missouri..	.....	.....	Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Ia.....	Mch. 5, 1895..	Mch. 16
6831	West, Chas. A.....	R	"	24	"	.....	.....	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 26, 1895..	Mch. 27
6838	Knott, Minerva M....	"	"	23	America..	.....	.....	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.....	June 27, 1895..	Aug. 22
6691	CHRISTIAN. Jessup, John D.....	R	Nixa	34	Missouri..	4	4	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 9, 1895..	May 11

6557	DAVIES.	Brown, George O.	E	Jamesport	29	America..	3	.....	June 7, 1892..	Sept. 30
	DENT.									
6514		McKinney, Jr., Ewing	R	Anutt	32	Missouri..	10	.....	Mch. 16, 1895..	Mch. 26
6582		Brown, Hartwell H.	A	Condray	50	"	10	.....	Mch. 1, 1887..	Oct. 28
	DUNKLIN.									
6512		Marshall, Arch E.		Clarkton	22	Missouri..	.....	.....	Mch. 21, 1895..	April 15
	FRANKLIN.									
6516		Brown, Allen C.	R	Mosselle	31	Missouri..	3	.....	Mch. 19, 1895..	Mch. 26
	GASCONADE.									
6566		Haffner, Ernest.	R	Hermann	24	America..	.....	.....	Mch. 26, 1895..	April 2
6625		Ferrell, T. E.	R	Owensville	24	Missouri..	.....	.....	Mch. 16, 1895..	April 17
6807		Briegiets, Chas. F.	R	Mt. Sterling	27	U. S. ....	.....	.....	June 5, 1895..	July 29
	GREENE.									
6420		Youngman, Stacy E.	R	Galloway	38	Missouri..	10 1/2	.....	Mch. 21, 1894..	Feb. 4
6444		Williams, Edwin C.	E	Springfield	57	N. Y.	32	.....	Mch. 23, 1886..	Mch. 4
6453		Butler, Eugene T.	A	"	33	Miss.	1	.....	Feb. 5, 1895..	Mch. 8
6513		Evans, Ezra Levi.	R	"	28	America..	.....	.....	Mch. 18, 1895..	Mch. 26
6654		Royd, Robt. M.	R	"	25	Missouri..	.....	.....	Mch. 14, 1895..	April 17
6732		Watson, James C.	E	Lamar	26	America..	1	.....	June 5, 1894..	June 15
6895		Bayer, Frederick A.	E	Springfield	55	"	28	.....	May 27, 1867..	Nov. 19
	GRUNDY.									
6427		Dowell, Robert L. ....	.....	Hickory	27	America..	2	.....	Mch. 21, 1893..	Feb. 15
6464		Burch, John A.	A	Laredo	23	Kansas ..	.....	.....	Mch. 5, 1895..	Mch. 16
	HARRISON.									
6767		Jessup, A. Ernest.	R	Caledonia, Ia.	25	Iowa.	1	.....	Mch. 13, 1895..	June 15
6806		Sellers, Chas. J.	E	Mt. Monah	24	Missouri..	.....	.....	June 4, 1895..	July 29
6880		Ogden, A. B.	"	Amegold, Ia.	36	Ohio	11	.....	June 8, 1884..	Oct. 25
6890		Richter, Louise M.	R	Bethany	31	America..	.....	.....	June 15, 1886..	Nov. 7
6903		McAllaster, Benj A.	"	Lamont, Ia.	27	"	2	.....	Mch. 14, 1894..	Dec. 5
	HENRY.									
5532		Towers, Geo N.	R	Clinton	29	Illinois ..	1/2	.....	Mch. 26, 1895..	Mch. 27
6551		Peelor, Edwin C.	A	Brownington	25	America..	.....	.....	Mch. 19, 1895..	Mch. 28
6570		Gray, T. W.	R	Leesville	28	"	2	Mch. 26, 1895..	April 2
6884		Tripiett, Thirs. M.	H	Clinton	53	"	28	Feb. 28, 1878..	Oct. 31

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Register No.	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate
						Total yrs.	In Mo.			
6384 6449	HICKORY. Williams, J. Johnson. Miller, E. F.	A E	Cross Timbers. Hermitage.	28 39	Missouri. Illinois	2 15	2	Col. of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill. American Medical College, St. Louis.	April 13, 1893. June 1, 1890.	May 11 June 15
	HOLT. Cobb, Otis	R	Oregon.	27	America.	4		Keokuk Medical College.	Mch. 10, 1891.	April 15
	Willis, H. O. Kent, Chas. L. N. Mingus, Forest M.	" " "	Falls City, Neb. New Point.	27 27 35	" " Iowa.	2 4 5		Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph. St. Louis College Physicians and Surgeons. State University Medical Dept, Iowa.	Mch. 15, 1894. Mch. 10, 1891. Mch. 12, 1890.	Sept. 30 Oct. 9 Oct. 17
6582 6580	HOWARD. Winn, Jas. Warren Hobson, Joseph H.	R "	Fayette.	23 26	Missouri. Ohio	2	2	Collegic Medicine Mepounsis. Med. Dept. Washington University, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895. Mch. 28, 1895.	April 2 May 11
	HOWELL. Thornburgh, A. H. Cox, George H.	A H	West Plains.	24 58	Arkansas America.		30	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. Medical Dept. University of Pennsylvania.	Mch. 19, 1895. Mch. 12, 1864.	Mch. 23 Nov. 25
6489 6536	IRON. Baecht, Frank C. James, T. F. C.	A	Trenton.	30 60	America. Ireland.		8	Beaumont Hospital Med. College, St. Louis. St. Louis Medical College.	Mch. 14, 1895. Mch. 1, 1896.	Mch. 21 Aug. 23
	JACKSON. Austin, James H. Dave, Orville H. Heath, Edwin R.	R " H	Kansas City " "	23 27 56	Canada. Indiana Wisconsin	1½ 1 32		Medical Faculty, Toronto U. T., Ontario, Can. Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis. New York Homeopathic Medical College.	May 5, 1893. Mch. 30, 1893. Mch. 4, 1893.	Jan. 10 Jan. 15 Jan. 15
6413 6428 6434 6438 6448 6449 6451	Worthen, Lewis J. Murphy, Franklin E. Brevcoont, Harry S. Frick, William J. Nicol, Ira I. Blair, John M. Ennis, J. Manshall.	R R " " " " "	" " " " " Greenwood	48 28 25 30 32 33 45	Mass. Indiana Illinois Missouri. America. Kentucky.	10 3 3 7 20		Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. Dept. of Med. U. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Omaha Medical College. Kansas City Medical College. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia. University Medical College, Kansas City.	Feb. 21, 1893. May 10, 1893. Mch. 24, 1893. Mch. 13, 1893. Mch. 5, 1895. Mch. 22, 1892.	Feb. 15 Feb. 18 Feb. 19 Feb. 23 Mch. 8 Mch. 8

6457	Gates, Wm. J.	29	Illinois	1	Kansas City Homoeopathic Medical College.	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 15
6458	Bell, Nellie.	25	Russia	1	"	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 15
6459	Isaac, Susie.	35	Missouri		"	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 15
6460	Spencer, Mabel	28	Indiana		"	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 15
6461	Stewart, James C.	43	Kansas	4	"	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 15
6470	Starcke, Andrew H.	22	Kentucky.	2	University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 20
6473	Farrar, Geo. W.	24	Iowa.	1	"	Mch. 20, 1895.	Mch. 21
6474	Harrison, Alvin F.	28	Missouri.	15%	"	Mch. 20, 1895.	Mch. 21
6479	Lloyd, H. Chas.	40	New York	25	Eclectic Medical College, New York	June 16, 1876.	Mch. 21
6480	Gardner, W. J.	51	Missouri.	1/2	University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 20, 1895.	Mch. 21
6481	key, M. M.	24	Missouri.	2	"	Mch. 20, 1895.	Mch. 22
6482	Southern, John N.	25	Missouri.	2	"	Mch. 20, 1895.	Mch. 22
6500	Riley, Franz L.	32	New York	1/2	Kansas City Homoeopathic Medical College	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 22
6501	Kitchey, W. W.	42	Missouri.	13	University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 20, 1895.	Mch. 25
6502	Peet, Antoinette B.	23	Ohio	1/2	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	Mch. 25
6505	Mather, Harry F.	24	Illinois	13	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 2, 1882.	Mch. 28
6534	Wall, Arthur H.	45	Missouri	1/2	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 21, 1895.	Mch. 28
6535	Beasley, Albert.	36	Illinois	1/2	University	Mch. 20, 1895.	Mch. 28
6536	Rowland, J. Walter.	22	Missouri	1	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 27, 1894.	April 1
6537	Hyde, B. Clark	25	Illinois	1	Medical Department Wash. Univer., St. Louis	Mch. 28, 1895.	April 2
6538	Beasley, Chas. W.	26	Missouri.	3	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 3
6539	Miller, Abram.	27	Russia	3	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 6
6603	Uich, Geo. H.	32	Illinois	1	University	Mch. 20, 1895.	April 6
6604	Krueger, Ernest A.	30	Missouri.	1	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 12
6605	Smythe, Chas. H.	25	Illinois	1	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 13
6606	Paddock, Edward E.	22	Missouri.	1	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 17
6607	White, Wm. T.	24	"	2	University	Mch. 20, 1895.	April 17
6608	Kreeger, George G	24	Kentucky.	20	Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky.	Mch. 8, 1895.	April 22
6659	Porter, Emmerson S.	57	Penn.	20	Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.	Mch. 15, 1889.	April 23
6662	Wedding, Estill V.	24	Kansas.	9	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 24
6663	Marbourg, M.	24	Ohio	9	Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.	Mch. 3, 1886.	April 25
6664	Watson, B. Frank	34	Missouri.	2	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 28, 1895.	April 25
6666	Fairbanks, Wm. F.	22	Ohio	10	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 20, 1895.	April 26
6667	Proctor, Thomas C.	32	Virginia	40	Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York	Sept. 1, 1885.	May 9
6668	Johnson, G. T.	30	Missouri.	40	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 26, 1895.	May 11
6669	Martin, J. Robt. A.	31	Ohio	44	Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, O.	Mch. 15, 1860.	May 14
6672	Tesson, S. A. Grant.	62	Kentucky.	44	Starling Medical College, Columbus, O.	Mch. 21, 1894.	May 18
6689	Blizard, S. R.	27	Illinois	44	University of Louisville, Ky.	Mch. 1, 1881.	May 21
6691	Weich, Albert J.	67	Kentucky.	44	Georgetown Medical Col., Washington, D. C.	Mch. 8, 1894.	June 15
6724	Radford, Thomas W.	28	Illinois	1	University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 20, 1894.	June 19
6725	Chase, Edward P.	63	New York	36	University of the City of New York, New York	Mch. 4, 1859.	June 21
6775	Lamphear, A. H.	21	N. Mexico	8	"	Mch. 20, 1895.	June 21
6778	Siezbacher, Bruns L.	29	Indiana	25	Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.	June 18, 1895.	July 1
6780	Lieberman, B. Albert	47	Kentucky.	6	Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.	Mch. 7, 1868.	July 15
6782	Hoshaw, Ulysses G.	29	Indiana	25	Col. of Physicians and Sur., Kansas City, Kan.	Mch. 19, 1895.	July 19
6783	Brooking, Silas L.	47	Ohio	19	Med. Dept. Univ. of Wooster, Cleveland, O.	Feb. 24, 1876.	July 20
6784	Edwards, Thos. R.	28	Ohio	36	Hom. Med. College of Missouri, St. Louis	Mch. 1, 1875.	July 25
6785	Stofer, Sam. R.	47	Canada	36	University Medical College of Kansas City	Mch. 20, 1895.	July 29
6786	Murphy, Griffith T.	64	Kansas	1	Central Medical College of St. Joseph.	Mch. 4, 1895.	Aug. 10
6788	Albright, Henry R.	24	Russia.	1	Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, O.	Feb. 16, 1876.	Sept. 11
6827	Raylich, M. Leo.	40	Ohio	20			
6844	Egbert, Wm. A.	28					

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1895—Continued.

Register No.	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate.
						Total yrs.	In Mo.			
JACKSON.										
6845	Fryer, H. M.	H	"	29	Wis.	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Passed examination of Board.	July 16, 1895.	Sept. 12
6846	Jackson, Walter E.	R	"	24	Missouri.	1		Rush Medical College, Chicago.	May 22, 1895.	Oct. 22
6877	Bennet, Alfred	A	"	40	"	1	1	University Medical College, Kansas City.	Mch. 19, 1895.	Oct. 25
6878	Williams, H. D.	E	"	56	Ohio	15		Bennett Col. of Eclectic M. and S., Chicago.	Mch. 23, 1890.	Oct. 25
6880	Hirnal, H. C.	E	"	31	Kansas	5		Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.	Mch. 10, 1890.	Nov. 1
JASPER.										
6914	Myers, Clayton W.	H	Ashbury	38	America.	17		Chicago Homeopathic Med. Col., Chicago.	April 3, 1878.	Dec. 20
6761	Rogers, W. H.	R	Alba	23	"	1		Kansas Medical College, Topeka, Kan.	Mch. 28, 1894.	June 15
6821	Shelton, M. C.	R	Joplin	28	Missouri.	3		Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 20, 1894.	July 29
6822	Seaborough, O. C.	A	Joplin	45	Miss.	21		University of Louisiana, New Orleans.	Mch. 20, 1874.	July 29
6848	Wilkinson, Lucette.	R	Carthage.	36	America.	1		N. W. U. Woman's Med. School, Chicago.	June 14, 1884.	Sept. 12
6872	Maclay, John	"	"	45	Penn.	13		Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.	Mch. 13, 1882.	Oct. 14
6920	Prichard, J. M.	"	Webb City.	28	Kentucky.	3		Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville.	June 20, 1892.	Dec. 30
JEFFERSON.										
6311	Haverstick, G. W.	R	DeSoto.	27	Missouri.			Beaumont Hospital Medical College.	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 26
6347	Hamel, Chas. C.	"	"	24	"			"	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 28
6830	Bozman, Rose J.	E	"	34	America.			American Medical College, St. Louis.	May 26, 1893.	Aug. 22
JOHNSON.										
6503	Greaves, Joseph	R	Kingsville	28	America.			University Medical College, Kansas City.	Mch. 20, 1895.	Mch. 23
6504	Greaves, E. A.	"	"	24	"	3		"	Mch. 20, 1895.	Mch. 23
6685	Potter, F. L.	H	Centerville	33	Missouri.	3	3	Homeopathic Medical College, Kansas City.	Mch. 14, 1895.	April 24
6757	Vaughan, Wm. F.	R	Quick City.	25	Arkansas.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.	Mch. 20, 1893.	June 11
KNOX.										
6508	McKim, John V.	R	Newark	22	Missouri.			St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 2
6593	Fisher, L. E.	A	Barling.	28	America.	1	1	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	April 3
LACLEDE.										
6634	Richey, S. M.	R	Lebanon	26	Ohio.			St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 17

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Register No.	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate.
						Total yrs.	In Mo.			
6883	MARION. Lewis, Chas. W.	R	Emerson	33	West Va.			Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.	June 18, 1895.	Oct. 31
6819	MERCER. Lovett, Isaac M.	R	Pleasanton, Ia.	26	America.	4	4	Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Ia.	Mch. 10, 1891.	July 29
6876	MISSISSIPPI. Clyde, A. D.	R	Calro, Ill.	38	Ontario.	15		Hos. Col. of Med. Cen. University, Louisville	June 18, 1889.	May 11
6812	MONITEAU. Owen, Arthur.	R	California	50	Poland	20		Medical College of Alabama at Mobile.	Ses. 74-75, '75	Mch. 26
6825	Thorpe, A. V.	"	Jamestown	43	Illinois	11	11	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 20, 1890.	July 29
6829	Palmer, John E.	"	Lupus	25	Missouri.	1½	1½	Col. of Med. University of State of Mo.	June 7, 1894.	Aug. 22
6864	MONROE. Shrader, E. W.	R	Paris	21	Missouri.			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	April 2
6870	Allen W. W.	"	Middle Grove.	24	"			"	Mch. 19, 1895.	Oct. 12
6886	MONTGOMERY. Arnold, Peter.	R	Wellsville	24	Missouri.			Washington University, St. Louis	Mch. 28, 1895.	April 2
6860	Burkhalter, Chas. F.	"	Montgomery City.	27	America.			"	Mch. 28, 1895.	April 17
6833	NEWTON. Bowers, Horace S.	R	Neosho	28	Tenn.	1	1	Kansas City Medical College	Mch. 26, 1895.	Mch. 28
6894	NODAWAY. Adams, Daniel C.	R	Clyde	25	America.			Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph.	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 21
6817	Archer, Alva A.	"	Bedford, Ia.	40	Iowa.	16		"	Mch. 14, 1895.	April 15
6848	Morgan, Everett L.	"	Graham	23	Missouri.			Central Medical College, St. Joseph	Mch. 4, 1895.	April 17
6896	Wisser, Jno. J.	"	Gulflord	27	Canada.	½		"	Mch. 4, 1895.	May 18
6897	Ream, Robert	A	Maryville	25	Ohio			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	May 18

6863	Clark, L. Dolones.....	R	"	25	Cuba.....	1	State University of Iowa.....	Mch. 14, 1894..	8
6889	Crain, John B.....	E	Braddyville, Ia....	38	Illinois...	5	Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio...	June 6, 1893..	7
	OZARK.								
6498	Baker, Robt. L.....	R	Bakersfield.....	27	N. C.....	3	Arkansas Industrial University, Little Rock...	April 6, 1892..	Mch. 21
	PEMISCOT.								
6429	Haggard, Jno. B.....	R	Gayoso.....	27	Tenn.....	3½	University of Tennessee at Nashville.....	Feb. 22-23, '92	Feb. 15
6508	Gardner, John.....	"	Oottonwood Pt....	67	Missouri...	30	Missouri Medical School, St. Louis.....	Mch. 2, 1876..	Mch. 26
6509	Jordan, Mimos C.....	"	"	52	America...	17	University of Louisville.....	Feb. 28, 1878..	Mch. 26
6571	Ledford, George.....	"	Gayoso.....	35	"	7	Beaumont Hos. Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 20, 1888..	Oct. 14
6897	Stell, Robert C.....	A	Hayti.....	35	"	9	Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville.....	June 20, 1886..	Nov. 21
	PETIS.								
6426	Shannon, Richard D..	R	Sedalia.....	51	Georgia...	7	Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.....	Mch. 7, 1868..	Feb. 15
6450	Conway, Sam'l.....	A	"	51	Missouri...	28	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 1, 1867..	Mch. 8
6452	Dunlay, Wm. O.....	R	"	50	America...	21	"	Mch. 12, 1875..	Mch. 8
6454	Smith, Thos. A.....	"	Houstonia.....	42	Kentucky...	16½	Hospital Medical College, Louisville, Ky.....	Feb. 23, 1881..	Mch. 2
6560	Allen, John T.....	"	Lamonte.....	22	America...	14	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Feb. 12, 1895..	April 3
6592	Wood, E. A.....	"	Sedalia.....	31	"		Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Ia.....	Mch. 5, 1895..	April 3
6595	Harris, Benj. Wood..	"	Georgetown.....	25	Missouri...		Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 16, 1895..	April 17
6655	Bortert, Phoebe A....	H	Sedalia.....	32	America...	1	Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.....	April 5, 1894..	May 11
6674	Bortert, Morris W....	"	"	24	"		"	Mch. 21, 1895..	May 11
6703	Schsen, R. E.....	"	"	21	Missouri...		Homeopathic Medical College of Mo., St. Louis.	Mch. 21, 1895..	May 18
6765	Spaulding, Homer L..	R	"	30	America...		Columbian University, Washington, D. C.....	May 2, 1895..	June 15
6816	McFarland, T. S.....	H	Green Ridge.....	28	"	1	Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.....	April 3, 1894..	July 29
6824	Loveland, William J..	E	"	27	"	2	Curtis Hospice Medical College, Indianapolis...	May 18, 1895..	July 29
6860	McSwegan, Daniel....	R	Sedalia.....	49	Iowa.....	20	Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Cal.....	Nov. 4, 1882..	Oct. 5
	PHELPS.								
6673	Cooper, C. C.....	A	Rolla.....	43	Illinois...	14	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk...	Feb. 28, 1882..	May 11
	PIKE.								
6652	Bankhead, C. L.....	R	Paynesville.....	25	America...		Washington University, St. Louis.....	Mch. 28, 1895..	April 17
6820	Heflin, C. Don.....	"	Clarks ville.....	25	"	4	Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Ia.....	Mch. 5, 1895..	July 29
	PLATTE.								
6421	Jackson, John D.	A	Farley.....	39	America...	8	Starling Medical College, Columbus, O.....	Mch. 10, 1887..	Feb. 5
6478	Green, David C.....	R	Platte City.....	27	Missouri...	1	University Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 20, 1895..	Mch. 21
6493	Fields, Thos.....	"	Hampton.....	23	America...	1	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 22, 1894..	Mch. 2
6693	Mitchell, A. R.....	"	Edgerton.....	23	Missouri...		University Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 20, 1895..	May 16
6701	Underwood, Johnson..	"	Waldron.....	20	Kentucky...	4	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 17, 1891..	May 10
6768	Weeber, Phillip O....	"	Edgerton.....	35	Missouri...	8	University Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 20, 1894..	June 15
6773	Harrington, S. P.....	"	Farley.....	34	"	8	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 14, 1887..	June 29
	PUTNAM.								
6771	Sturdevant, J. M.....	R	Cincinnati, Ia.	29	America...	8	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk...	Mch. 1, 1887..	June 15

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Register No.	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate
						Total yrs.	In Mo. . . .			
RANDOLPH.										
6424	Trueblood, R. T.	R	Moberly	46	America..	7	.....	University of Iowa	Mch. 4, 1895..	Feb. 11
6436	Avery, T. W.	"	Hightbee	24	Missouri..	.....	.....	Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Ia.	Mch. 5, 1895..	Mch. 13
6545	Temple, Chas. H.	"	Renick	25	America..	.....	.....	St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons..	Mch. 26, 1895..	April 2
6586	Barnhart, Don A.	A	Huntsville	28	"	.....	.....	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis..	Mch. 18, 1895..	April 3
RAY.										
6558	Seyler, Robert.	R	Richmond	25	Maryland.	.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895..	April 17
6755	James, W. C.	"	Lawson	53	Illinois ..	31	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk ..	May 28, 1894..	June 15
6774	Reney, John H.	"	"	35	Missouri..	37	.....	Bellville Hospital Medical College, New York ..	Mch. 12, 1888..	June 18
6778	James, Geo. W.	"	"	57	Illinois ..	30	.....	Rush Medical College, Chicago	Jan. 25, 1895..	June 19
6845	Ashley, Madison	"	Richmond	27	America..	30	1/2	Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville	June 15, 1895..	July 29
RIPLEY.										
6440	Williams, Simon J.	E	Naylor	27	America..	5	.....	American Medical College, St. Louis.	June 3, 1890..	Feb. 25
6702	Shatwell	R	Doniphan	25	"	.....	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis..	Mch. 26, 1895..	May 18
ST. CHARLES.										
6443	Kinnison, Chas. W.	R	O'Fallon	26	America..	4	.....	Starling Medical College, Columbus, O	Mch. 5, 1891..	Mch. 4
ST. CLAIR.										
6679	Morehouse, Emma W.	R	Appleton City	36	Missouri..	.....	.....	Woman's Med. Col. and Hos. Ass'n., St. Louis..	April 22, 1895..	May 11
ST. FRANCOIS.										
6804	Shannon, I. N.	R	Elmots	36	Missouri..	.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895..	July 29
6808	Williams, G. B.	"	Des Loge	31	America..	2	2	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis ..	Mch. 18, 1893..	July 29
STE. GENEVIEVE.										
6431	Presnell, James K.	R	Bloomdsdale	24	America..	1	1	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 22, 1894..	Feb. 18
6764	Schroepfel, G. H. R.	"	Prairie du R., Ill..	27	Germany.	3	.....	St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons ..	Mch. 14, 1892..	June 15

ST. LOUIS.

6417	Gilmore, Moses E.	R	Wellston	63	Ohio	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	June 27, 1880.	23
6751	Eichler, Alfred	"	Webster Grove	31	Germany	Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 6, 1894.	15
6887	Bracey, Rollie L.	"	Wellston	30	Tennessee	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 20, 1894.	31
6947	Tuttle, Geo. B.	"	Quarantine	1	Missouri	St. Louis Medical College	Mch. 15, 1894.	17
6407	Fisk, E. Lyman	"	City	5	America	University of City of New York	Mch. 9, 1888.	5
6415	Acken, Thos. M.	"	"	1 1/2	"	"	April 7, 1893.	18
6416	Bail, James M.	"	"	10	Iowa	Iowa State University	Mch. 5, 1884.	23
6422	Conrad, James	"	"	14	America	American Medical College, St. Louis	June 2, 1891.	8
6425	Allison, Luke R.	E	Texas	2	"	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 16, 1893.	12
6435	Vander Beck, C. C.	"	America	23	"	Jefferson Hospital Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn	Mch. 9, 1872.	20
6442	Walbridge, Luther P.	"	Wisconsin	10	"	Jefferson Hospital Medical College, New York	Mch. 12, 1888.	4
6447	Spore, Wm. D.	"	America	34	"	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Feb. 23, 1882.	18
6465	Squire, James	A	Illinois	6	"	Homeopathic Medical College of Mo., St. Louis	Mch. 22, 1889.	16
6486	Squire, Marguerite, G	"	"	1	"	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 16, 1895.	21
6483	Helling, Oliver	"	"	"	"	"	Mch. 16, 1895.	21
6484	Young, A. D.	"	"	"	"	"	Mch. 16, 1895.	21
6485	Cheatnam, Henry H.	"	America	"	"	"	Mch. 16, 1895.	21
6487	Barnes, Wm. C.	"	"	"	"	"	Mch. 16, 1895.	21
6488	Hillscher, Frank W.	"	"	"	"	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 14, 1895.	21
6490	Greer, Albert E.	"	"	"	"	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 18, 1895.	21
6491	Hoffman, John J.	"	"	"	"	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 14, 1895.	26
6519	Miller, Hugo.	"	Missouri	"	"	"	Mch. 14, 1895.	26
6520	Pickett, A. C.	"	"	"	"	"	Mch. 14, 1895.	26
6521	Herzog, Gustavus G. A	"	America	"	"	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 14, 1895.	26
6522	Kennedy, Joseph B.	R	Kentucky	"	"	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 14, 1895.	26
6523	Young, Melvin M.	"	Missouri	"	"	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 14, 1895.	26
6524	Ragsdale, Thos. J.	"	"	"	"	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 14, 1895.	26
6525	Stegmann, Joseph E.	A	America	25 1/2	"	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	26
6526	Fisher, Otto F.	"	"	20	"	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 18, 1895.	26
6527	Hummel, L. George	R	Illinois	23	"	"	Mch. 18, 1895.	26
6528	Henrich, Wm. Peter	"	"	25	"	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	28
6527	Klie, G. H. Chas	"	Germany	49	"	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	28
6538	Moroney, James J.	"	America	30	"	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	28
6539	Horwitz, Sander	"	Hungaria	25	"	Homeopathic Medical College of Mo., St. Louis	Mch. 21, 1895.	28
6540	Ross, Chas. E.	H	America	23	"	"	Mch. 21, 1895.	28
6541	Lannier, Theo. L.	"	Missouri	12	"	Missouri Medical College of St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	28
6542	Gallard, Marshall	R	Russia	34	"	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 18, 1895.	28
6543	Zitziaff, Charles J.	"	America	24	"	Homeopathic Medical College of Mo., St. Louis	Mch. 21, 1895.	28
6544	Dietrich, Wm. C.	H	"	24	"	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 16, 1895.	28
6545	Cawood, John H.	R	Missouri	26	"	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	28
6546	Lippe, Meyer, J.	"	"	21	"	"	Mch. 19, 1895.	28
6547	Albrandt, Chas. G. L.	"	"	22	"	"	Mch. 19, 1895.	28
6548	Struthers Andrew W.	"	Canada	55	"	"	Mch. 19, 1895.	28
6551	Creverling, H. Clay	"	Missouri	22	"	"	Mch. 19, 1895.	28
6561	Boehling, John J.	"	Germany	29	"	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	2
6572	Peery, James E.	"	Missouri	7	"	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 16, 1895.	2
6573	O'Gorman, D. D.	R	Ireland	80	"	University Medical College, Toronto, Canada	April 3, 1888.	2
6574	Love, G. H.	"	Illinois	24	"	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 10, 1895.	2
6575	Ferguson, James P.	R	America	21	"	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 16, 1895.	2
6576	Baumgartner, Conrad	"	U. S.	21	"	"	Mch. 16, 1895.	2
6577	Gettys, S. L.	"	St. Louis	21	"	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	2
6578	O'Connor, D. P.	"	"	26	"	"	Mch. 19, 1895.	2

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1895—Continued.

Register No.	Name.	School.	Residence or post-office.	Age.	Nativity.	Years of practice. Total yrs.	In Mo.	Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate.
ST. LOUIS.										
6379	Dickey, Daniel T.	R	City.	24	Ohio	1	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 2
6380	Hinchu, Geo. W.	"	"	35	Kentucky	1	.....	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 2
6381	Miller, H. E.	"	"	43	Germany	.....	.....	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 2
6382	Bartune, A. W.	"	"	31	Missouri.	.....	.....	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 2
6383	Leggac, C.	"	"	22	Ireland	.....	.....	Medical Dep't Washington University, St. Louis	Mch. 28, 1895.	April 2
6384	Joyce, P. W.	"	"	24	Ireland	.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895.	April 2
6385	Curtin, H. W.	"	"	37	America.	.....	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 2
6386	Peake, Sam'l A.	"	"	23	America.	.....	.....	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895.	April 2
6387	McLwain, Chas. E.	"	"	26	Illinois	.....	.....	Medical Dep't Washington University, St. Louis	Mch. 18, 1895.	April 3
6388	Roswell, Chas. J.	A	"	21	Illinois	.....	.....	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1895.	April 3
6389	York, J. S.	R	"	35	Kentucky.	7	.....	Hospital Medical College, Memphis, Tenn.	Mch. 1, 1895.	April 3
6390	Guernsey, Jasper E.	R	"	28	Iowa.	1	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895.	April 13
6391	Miller, Robert F.	A	"	25	Texas.	2	.....	Tulane University, New Orleans, La.	April 5, 1895.	April 13
6392	Graul, Robert E.	"	"	29	America.	.....	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 15
6393	Vary, George M. P.	R	"	25	America.	.....	.....	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 17
6394	Gorlin, M. G.	"	"	28	Scotland	3	.....	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 17
6395	Taylor, Grant L.	A	"	29	Canada.	.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895.	April 17
6396	Schlueter, R. E.	R	"	22	Missouri.	.....	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 16, 1895.	April 17
6397	Willey, Ota S.	"	"	23	"	.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895.	April 17
6398	Pfeffer, Francis J.	"	"	39	America.	.....	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 16, 1895.	April 17
6399	Deatherage, Wm. W.	"	"	22	U. S.	5	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 17
6400	McCall, G. D.	"	"	22	U. S.	4	.....	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 17
6401	Nolan, J. J.	"	"	26	Ireland	.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895.	April 17
6402	Lyman, H. W.	"	"	22	America.	.....	.....	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 17
6403	Saenger, Nathaniel.	"	"	23	U. S.	.....	.....	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1895.	April 17
6404	Strenker, Chas. E. F.	"	"	27	Kansas	.....	.....	Medical Dep't Washington University, St. Louis	Mch. 28, 1895.	April 17
6405	Hener, Philip J.	"	"	24	America.	.....	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895.	April 17
6406	Curdy, Robert J.	"	"	29	America.	.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895.	April 17
6407	McIntosh, Wm.	"	"	23	U. S.	5	.....	Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.	Mch. 6, 1890.	April 17
6408	Wolcott, Lewis J.	A	"	29	U. S.	.....	.....	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1895.	April 17
6409	Handley, John H.	R	"	38	Ohio	.....	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 17
6410	Zimlick, Arthur J.	A	"	21	U. S.	4	.....	Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.	Mch. 15, 1892.	April 17
6411	Carey, John F.	R	"	32	Illinois	13	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 17
6412	Duke, Walter C.	"	"	40	Arkansas.	.....	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 17
6413	Marsden, Arthur.	"	"	25	America.	.....	.....	"	Mch. 26, 1895.	April 17
6414	Hardaway, Wm. A.	"	"	45	England.	25	.....	"	July 5, 1870.	May 11
6415	Brooking, Jno. E.	"	"	28	England.	.....	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 16, 1895.	May 11
6416	Richardson, Sarah W.	"	"	53	America.	18	.....	Woman's Medical College, St. Louis.	April 22, 1895.	May 17

6710	Hawley, N. J.	A	22	Missouri.	3	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 28, 1895.	May 18
6711	Prindle, Beulah.	R	34	America.	3	Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.	May 5, 1892.	May 18
6712	Meredith, S. D.	R	26	Missouri.		Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 16, 1895.	May 18
6713	Chalfont, Emilie	H	37	U. S.		Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	Mch. 21, 1895.	May 18
6714	De Groat, Chas. B.	R	27	U. S.		Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 18, 1895.	May 18
6715	Newcomb, Jr., C. A.		24	Missouri.		St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 15, 1894.	May 18
6716	O'Connor, W. E.		24	Iowa.		College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis	Mch. 26, 1895.	May 18
6717	Geltz, Henry A.		28	New York		Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895.	May 18
6718	Tulley, F. E.		31	America.	3	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	May 18
6719	Bradley, Milton M.		58	Missouri.		Woman's Medical College, St. Louis	April 22, 1895.	May 18
6720	Macklin, Louisa E.		24	Indiana.	6	Medical Dept. Washington University, St. Louis	Mch. 28, 1895.	May 18
6721	Orr, C. Lowry.		41	America.		Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati	Mch. 28, 1889.	May 18
6722	Westfall, Felix V.		23	Canada.		Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 18, 1895.	May 18
6723	Reedle, Rupert.		24	U. S.	4	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 16, 1895.	May 18
6724	Russell, Thos. A.	H	49	Georgia	12	Chicago Homeopathic College	Mch. 23, 1891.	May 18
6725	Johnston, J. E.	R	36	America.	9	Southern Medical College, Atlanta, Ga.	Mch. 1, 1893.	May 18
6726	Dyar, A. S.		26	Germany	19	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 18, 1895.	May 18
6727	Bartlett, A. W.		42	"		College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Mch. 2, 1886.	June 8
6728	Trigg, F. M.		34	"		Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Feb. 27, 1883.	June 8
6729	Ford, John F.		23	America.	13	American Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1895.	June 15
6730	Zahorsky, Jno.	E	38	Germany	13	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.	June 4, 1895.	June 15
6731	Toland, Irene S.	E	25	Germany	2	Medical Dept. State University of Iowa.	April 3, 1873.	June 15
6732	O'Hara, Mary E.	R	24	Missouri.		Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 13, 1895.	June 15
6733	Bradley, Geo. R.		24	"		Woman's Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 18, 1895.	June 15
6734	Pitt, Geo. H.		35	"	13	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	April 22, 1895.	June 15
6735	Terry, Robt. J.		38	"	5	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	June 27, 1878.	June 15
6736	Charles, Etta		22	Illinois.		Med. Dept. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	Mch. 16, 1895.	June 15
6737	Davies, E. Van Ness.		30	America.	3	St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons	Mch. 26, 1895.	July 29
6738	Fulgham, Jno. H.		32	Mass.	3	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1895.	July 29
6739	Crundall, D. C.		25	U. S.	2	St. Louis Medical College	Mch. 28, 1895.	July 29
6740	Say, William J.		28	Germany	47	Med. Dept. State University of Mo., Columbia	June 5, 1895.	July 29
6741	Coleman, Henry T.		23	America.	2	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 18, 1894.	July 29
6742	Truitt, S. F.		76	N. Car.	12	N. Y. Homeopathic College and Flower Hos.	May 2, 1895.	July 29
6743	Witcox, J. Murray	H	40	New Y'd.	3	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 16, 1895.	July 29
6744	Haughton, Thos.	R	21	America.	30	American Medical College, St. Louis	June 4, 1895.	July 29
6745	Thorpe, T. J.		30	"	5	St. Louis Medical College	Mch. 21, 1895.	July 29
6746	Howies, J. A.	E	38	Ohio	6	Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, O.	Mch. 6, 1890.	July 29
6747	Parsons, M. G.	H	26	Illinois	16	American Medical College, St. Louis	June 1, 1895.	Aug. 22
6748	Roberts, Heber.	R	50	Ohio	8	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 4, 1895.	Aug. 22
6749	Morton, Chas. S.	E	39	Bavaria.	18	American Medical College, St. Louis	June 4, 1895.	Aug. 22
6750	Stefel, Adolph	R	33	Illinois	1	Royal Bavarian Ministry of In., Munich	Jan. 19, 1887.	Aug. 23
6751	Bley, Robt. E.		27	Missouri.	1	Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.	Mch. 10, 1877.	Aug. 23
6752	Netherton, S. O.		39	Australia	22 1/2	Senatus Academical U., Vermont, Burlington.	May 9, 1894.	Sept. 17
6753	Wallis, Nathaniel.	H	29	America.	42	Hulmeann Medical College, Chicago, Ill.	July 7, 1894.	Sept. 17
6754	Johnson, Seymour A.	R	62	Kentucky.		Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, O.	Mch. 20, 1873.	Sept. 19
6755	Helm, James F.		67	Illinois		Louisville Hospital College of Medicine	Mch. 1, 1893.	Sept. 25
6756	Gordon, C. C.		25	Scotland		Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 16, 1895.	Sept. 30
6757	Stewart, James.		31	America.	7	University of Louisville, Ky.	Mch. 1, 1898.	Oct. 8

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1895—Continued.

Register No.....	Name.	School.....	Residence or post-office.	Age.....	Nativity.....	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate.....
						Total yrs.	In Mo.....			
ST. LOUIS.										
6864	Rushby, Geo. A.....	R	City.....	41	England.....	3	.....	Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.	June 20, 1892.	Oct. 5
6867	Gallagher, M. E.....	"	"	41	Canada.....	11	.....	Detroit Medical College, Michigan.....	Feb. 29, 1884	Oct. 12
6868	Turner, Wm. M.....	"	"	46	"	26	.....	University of Victoria College, Ontario, Can.	May 5, 1869	Oct. 12
6869	Ross, M. Frank.....	"	"	29	Illinois.....	7½	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....	Oct. 16, 1895	Oct. 12
6873	Norbury, Frank P.....	"	"	32	America.....	25	.....	Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mch. 9, 1888	Oct. 18
6876	Summers, Thos. O.....	"	"	25	S. Car.....	4	.....	University of Nashville, Tennessee.....	Oct. 1, 1871	Oct. 19
6882	Ensmann, M. F.....	A	"	27	U. S.....	4	.....	Medical Dept. University, City of New York	Mch. 25, 1891	Oct. 31
6886	Sullivan, James.....	R	"	31	Illinois.....	4	.....	Col. of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.	Mch. 24, 1891	Oct. 31
6891	Aline, Geo. F.....	R	"	31	America.....	2½	.....	University of Louisville, Ky.....	Mch. 13, 1893	Nov. 7
6892	Ross, J. B. B.....	R	"	39	Germany.....	14	.....	University of Wurzburg, Bavaria, Ger.	July 22, 1882	Nov. 14
6893	Vaconni, H. B.....	"	"	32	America.....	1	.....	Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.	May 2, 1883	Nov. 18
6894	Walker, Robert A.....	"	"	33	"	10	.....	Albany Medical College of Albany, N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1885	Nov. 30
6901	Smith, John C.....	"	"	35	"	10	.....	University of Maryland at Baltimore.....	Mch. 15, 1885	Nov. 30
6902	Shoemaker, Wm. A.....	"	"	36	Tenn.....	3	.....	St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Mch. 15, 1885	Nov. 30
6907	Morrow, John W.....	"	"	31	U. S.....	3	.....	Med. Dept. University of Va., Charlottesville.	Mch. 14, 1892	Dec. 10
6908	Borgher, Frank.....	"	"	28	Arkansas.....	36	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Oct. 31, 1895	Dec. 12
6909	Day, William C.....	"	"	59	Indiana.....	1	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....	Feb. 28, 1861	Dec. 12
6910	Cooper, John W.....	"	"	39	S. Car.....	9	.....	Medical College of Georgia, Augusta.....	Mch. 16, 1895	Dec. 13
6911	Glass, R. Bryan.....	"	"	37	Mass.....	11	.....	Bellville Hospital Medical College, N. Y. City	Mch. 1, 1887	Dec. 14
6917	Key, John J.....	"	"	33	Canada.....	12	.....	McGill Medical College, Montreal, Canada	Mch. 9, 1885	Dec. 28
6918	Allen, C. E.....	"	"	39	Virginia.....	15	.....	University of Maryland, Baltimore.....	Mch. 31, 1883	Dec. 30
6919	McSherry, Richard.....	"	"	40	"	15	.....	"	Mch. 6, 1880.	Dec. 30
SALINE.										
6906	Wood, Sam'l H.....	R	O'Rearville.....	32	Missouri.....	1	1	University Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 20, 1895.	Mch. 26
6901	Bradshaw, B. C.....	A	Arrow Rock.....	33	Kentucky.....	1	1	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.....	Mch. 16, 1895.	July 29
6903	McGuire, M. S.....	R	"	21	"	1	1	Medical Dep't Mo. State University, Columbia	June 5, 1896	Aug. 23
6915	Fulkerson, W. C.....	"	Marshall.....	28	America.....	5	1	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 16, 1891.	Dec. 24
SCHUTLER.										
6906	Dittebrandt, Her. A.....	R	Queen City.....	28	Germany.....	5	.....	Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Ia.....	Mch. 10, 1891.	Feb. 20
6932	Munsell, W. M.....	"	Downing.....	23	America.....	.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 19, 1895.	Mch. 28
6732	Helght, W. B.....	"	Queen City.....	22	Missouri.....	.....	.....	Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.	May 15, 1895.	May 21

6432	Ple, Oscar F.....	R	Memphis.....	36	U. S.....	8 5-H	6 5-6	College of Physicians and Surgeons Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 28, 1888..	Feb. 18
6443	Cassady, Solomon A.....	"	Cantril, Ia.....	44	Iowa.....	15	7	Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Ia.....	Mch. 10, 1891..	Aug. 27
SCOTT.										
6423	Blackledge, Hugh T.....	R	Commerce.....	32	America.....	7	2½	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 8, 1888..	Feb. 9
6563	Harris, C. D.....	"	Morley.....	21	U. S.....			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 20, 1893..	April 2
6803	Kready, J. H.....	"	Sikeston.....	29	Penn.....			University Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 20, 1893..	July 29
SHANNON.										
6757	Hyde, Franklin.....	R	Eminence.....	25	America.....	3½	3½	Marion-Sims College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 19, 1895..	June 15
SHELBY.										
6472	Gerard, Edward N.....	R	Shelbina.....	25	Missouri.....	2	2	University Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 20, 1895..	Mch. 21
6515	Haden, John W.....	"	Clarence.....	24	".....			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 20, 1895..	Mch. 26
6618	Smith, Jacob D.....	"	Shelbina.....	46	America.....	24	23½	Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 2, 1870	April 15
6873	Vaughn, H. H.....	"	".....	45	".....	15	15	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 4, 1880..	Oct. 15
STODDARD.										
6670	Phelps, Wm. A.....	R	Dexter.....	40	America.....	12		Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville.....	June 26, 1884	May 11
6905	Guthrie, J. F.....	"	".....	38	".....	10		Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 3, 1885..	Dec. 9
SULLIVAN.										
6406	Callaway, Geo. L.....	E	Osgood.....	28	America.....	3		Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.....	June 7, 1892.	Jan. 5
TEXAS.										
6649	Evans, E. L.....	R	Success.....	33	Missouri.....			Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 16, 1895..	April 17
VERNON.										
6446	Bolton, Walter D.....	R	Deerfield.....	36	America.....	8	¼	Louisville Medical College, Ky.....	Feb. 25, 1887..	Mch. 8
WARREN.										
6849	Tainter, F. J.....	R	Warrenton.....	22	Missouri.....			Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.....	June 18, 1895..	Sept. 12
6913	Schmid, Hyacinth.....	"	Peers.....	49	Germany.....	27		University of Teras, Germany.....	May 8, 1867..	Dec. 17
WAYNE.										
6800	Herwig, E. M.....	A	Leeper.....	33	U. S.....	12	½	Medico Chirurgial, Philadelphia, Penn.....	Mch. 29, 1883..	July 29
WEBSTER.										
6419	Patterson, J. Lyon.....	H	Marshfield.....	53	America.....	15		Hahnemann Homeopathic College, Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 22, 1891..	Feb. 1
6510	James, E. F.....	R	".....	24	Missouri.....			Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 14, 1895.	Mch. 26
6841	McCalman, Ira J.....	"	Fordland.....	28	U. S.....	3		Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.....	Mch. 29, 1892..	Aug. 26
6899	Hannum, Jas. W.....	A	".....	61	Tennessee.....	34		University of Nashville, Tenn.....	Mch. 1, 1861	Nov. 21

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1895—Continued.

Register No.	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate
						Total yrs.	In Mo....			
6815	WORTH.									
6822	Irwin, John B.....	R	Athelstan, Iowa...	32	Iowa.....			Central Medical College, St. Joseph.....	Mch. 4, 1895..	April 15
6823	Conard, John W.....	"	Grant City.....	32	America..			Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Ia.....	Mch. 5, 1895..	April 15
6839	McConkey, A. G.....	"	Oxford.....	24	"			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis.....	Mch. 18, 1895..	Aug. 23
	WRIGHT.									
6468	Knabb, Enoch.....	R	Hartville.....	28	Missouri..			Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Ia.....	Mch. 5, 1895..	Mch. 16
6554	Little, Wm. T.....	"	Norwood.....	24	America..	18		Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph.....	Mch. 14, 1895..	April 1
6806	Snyder, Bryon S.....	H	Mountain Grove... ..	45	"			Medical Dep't Iowa University, Iowa City.....	Feb. 28, 1892..	Dec. 9

CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MIDWIVES.

710	DENT.	M	Anutt.....	24	Tennessee			Woman's Medical College, St. Louis.....	April 22, 1895..	June 15
700	McKinney, Louisa....	M	Kansas City.....	45	Germany	17	8	St. Louis School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	Dec. 18, 1878..	Mch. 16
709	Hoffman, Margaretha Swerner, Johanna ..	"	"	73	Kentucky	33	2	Examined by Board, St. Louis.....	April 10, 1895..	May 9
	ST. LOUIS.									
686	Wolpert, Fannie.....	M	City.....	44	Russia...	17		Imperial Moscow U. M. Institute, Russia.....	Sept. 30, 1877..	Jan. 10
687	Vebeck, Anna.....	"	"	21	U. S.....			St. Louis College of Midwifery.....	Jan. 9, 1895..	Jan. 24
688	Hafenierster, Carrie..	"	"	30	Germany.			Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 4, 1894..	Feb. 8
689	Mundt, Caroline.....	"	City.....	39	"		$\frac{1}{2}$	"	June 4, 1894..	Feb. 13
690	Buenger, Menica.....	"	"	39	America..			"	Jan. 31, 1895..	Feb. 18
691	Duffy, Margaret J.....	R	City.....	40	U. S.....			St. Louis College of Midwifery.....	Feb. 2, 1895..	Feb. 20
692	Reedeker, Louise.....	M	"	45	Germany.	1		Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	Jan. 31, 1895..	Feb. 25
693	Reineyer, Agnes.....	"	"	35	"			"	Jan. 31, 1895..	Feb. 25
694	Boite, F. K. M.....	"	"	37	U. S.....			St. Louis College of Midwifery.....	Feb. 2, 1895..	Feb. 25
695	Schmautner, Anna M..	"	"	32	Austria..			"	Feb. 2, 1895..	Feb. 25
696	Spindler, Christina...	"	"	25	Germany.			"	Feb. 2, 1895..	Mch. 8

DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES.

Register No	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate.....
						Total yrs.	In Mo.....			
1201	BUCHANAN. Redding, A. J.....	E	St. Joseph.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio	May 23, 1871..	Sept. 21
823	CALLAWAY. Brooks, C.....	R	Guthrie	50	Missouri..	35	35	Issued on 35 years' practice	Aug. 16, 1884..	May 18
277	CAMDEN. Monday, H. B.....	E	Stoutland.....	35	Missouri..	6	5	Issued on 5 years' practice	Dec. 17, 1883..	Mch. 8
1053	CLINTON. Sturgis, John.....	R	Perrin	39	Illinois ...	17	5	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 7, 1882..	Jan. 11
2875	DEKALB. Sanders, Jas. T.....	R	Stewartsville	35	America..	5	1	St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, St. Joseph.	Feb. 26, 1880..	July 29
4892	GREENE. Kelley, Wm. P.....	..	Springfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kentucky Medical School, Louisville, Ky	June 18, 1891..	April 17
2993	HOWARD. Nichols, Geo W.....	R	Fayette	25	Missouri..	.....	.....	College Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia...	Mch. 2, 1886..	June 15
527	JACKSON. Jackson, J. P.....	R	Kansas City	39	Virginia..	15	13	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 1, 1868..	Mch. 25
3830	LEWIS. Hawkins, John J	R	Canton.....	28	America..	2	2	College Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis	Mch. 10, 1887..	April 17

616	MONROE. Quisenberry, J. B..... PHELPS.	R	Middle Grove	48	Kentucky.	9	9	Certificate issued on 8 years' practice.....	April 11, 1884.	June 15
3955	Owen, William C..... ST. LOUIS.	R	Newberry.....	23	U. S.	.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 5, 1889	Jan. 10
6441	Smith, E. Clayton	E	Ferguson.....	38	America..	16	.....	Cincinnati Eclectic Med. Ins., Cincinnati, O....	June 4, 1881..	Feb. 25
158	STE. GENEVIEVE. O'Bryan, Wm. A.....	.....	Lawrenceton	43	Kentucky.	14	14	Granted on 14 years' practice.....	Dec. 18, 1883..	Aug. 16
4654	RANDOLPH. Bradsher, A. J.....	R	Clifton Hill	26	Missouri..	.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 31, 1891..	Jan. 28
2940 5630	ST. LOUIS CITY. Beggs, Wm. A..... Frye, William.....	R R	St. Louis Med. Col.	23 22	Missouri.. Illinois.	.....	.....	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 4, 1886..	May 18
2943	HOWELL. Cutler, Wm. P. ....	.....	Burnham	26	Ohio.....	5	.....	Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, O.	Mch. 2, 1888..	May 18

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1896.

Register No....	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice. Total yrs. In Mo.	Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma	Date of certificate.
ADAIR.									
6949	Turner, J. W.	R	Kirkville	56	Indiana	24	Willamette University, Salem, O.	Mch. —, 1872..	Feb. 29
7242	Linder, W. H.	"	Gibbs	21	Missouri	1	Marion-Sims College, St. Louis	April 2, 1896..	July 1
7323	Quinn, E. Stephens..	"	Kirkville	36	New York	1	"	April 2, 1896..	Oct. 20
ANDREW.									
6977	Bryant, John O.	R	Savannah	25	Missouri .....	.....	Central Medical College, St. Joseph	Mch. 3, 1896..	Mch. 15
7002	Best, W. Sherman	"	Rosendale	39	" .....	.....	" .....	Mch. 3, 1896..	Mch. 17
7056	Williams, Ira	"	Fillmore	22	" .....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896..	April 1
7249	Gaither, H.	"	Bolchow	42	Indiana	17	University of Louisville, Kentucky	Mch 29, 1879..	July 10
ATCHISON.									
7139	Graham, D. Young	R	Tarkio	30	Iowa	6	Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.	Mch. 23, 1890..	May 23
AUDRAIN.									
7053	Usher, F. M. C.	R	Mexico	26	Kentucky	4	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	May 6, 1892..	April 1
7091	Brown, J. E.	"	Farber	29	Missouri	2 3/4	Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky	June 18, 1895..	April 7
7143	Alford, R. Lee	"	Vandalia	23	" .....	.....	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896..	April 6
BARRY.									
6935	Mull, Bend	R	Purdy	42	Missouri	4 3/4	Memphis Hospital Medical College, Tenn.	Mch. —, 1891..	Jan. 28
6986	Young, W. E.	"	Monett	42	Canada	12	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	June —, 1882..	Jan. 29
7295	Leith, Leroy R.	"	Exeter	25	Virginia	2 1	Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md	April 1, 1893..	Sept 8
BARTON.									
6931	Lambert, Wm.	R	Lamar	39	Germany	17	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk	Mch. 1, 1896..	Jan. 22
7302	Hunter, Charles	"	Pittsburg, Kas.	44	Alabama	12	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 17, 1896..	Sept. 28
7317	Molesworth, James	"	Lamar	51	Ohio	20	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk	June 20, 1876..	Oct. 15
BATES.									
6952	Delameter, G. A.	H	Rich Hill	30	Illinois	3	Chicago Homœopathic Medical College	Mch 23, 1893..	Feb. 29
6965	Brown, Sam'l J.	"	Adrian	29	Indiana .....	.....	Kansas City Homœopathic Medical College	Mch. 12, 1896..	Mch. 13

7241	Dean, T. N.....	R	Merwin.....	30	Penn.....	2	University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg.....	Mch. 22, 1894..	July 1
7311	Crabree, John W.....	"	Johnstown.....	27	Missouri.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kansas City Medical College.....	Mch. 26, 1896..	Oct. 8
7338	Arday, J. Swiney.....	"	Merwin.....	22	Kentucky.....	$\frac{2}{3}$	"	Mch. 26, 1896..	Nov. 30
	BENTON.								
7261	Noel, James A.....	R	Lincoln.....	34	Missouri.....	.....	Marion-Sims College of Medicine St. Louis.....	Mch. 28, 1896..	July 18
	BOONE.								
7136	O'Mahoney, L.....	R	Columbia.....	24	Missouri.....	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.....	Mch. 26, 1896..	April 24
7164	Hume, Edwin.....	"	"	24	"	.....	"	Mch. 26, 1896..	May 5
7230	Barnett, J. S.....	"	"	24	"	.....	Missouri State University, Columbia.....	June 3, 1896..	June 27
7231	Gillespie, W. A.....	"	"	24	"	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	June 27
7328	Lipscombe, H. A.....	"	"	25	Virginia.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	Oct. 31
	BUCHANAN.								
7004	Loper, Francis M.....	E	Atchison, Kas.....	52	Ohio.....	15	Indiana Eclectic Medical College, Indianapolis.....	Feb. 23, 1885..	Mch. 24
7008	Bazan, Jas. T.....	R	St. Joseph.....	21	Austria.....	.....	Central Medical College, St. Joe.....	Mch. 3, 1896..	Mch. 25
7043	Pappwell, Wm. M.....	"	"	34	Missouri.....	.....	Ensforth Medical College, St. Joe.....	Mch. 18, 1896..	Mch. 30
7044	Gray, M. S.....	"	"	25	"	.....	"	Mch. 18, 1896..	Mch. 30
7132	Landes, H. B.....	"	"	23	Iowa.....	.....	Central Medical College, St. Joe.....	Mch. 3, 1896..	April 22
7142	Crowkite, F. P.....	"	"	29	New York.....	.....	Ensforth Medical College, St. Joe.....	Mch. 31, 1893..	April 28
	BUTLER.								
7318	Phillips, H. Benson..	R	Poplar Bluff ..	28	Louisiana	3	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.....	Mch. 18, 1893..	Oct. 16
	CALDWELL.								
6996	Halstead, J. Weber...	R	Poto.....	23	Missouri.....	.....	University Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 19, 1896..	Mch. 24
7062	Grimes, Marvin.....	"	Cowgill.....	27	"	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 24, 1896..	April 2
7097	Swallow, H. N.....	"	Hamilton.....	39	Ohio.....	13	Starling Medical College, Columbus, O.....	Mch. 4, 1884..	April 9
7227	Smith, Stephen D.....	"	Cowgill.....	29	Missouri.....	.....	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.....	April 25, 1896..	June 11
	CALLAWAY.								
7041	Berry, J. Walter.....	R	Reedsville.....	24	Missouri.....	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 17, 1896..	Mch. 30
	CAMDEN.								
7134	Clarborn, Ed G.....	R	Decaturville ..	22	Missouri.....	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 24, 1896..	April 23
	CAPE GIRARDEAU.								
7111	Dalton, A. E.	R	Friedheim.....	30	Missouri.....	.....	St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Mch. 26, 1896..	April 11
	CARROLL.								
7128	Wilson, O. A. Chas....	R	Carrollton	36	Indiana.....	5	Woman's Hospital Medical College, Chicago.....	Mch. 30, 1891..	April 20
7139	Edmonds, Oliver R....	"	Tina.....	31	Michigan.....	.....	Marion-Sims Medical College, St. Louis.....	April 2, 1896..	April 24

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1896—Continued.

Register No.	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate.
						Total yrs.	In Mo.			
7177	CARTER. Ashley, D. David.....	R	Grandin	32	Conn			Woman's Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 24, 1896..	May 13
	CASS.									
7001	Riley, B. Redpath.....	R	Drexel	25	Kansas			Central Medical College, St. Joseph.....	Mch. 3, 1896..	Mch. 24
7122	May, Harvey G.....	"	Harrisonville.....	29	Kentucky.....			Marion-Stms College of Medicine, St. Louis.....	April 2, 1896..	April 17
7313	Angell, Jefferson L.....	"	Strasburg	39	N. C.	3	3	Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph.....	Mch. 31, 1893..	Oct. 9
	CEDAR.									
6947	Nesbitt, Paul.....	H	El Dorado Springs.....	24	Iowa	1		Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College.....	Mch. 19, 1895..	Feb. 24
7003	Stultz, P. H.....	R	Rear Creek.....	24	Virginia.....			College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.....	April 18, 1895..	Mch. 24
7057	Dawson, John W.....	R	El Dorado Springs.....	23	Missouri			College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.....	Mch. 26, 1896..	April 1
	CHARITON.									
7090	Trippeer, Frank L.....	R	Lagoda	27	Indiana.....			Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 17, 1896..	April 7
7112	Blakely, Wm. A.....	"	Mendon	24	Missouri.....			St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Mch. 26, 1896..	April 11
7187	Hurst, Calvin C.....	"	Salisbury	38	"			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 26, 1896..	May 18
7238	Hardy, J. W.....	"	Sumner	34	Ohio	5	5	Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O.....	April 1, 1891..	June 27
	CLARK.									
7011	Dicken, Wm. E.....		Nahaka.....					Passed examination by Board	Jan. 2, 1896..	Mch. 26
	CLAY.									
7018	Downing, Jas. L.....	R	Liberty	32	Missouri.....			University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 19, 1896..	Mch. 27
7034	Hymer, J. Edgar.....	"	"	26	"			"	Mch. 19, 1896..	Mch. 30
7320	Ward, T. Jefferson.....	"	Birmingham	31	"			Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 26, 1896..	Oct. 17
	CLINTON.									
7054	Wilson, J. E.....	R	Cameron	27	Missouri.....			Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph.....	Mch. 18, 1896..	April 3
7077	Moore, M. H.....	"	Gower	25	"			"	Mch. 18, 1896..	April 6
	COLE.									
7270	Leach, H. T.....	R	Elston	31	Missouri.....			St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.....	April 25, 1896..	July 24

7220	COOPER. Gentry, W. H. DADE.	R	Clark's Fork,	23	Missouri..	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896..	June 17
7118	Sloan, E. W. DALLAS.	R	Arcola	28	Missouri..	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch 24, 1896..	April 16
7169	Craig, H. Dean..... DAVIESS.	R	Plad	26	Illinois ...	1	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis..	Mch. 26, 1896..	May 11
7095	Hallis, Luther T..... DEKALB.	R	Altamont	23	New York	.....	University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 19, 1896..	April 9
7047	Dappen, R. C. Lee, James G.	R	Maysville .. Weatherby ..	21 27	Missouri. "	4	Ensworth Medical College, St. Joe..... Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 18, 1896.. Mch. 23, 1892..	Mch. 31 July 24
6925	Harrington, C. D..... DUNKLIN.	R	Sligo.....	25	Minnesota	1/2	College of M. and S., Minneapolis, Minn.....	Jan. 1, 1895..	Jan. 13
6975	Putnam, Ellie H. FRANKLIN.	R	St. Francis, Ark ..	33	Kentucky.	4	University Tennessee, Nashville	Feb. 23, 1892..	Mch. 16
7189	Eunbeck, W. F. Merk, Fritz W.	R H	New Haven .. Beemonte.	23 26	Missouri.. "	.....	St. Louis Med. Col., Wash. U., St. L..... Homeopathic Medical College of Mo., St. L.	April 25, 1896.. April 2, 1896..	May 19 Sept. 14
7067	Rhodins, E. G. Isenberg, Henry G....	R H	Hermann	28	Missouri..	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.. Homeopathic College of Missouri, St. Louis....	Mch. 26, 1896.. April 2, 1896..	April 3 April 11
6967	Nevitt, R. Roy	H	Stanberry.	26	Ohio .....	.....	K. C. Hom. Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 12, 1896.. Mch. 17, 1896..	Mch. 13 April 1
7054	Lindley, Emmett R... GREENE.	R	Drake	23	Missouri..	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....		
6930	Halleck, Henry T.....	R	trafford	38	America..	13	Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	June 15, 1883..	Jan. 21
6934	Alkne, H. L.	"	Springfield ..	33	Illinois ..	8	Jefferson Medical College Philadelphia, Pa.....	April, 1887..	Jan. 27
6974	Knighton, J. A.	"	Rogersville ..	43	Arkansas.	19	Certificate granted on 6 years' practice.....	Jan. 2, 1884..	Mch. 16
6989	Lothian, William ..	"	Springfield ..	35	Canada..	.....	University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 19, 1896.. Mch. 21	Mch. 21
7045	Clark, Jesse K.	"	"	34	Ohio .....	.....	Ensworth Medical College, St. Joe.....	Mch. 18, 1896.. May 10, 1893..	Mch. 30 April 3
7065	Thompson, E. Gilpin.	"	"	31	Halifax..	3	Medico Chirurgical, Philadelphia, Pa.....		
7131	Searcy, W. P.	"	Republic	28	Kentucky.	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 17, 1896.. Mch. 10, 1896..	April 21 April 23
7135	Maples, Alvin A.	"	Brookline	25	Illinois ..	.....	" .....	

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1896—Continued.

Register No	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certi- ficate		
						Total yrs.	In Mo.					
GREENE.												
7193	Armstrong, Arthur	R	Springfield	31	Illinois	3		Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896	May 20		
7246	Alexander, J. L.	H	"	28	Iowa			Hahnemann Med. Col. and Hos. Chicago, Ill	April 10, 1893	July 10		
7331	Baltz, Thos. A.	R	"	24	Missouri			St. Louis College of P. and S. St. Louis.	Mch. 26, 1896	Nov. 24		
7351	De LaForte, J. G.	"	"	65	England			Queens Med. Col. and Med. Dept., Camb.	Mch. 7, 1898	Dec. 19		
GRUNDY.												
6965	Gilstrap, H. Preston	H	Trenton	26	Illinois	1½		Kansas City Hom. Med. Col., Kansas City	Mch. 12, 1896	Mch. 13		
7007	Parker, Wm. A.	R	"	23	Missouri			University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 19, 1896	Mch. 25		
7158	Nickell, Coray A.	"	Hickory	25	"			"	Mch. 19, 1896	May 2		
7322	Hubbard, W. De Wolf	"	Laredo	25	Kansas			Col. of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.	April 2, 1895	Nov. 19		
HARRISON.												
6950	Layton, H. R.	R	Leon, Ia	42	Iowa	21		Col. of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.	Feb. 17, 1874	Feb. 29		
6982	Cantwell, Ben C.	"	Eagleville	22	Missouri			University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 19, 1896	Mch. 20		
HENRY.												
7078	Gray, A. A.	R	Roseland	28	Missouri	24		St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons	Mch. 25, 1896	April 6		
7117	Armstrong, Claude L.	"	La Due	26	"			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896	April 14		
7286	Blanch, C. H.	"	Clifton	45	New York			Baltimore Medicine College, Baltimore, Md.	April — 1884	Sept. 3		
HICKORY.												
7253	Hawley, J. M.	E	Cross Timbers	27	Illinois	1		American Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 3, 1896	July 11		
HOLT.												
6960	Proud, Willard C.	R	Oregon	23	Missouri			University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 19, 1896	Mch. 20		
7040	Wilson, J. Davis	"	Bigelow	34	Indiana			Ensworth Medical College, St. Joe.	Mch. 18, 1896	Mch. 30		
HOWELL.												
7282	Relley, J. F.	R	West Plains	24	Kentucky			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896	Aug. 6		

6927	Nason, Z.	R	Kansas City, Kas.	41	Canada...	12	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.	Mch. 25, 1888.	Jan. 14
6928	Carter, M. D.	"	Kansas City, Mo.	38	Illinois...	14	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 2, 1882.	Jan. 15
6929	Hill, Howard	"	"	27	Missouri...	1	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.	Mch. 26, 1895	Jan. 21
6932	Waggoner, Annett	H	"	45	Indiana...	14	Iowa State University, Iowa City	Feb. 28, 1882.	Jan. 27
6931	Ruhl, Noah B.	"	"	50	Ohio	22	Kansas State Homoeopathic Medical College	Mch. 12, 1896.	Mch. 13
6932	Miller, Robert P.	"	"	47	Iowa	19	"	Mch. 12, 1896.	Mch. 13
6933	Friesen, Julius	"	"	48	Russia	19	"	Mch. 12, 1896.	Mch. 13
6934	Colburn, Jefferson M.	"	"	39	Vermont	14	"	Mch. 12, 1896.	Mch. 13
6935	St. John, Chas. H.	"	Kansas City, Kas.	38	New York	14	"	Mch. 12, 1896.	Mch. 13
6936	Elsworth, Anna E.	"	Kansas City, Mo.	29	Missouri...	14	"	Mch. 12, 1896.	Mch. 13
6937	Hancock, Mary B.	"	"	34	Iowa	1	"	Mch. 12, 1896.	Mch. 13
6971	Hancock, Avery C.	"	"	48	Indiana	2	"	Mch. 12, 1896.	Mch. 13
6972	Millis, E. F.	"	Kansas City, Kas.	23	Missouri...	1	University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 12, 1896.	Mch. 16
6973	Wheeler, Henry R.	R	Kansas City, Mo.	33	Illinois	6	"	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 19
6974	Gregg, Allen C.	"	"	28	Miss...	6	"	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 20
6985	Plunkett, Benj. J.	"	"	23	Illinois	12	Ensworth Medical College, St. Joseph.	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 20
6987	Morgan, Letitia	"	"	27	Austria	12	"	Mch. 18, 1896.	Mch. 21
6988	Gordman, Geo. W.	"	"	46	Germany	12	University Medical College, Kansas City.	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 21
6990	Kunze, Herman W.	"	"	29	Kansas	3	"	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 23
6991	Stephen, Jesse E.	"	"	21	Missouri...	1	"	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 23
6992	Donaldson, J. Earle.	"	"	21	Michigan	1	"	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 23
6993	Lichtenberg, Jas. S.	"	"	23	Illinois	1	"	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 23
6994	Landon, Sol S.	"	"	27	Missouri...	1	"	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 24
6995	Hall, D. Walton	"	"	22	Indiana	1	"	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 24
6997	Brown, Ralph J.	"	"	22	Ohio	1	"	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 24
6998	Brady, John Joseph.	H	Rosedale, Kas.	29	Indiana	13	Kansas City Homoeopathic Medical College	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 24
6999	Barnett, Benj. M.	H	"	41	Ohio	11	Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.	Mch. 13, 1882.	Mch. 26
7010	Ussher, Clarence D.	"	Kansas City, Mo.	25	Illinois...	2	University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 26
7012	Lutz, Theo. E.	"	"	26	Iowa	1	"	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 27
7016	Wise, Julius C.	H	"	46	Germany	1	Kansas City Homoeopathic Medical College	Mch. 12, 1896.	Mch. 27
7023	Boatman, Jerome A.	H	"	31	Missouri...	1	University Medical College, Kansas City.	Mch. 26, 1896.	Mch. 28
7024	Steele, Samuel	"	"	26	Penn.	1	"	Mch. 26, 1896.	Mch. 28
7025	Roberts, Arthur A.	"	"	27	Illinois...	1	"	Mch. 26, 1896.	Mch. 28
7026	Hobbs, John W.	"	Blue Springs,	25	Missouri...	1	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896.	Mch. 28
7028	Alicut, Caroline D.	"	Kansas City, Mo.	30	Wis.	1	Kansas City Homoeopathic Medical College	Mch. 12, 1896.	Mch. 28
7035	Young, Oscar O.	"	"	27	Ohio	1	"	Mch. 26, 1896.	Mch. 30
7036	Barker, Oliver S.	"	"	21	Illinois	1	"	Mch. 26, 1896.	Mch. 30
7073	Field, Wm. S.	"	"	34	Missouri...	1	University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 19, 1896.	Mch. 30
7096	McKinney, Kirk C.	"	"	25	Ohio	1	"	Mch. 26, 1896.	Mch. 30
7099	Ragsdale, Ed. W.	"	Lone Jack	28	Ohio	1	Kansas City Medical College	Mch. 26, 1896.	Mch. 30
7119	Albright, Jas. W.	"	Kansas City, Mo.	27	Missouri...	1	Marion Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis.	April 2, 1896.	April 9
7151	Roberts, Russell A.	"	Kansas City, Kas.	38	Tenn.	9	University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 19, 1896.	April 10
7171	Kruger, Geo. E.	"	Kansas City, Mo.	37	Germany	12	Medical University of Indiana, Indianapolis.	Mch. 2, 1887.	April 16
7190	Wiles, C. Kimball	"	"	43	Ohio	18	University of Berlin, Germany	June 21, 1884.	May 11
7207	Birdsall, Wm. G.	H	"	26	Canada	1	Hahemann Medical College, Chicago.	Mch. 23, 1878.	May 11
7214	Fryer, H. Milton	H	"	30	Wisconsin	1	Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.	Mch. 15, 1895.	May 27
7216	Weddell, James D.	H	"	45	Maryland	1	Kansas City Homoeopathic Medical College.	Mch. 12, 1896.	June 3
7219	Enz, E. Etta	H	"	28	Wisconsin	24	University of Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 22, 1872.	June 4
7224	Turner, F. W. R.	H	"	48	Missouri...	1	Kansas City Homoeopathic Medical College.	Mch. 12, 1896.	June 6
7228	Dunlap, W. Elbert	R	"	23	Missouri...	1	University Medical College, Kansas City.	Mch. 19, 1896.	June 10
7252	Thompson, S. H.	"	Kansas City, Kas.	26	W. Vir.	4	Baumont Hospital Med. College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1886.	June 11
							Howard University, Washington, D. C.	Apr. 16, 1892.	July 11

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1896—Continued.

Register No. . . .	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Natvity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certifi- cate
						Total yrs.	In Mo.			
JACKSON.										
7274	Springer, Sarah A.	E	Kansas City, Mo.	51	Ohio	10	..	Med. Dept. Drake University, Des Moines, Ia.	Feb. 24, 1886.	Aug. 1
7286	Hair, Jno. H.	R	"	66	Penn.	42	..	Cleveland Medical College, Ohio.	Feb. 27, 1859.	Sept. 11
7304	King, Jno. W.	E	Greenwood	37	Indiana	13	..	Electric Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.	June 5, 1883.	Oct. 2
7305	Meek, Jno. W.	R	Independence	55	Kentucky.	31	12	Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.	Mich. 1, 1863.	Oct. 27
7337	Mindle, Alex E.	"	Kansas City	54	Conn.	27	..	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.	Mich. 13, 1869.	Nov. 1
7347	Burgess, Sarah F. K.	"	"	59	Canada	22	..	Free Med. College of New York for Women.	Apr. 1, 1874.	Dec. 14
7348	Rigney, James	"	"	36	Illinois	12	..	Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.	Mich. 12, 1888.	Dec. 14
7349	Hibbard, Harry L.	"	"	31	Ohio	1 1/2	..	Medical Dept. University, City of New York.	May 7, 1885.	Dec. 16
7350	Rodgers, D. F.	"	"	42	Indiana	15	..	Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis.	Mich. 3, 1881.	Dec. 16
7352	Kenling, F. Thomas.	"	"	38	Cuba	12	..	University of City of New York.	Mich. 5, 1884.	Dec. 20
7353	Cramer, W. Emile.	"	"	31	Iowa	9	..	Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.	Mich. 15, 1888.	Dec. 30
7330	Fisher, H. F.	H	"	33	Kansas.	12	..	"	Feb. 21, 1884.	Nov. 12
JASPER.										
6933	Cooper, Sam'l A.	E	Carthage.	62	Penn.	34	..	Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.	Jan. 27, 1855.	Jan. 27
7048	Rice, J. Addison	R	"	25	Iowa	..	..	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mich. 24, 1896.	Jan. 31
7198	Kiddle, D. T.	H	Joplin	41	Indiana	6	..	Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, Chicago	Mich. 17, 1896.	Mar. 24
7199	Morton, Woodson	R	Carterville.	62	Illinois	35	..	St. Louis Medical College.	Mich. 17, 1860.	Apr. 24
7198	Long, J. Sample	"	Joplin.	40	Miss.	3	..	University Medical College, New York City	Mich. 7, 1892.	Apr. 23
7244	Brookhart, C. M.	E	Avilla	39	Ohio	16	..	Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.	June 7, 1887.	May 3
7273	Boyd, J. W.	R	Sarcozie	24	Missouri.	..	..	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.	Mich. 17, 1896.	July 6
7280	Craig, H. V.	"	Monett	38	Kentucky.	6	..	Medical Dept. University, Louisville, Ky	Feb. 28, 1890.	Aug. 6
JEFFERSON.										
7144	Bryon, George G.	R	DeSoto	27	Missouri.	..	..	St. Louis Medical College.	Apr. 25, 1896.	Apr. 29
7201	James T. Leander	"	Herculeanum	28	Illinois	1	..	Mario & Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mich. 18, 1895.	May 26
7276	Denny, J. V.	"	Byrnesville	27	Missouri.	..	..	Beaumont Hospital Med. College, St. Louis.	Mich. 19, 1896.	Aug. 16
JOHNSON.										
6959	Smith, Joseph G.	R	Luton.	56	New York	33	1 1/2	College Physicians and Surgeons, New York.	Mich. 12, 1893.	Mich. 13
7174	Renfrow, T. Frank.	"	Knob Noster.	24	Missouri.	..	..	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mich. 24, 1896.	May 12
7178	Blair, M. Elsworth	"	Warrensburg	32	Ohio	7	..	Medical Reserve University, Cleveland, O.	June 19, 1889.	June 27
7233	Bradley, T. L.	"	"	25	Missouri.	..	..	St. Louis Medical College.	Apr. 25, 1896.	June 27
7273	Brown, W. E.	"	"	32	Indiana	1	..	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.	June 23, 1895.	Aug. 6

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1896—Continued.

Register No.	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity.	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate.
						Total yrs.	In Mo.			
7071	MILLER. Brockmann, C. O.	E	Bagnell	23	Missouri			American Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 3, 1896.	April 4
6955	Baltzer, Louis P.	R	Hickman, Ky.	26	Kentucky	3		Bellevue Hospital Medical Col., New York City.	Mch. 28, 1892.	Mch. 2
6956	Hubbard, James McC.	"	Henson	32	"	10		Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 2, 1886.	Mch. 2
7114	Crews, Robert N.	"	East Prairie	24	Virginia			Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 17, 1896.	April 13
7221	Martin, A. S. J.	"		25	Missouri			Beaumont Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1896.	June 8
	MONTEAU.									
7019	Crum, Jno. Albert.	R	Kliever	28	Missouri			Beaumont Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 17, 1896.	Mch. 27
	MONROE.									
7042	Delaney, Gregory	R	Madison	24	Missouri			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 24, 1896.	Mch. 30
7113	Sames, Walter W.	"	Middle Grove	30	"			" " " "	Mch. 24, 1896.	April 13
7237	Johnson, W. E.	"	Tulip	21	"			Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 17, 1896.	June 27
	NEW MADRID.									
6942	Nicks, J. N.	E	Morehouse	47	Tenn.	15		American Medical College, St. Louis.	June 1, 1880.	Feb. 19
	NODAWAY.									
6951	Dean, J. W.	R	Maryville	54	Indiana	33	26	Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 23, 1863.	Feb. 29
6976	Stuckle, Wm P.	"	Clyde	24	Illinois			Central Medical College, St. Joseph.	Mch. 3, 1896.	Mch. 16
7133	Meyer, Grant	"	Arko	27	Missouri			" " " "	Mch. 3, 1896.	April 23
7184	Wood, Walter S.	R	Elmo	24	Missouri			Marion-Sims Medical College, St. Louis.	April 2, 1896.	May 18
7333	Busby, William L.	E	Clearmont	39	Iowa	8		Bennett College, Chicago, Ill.	Mch. 20, 1888.	Nov. 14
	OSAGE.									
7085	Well, Louis	R	Rich Fountain	27	Missouri	1		Marion-Sims Medical College, St. Louis.	April 2, 1896.	April 7
7290	Jose, J. E.	"	Koenig	22	"		1	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1896.	Sept. 3
	OZARK.									
7293	Skillman, A. H.	R	Bakersfield	39	New York	10		N. W. Medical College, St. Joe.	Feb. 28, 1886.	Sept. 3

7182	PERRY. Pallsch, G. A.....	H	Frohna	21	Missouri..	.....	Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.....	April 2, 1896..	May 16
6943	PETTIS. Harris, Wm. E.....	R	Sedalla	35	Indiana ..	6	St. Louis College Physicians and Surgeons.....	Feb. 28, 1892..	Feb. 19
7154	Tucke, A. Jackson.....	"	"	36	Kentucky..	.....	"	Mch. 26, 1896..	May 1
7208	Shumat, D. Larkin.....	"	Ionia	22	Missouri..	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 17, 1896..	May 27
7243	Farrington, C.....	H	Sedalla	47	New York ..	12	Hahnemann Hos. and Med. Col. Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 28, 1895..	July 2
7245	Deal, W. H.....	R	"	55	Indiana ..	21	Chicago Medical College.....	Jan. — 1893..	July 10
	PIKE.								
7084	Relly, W. E.....	H	Bowl'g Green	26	Missouri..	.....	Homeopathic Medical College of Mo., St. Louis.....	April 2, 1896..	April 7
7098	Koelle, J. W.....	"	Clarks ville	26	"	.....	"	April 2, 1896..	April 10
7192	Gorlin, J. Berkely.....	"	Louisiana	30	Alabama ..	1	Meharry Medical School, Cen. Col. Nash., Tenn.....	Feb. 5, 1895..	May 20
	PLATT.								
7233	Grover, H. C. P.....	R	Iatan	62	New York ..	39	Hahnemann Hos. and Med. Col. Chicago, Ill.....	Mch. —, 1896..	June 27
	POLK.								
7326	Moore, E. Forrest.....	R	Humansville.	40	Nebraska..	10	Kansas City Medical College.....	Mch. 16, 1896..	Oct. 30
7072	Cozard, F. A.....	R	Xenia	21	Missouri..	2½	St. Louis College Physicians and Surgeons	Mch. 26, 1896..	April 4
7325	Fowler, C. Clark.....	"	Mendota	26	Iowa.....	.....	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.....	Mch. 6, 1894..	Oct. 24
	RANDOLPH.								
6983	Platter, A. Edson.....	R	Renick	28	Illinois ..	.....	University Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 19, 1896..	Mch. 20
7159	Terrill, Wm. R.....	"	Cairo	27	Missouri..	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 24, 1896..	July 4
7233	Mangus, T. D.....	"	Clark	24	"	2	Marion Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis.....	April 2, 1896..	July 24
7283	Moherly, J. K.....	"	Canada	24	Canada ..	2	University of Louisville, Med. Dept. Ky.....	Mch. 18, 1895..	Aug. 6
7309	Holland, Jas. S.....	"	Moherly	23	Missouri..	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 24, 1896..	Oct. 8
	REYNOLDS.								
7102	Buford, J. H.....	R	Ellington.....	24	Missouri..	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.....	Mch. 24, 1896..	April 10
	RIPLEY.								
7251	Henderker, Louis A ..	R	Dryden	30	Germany ..	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis ..	Mch. 24, 1896..	July 10
	SALINE.								
6985	Drane, Jas. E.	R	Blackburn	23	Missouri..	1	University Medical College, Kansas City.....	Mch. 19, 1896..	Mch. 20
7108	Hoy, J. D.....	"	Orearville	32	"	1	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.....	Mch. 26, 1896..	April 11
7186	Lee, R. Edmond	"	Napton	24	"	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 17, 1896..	May 18
7308	Craddock, Clinton C..	"	Marshall	31	"	.....	Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.....	Feb. 5, 1895..	Oct. 8
7324	Cott, Wm. M.....	"	Gilliam	26	"	½	St. Louis College Physicians and Surgeons.....	Mch. 26, 1896..	Oct. 24

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1895—Continued.

Register No	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate
						Total yrs.	In Mo. . . .			
7193 7229	SCHUYLER. Dysart, Louis Gamble, R. A	R R	Queen City Downing	25	Missouri	1	1	College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill. College Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis	April 2, 1895	May 16
				22	Missouri	1	1		Mch. 26, 1896	June 27
6858 7240 7321	SCOTT. Lee, James R Keesee, Walter H Allen, W. H	R " "	Sikeston " Blodgett	25	Kentucky	4		University of Louisville, Ky. St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 14, 1892	Mch. 4
				25	Illinois	5			Mch. 10, 1891	July 18
				24	Missouri				Mch. 24, 1896	Oct. 19
7015	SHELBY. Giles, Harry L	R	Shelbina	22	Missouri			University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 19, 1896	Mch. 27
7082	STODDARD. Wilson, E	R	Leora	28	Missouri			Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 12, 1896	April 6
6984	STONE. Galloway, G. Roy	R	Radical	24	Iowa			University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 19, 1896	Mch. 20
7125 7172 7258 7298	ST. CHARLES. Clare, M. Walden Arnold, U. S. G Corley, H. N Hardie, T. Lee	R " " "	St. Charles Portage Des Sioux Indian Creek Defiance	23	Missouri			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis St. Louis Medical College Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896	April 18
				52	"				April 25, 1896	May 12
				27	"				April 2, 1896	July 17
				26	"				Mch. 17, 1896	Sept. 14
7060 7329	ST. CLAIR. Robinson, Geo. W Shappell, A. E	R "	Appleton Lowry City	24	Missouri			Beaumont Hospital Med. College, St. Louis Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Ia.	Mch. 19, 1896	April 2
				28	Iowa	1			Mch. 5, 1895	Oct. 31
7248	ST. FRANCOIS. Rone, J. J	R	Desloge	40	N. Carol'a	12		Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.	Mch. 1, 1884	July 10

STE GENEVEVE.	R	Ste. Geneveve	24	Missouri	19	3	St. Louis Medical College	April 25, 1896	April 30
7148	R	Lanning, Robt. W							
		ST. LOUIS.							
6953	R	Clossman, Avon	53	Hungary	19	3	Starling Medical College, Columbus, O	Feb. 23, 1877	Feb.
7061	"	Ratherton, J. W	25	Missouri			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896	April 29
7115	"	Mauch, Arthur F	25	Missouri			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896	April 16
6923	C	Fung, Young M	35	China	7	2	Poo Chy Tuen Medical College, Canton	Mch. 15, 1889	Jan. 9
6926	R	Williamson, G. W	35	Illinois	19		University Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 15, 1889	Jan. 9
6937	"	Haggard, D. D	35	Penn	3		Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 23, 1893	Jan. 14
6938	"	Riggs, O. H	35	Illinois	8		Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	Mch. 23, 1893	Jan. 14
6939	"	Malsels, Jesse	31	Russia			University of Berlin, Germany	Mch. 3, 1888	Jan. 30
6940	"	Meany, W. B	47	Penn	15		Medical Dep't University of Louisville, Ky	Aug. 1, 1893	Feb. 1
6941	"	Murphy, J. C. M	24	Missouri	1		Jno A Creighton Medical College, Omaha, Neb	April 25, 1895	Feb. 4
6944	"	Peterson, S. S	38	N. Carol'a	13		University of Maryland at Baltimore	Mch. 15, 1883	Feb. 13
6945	"	Yost, W. B	24	W. Va	3		Baltimore Medical College, Md	April 17, 1894	Feb. 21
6946	"	Hall, Horace M	30	Penn	15		Chicago Medical College	Mch. 21, 1889	Feb. 29
6954	"	Nerling, S. D	40	Penn	6		Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky	Mch. 21, 1889	Feb. 29
6957	"	Suggett, O. L	32	Illinois	3		Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	April 3, 1893	Mch. 3
7005	"	Tundall, Martin V	32	Missouri			"	Mch. 17, 1896	Mch. 25
7006	"	Allen, C. Archde	29	Missouri			"	Mch. 17, 1896	Mch. 25
7009	"	Moore, C. Holden	29	Illinois			"	Mch. 17, 1896	Mch. 25
7020	"	Bradbury, Cotton O	73	Maine	50		Electro Medical Institute, Philadelphia	Sept. 28, 1876	Mch. 27
7021	"	Hayes, J. Womack	48	N. Carol'a	28		Washington University, Baltimore, Md	Feb. 22, 1870	Mch. 27
7022	"	Forster, J. Davis	25	Missouri			Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 17, 1896	Mch. 28
7027	"	Roach, James F	22	Missouri			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896	Mch. 28
7028	"	Schisler, E. J	22	Missouri			Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1896	Mch. 28
7029	"	Hogan, F. De N	59	Ireland			Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 17, 1896	Mch. 28
7030	"	Farrar, J. O'Fallon	35	Missouri			"	Mch. 17, 1896	Mch. 28
7031	"	Huber, J. Bernhard	24	Illinois			Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1896	Mch. 29
7032	"	Schultz, Wm F A	36	Austria			"	Mch. 19, 1896	Mch. 29
7037	"	Schuchat, W. Louis	27	Indiana			"	Mch. 24, 1896	Mch. 30
7038	"	Cooper, Sam'l. L.	21	Missouri			"	Mch. 24, 1896	Mch. 30
7039	"	Henke, A. Fred	22	Indiana			Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896	Mch. 30
7049	"	Thomas, H. Morton	33	Indiana			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896	Mch. 31
7050	"	Wiener, Meyer	21	Michigan			"	Mch. 24, 1896	Mch. 31
7052	"	Hopkins, Milton J	36	Missouri			St. Louis College of Phy. and Sur., St. Louis	Mch. 26, 1896	April 1
7053	"	Beck, E. Chas	33	Missouri			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896	April 3
7056	"	Terum, Louis N	22	"			"	Mch. 24, 1896	April 3
7068	"	Oelficker, Ernest W	25	Germany			Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1896	April 3
7069	"	Shumate, W. Adams	25	Missouri			Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896	April 3
7070	"	O'Dell, T. T	21	"			"	Mch. 24, 1896	April 3
7074	"	Rehfelder, C. S	23	"			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896	April 6
7075	"	Rohlfing, O. L. T	21	"			"	Mch. 24, 1896	April 6
7079	"	Mueller, V. J	21	Germany			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896	April 6
7080	"	Dorsey, B. L	26	Illinois			"	April 2, 1896	April 6
7081	"	Tomlin, B. Frank	61	Kentucky	31		Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons	June 5, 1895	April 6
7083	"	Allen, J. W	25	Miss	2		Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896	April 7
7086	"	Billis, R. Lee	26	Missouri			"	April 2, 1896	April 7
7087	"	Folsom, E. M	26	Indiana			Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	April 2, 1896	April 7
7088	"	Blackmore, J. M	27	"			American Medical College of St. Louis	Mch. 17, 1896	April 7
7089	E R	Blankner, Fred.	37	Ohio			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 3, 1896	April 7

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1886—Continued.

Register No	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate.
						Total yrs.	In Mo....			
ST. LOUIS.										
7092	Taggart, Harry W.....	R	City.....	28	N. H.....			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896..	April 8
7093	Gessner, Fred.....	H	".....	63	Prussia.....			Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	April 2, 1896..	April 8
7094	Ellerbrock, E. C.....		".....	41	Missouri.....			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896..	April 10
7100	Harbarnac, Albert.....	R	".....	23	Illinois.....			".....	April 2, 1896..	April 10
7101	Long, J. H.....	"	".....	26	Canada.....			".....	April 2, 1896..	April 10
7103	McLeod, James H.....	"	".....	26	Missouri.....			".....	April 2, 1896..	April 10
7104	Black, William D.....	"	".....	21	Mass.....			".....	April 2, 1896..	April 10
7105	Curtis, E. A.....	"	".....	22	Missouri.....			".....	April 2, 1896..	April 10
7106	Balford, Jas. B.....	"	".....	26	Illinois.....			Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	April 19, 1896..	April 10
7107	Hays, Geo. R.....	"	".....	25	Missouri.....			".....	April 19, 1896..	April 11
7109	Kirkpatrick, C. D.....	"	".....	25	Missouri.....			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896..	April 14
7116	Varney, Frank T.....	"	".....	30	Penn.....			".....	April 2, 1896..	April 16
7120	Ludwig, B. J.....	"	".....	30	Illinois.....			".....	April 2, 1896..	April 16
7121	Herchenroeder, L. C.....	"	".....	24	Missouri.....			Homeopathic Medical College of Mo., St. Louis	April 2, 1896..	April 16
7123	Kuper, Geo. H.....	"	".....	21	".....			St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons	Mch. 26, 1896..	April 18
7126	Carriere, V. A.....	H	".....	22	".....			Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	April 2, 1896..	April 19
7127	Jacobs, A. C.....	R	".....	22	".....			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896..	April 19
7129	Let, Wong.....	C	".....	43	China. 18			Oy Yuk Medical College, Canton, China	Mch. 1, 1880..	April 20
7137	Holland, T. B. C. L.....	R	".....	23	Missouri.....			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 23, 1896..	April 24
7140	Schwab, B. C. L.....	"	".....	21	Indiana.....			Beaumont Hos. Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1896..	April 25
7141	Stark, Harry H.....	"	".....	28	Missouri.....			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896..	April 27
7145	Filley, V. Grant.....	"	".....	33	Missouri.....			St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis	April 25, 1896..	April 29
7150	Bruehmann, C. C. L. F.....	E	".....	24	".....			".....	April 25, 1896..	May 1
7153	Gulmann, Mrs. Ella.....	R	".....	33	Germany.....			American Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 3, 1896..	May 1
7153	Harscher, Andrew.....	"	".....	29	Illinois.....			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896..	May 1
7155	Sahlender, O. Louis.....	"	".....	26	Illinois.....			St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis	April 25, 1896..	May 2
7156	Schlicht, G. M.....	"	".....	21	Missouri.....			St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis	April 25, 1896..	May 2
7157	Hartmann, J. A.....	"	".....	26	".....			".....	April 25, 1896..	May 2
7161	Dean, J. Mc. H.....	"	".....	26	".....			".....	April 25, 1896..	May 2
7162	Stauffer, Wm. H.....	"	".....	33	Ohio.....	9		University of Michigan	July 1, 1887 ..	May 5
7163	Wilson, A. Miller.....	"	".....	21	Missouri.....			Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	April 25, 1896..	May 5
7165	Kuhlmann, F. C. E.....	R	".....	25	Missouri.....			Medical Dep't Washington University, St. Louis	April 25, 1896..	May 5
7166	Hempelmann, L. H.....	"	".....	22	".....			".....	April 25, 1896..	May 7
7167	Coleman, J. E.....	"	".....	30	".....			".....	April 25, 1896..	May 7
7168	Davidson, G. W.....	"	".....	28	Canada.....	4		Trinity Medical College, Ontario, Canada	Mch. 18, 1892 ..	May 9
7173	Newell, J. Lovell.....	"	".....	27	Ohio.....			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896..	May 12
7175	Baumgarten, Walter.....	"	".....	27	Missouri.....			St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis	April 25, 1896..	May 12
7180	Brown, John Y.....	"	".....	29	Kentucky.....	9		Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York	Mch. 14, 1887 ..	May 14

7181	Keller, Maud G.	H	38	Wisconsin	11	Homeopathic Medical College, St. Louis.	April 5, 1896.	May 15
7188	Rotter, C. Frank	R	35	Austria	11	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896.	May 19
7194	Hall, H. R.	H	29	New York	11	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 19, 1896.	May 21
7195	Drichsler, L.	H	29	Missouri	11	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.	April 25, 1896.	May 21
7197	Wilson, R. Edward	H	26	Illinois	11	Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville	April 25, 1896.	May 23
7200	Doyle, M. Rueben	H	32	Kansas	11	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.	June 22, 1896.	May 23
7204	Turner, G. W.	H	29	Missouri	11	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 26, 1896.	May 27
7205	Von Phul, P. Vincent	H	21	Missouri	11	St. Louis Medical College	Mch. 24, 1896.	May 27
7206	Auler, E. B.	H	21	Germany	2	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896.	May 27
7209	Luebkers, Alfred	H	30	Canada	2	Toronto University of Medicine, Toronto, Canada.	May 5, 1896.	May 30
7211	Shouldice, J. Henry	H	26	Missouri	2	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis.	Mch. 24, 1896.	June 1
7212	Brokaw, William A.	H	25	Illinois	12	St. Louis Medical College	Mch. 24, 1896.	June 3
7213	Chopin, G. E.	H	25	Germany	12	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 25, 1896.	June 4
7215	Montague, H. Lee	H	35	Illinois	12	Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 21, 1896.	June 4
7217	Grenzfelder, F. J. M.	H	30	Illinois	12	Hahnemann Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 17, 1896.	June 8
7218	Selditz, Geo. N.	R	26	Texas	3 1/2	Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	April 2, 1896.	June 9
7222	Higgins, I. E.	H	28	Ohio	3 1/2	St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons	Mch. 26, 1896.	June 10
7223	Benson, Sam'l A.	H	25	West Va.	1	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis	Mch. 26, 1896.	June 11
7225	Forster, A. Grant	H	24	Georgia	1	Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.	Mch. 28, 1896.	June 30
7226	Grant, Jno. D.	R	28	Missouri	1	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, Cincinnati	April 4, 1896.	June 27
7227	Hitch, W. Nelson	H	29	Missouri	1	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1896.	June 27
7229	Kiser, Chas. R.	H	24	Missouri	1	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.	April 25, 1896.	June 29
7234	Stelle, Harry L.	H	22	Missouri	1	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896.	July 1
7235	Stewart, Floyd	H	21	Missouri	1	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896.	July 11
7236	Culp, E. E.	H	22	Louisiana	12	Medical Dep't University, New Orleans	April 25, 1896.	July 11
7240	Myer, Jesse	H	22	Kentucky	8	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 27, 1896.	July 16
7254	Pauley, W. H.	H	21	Illinois	8	Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	Mch. 19, 1896.	July 18
7255	Vogel, A. B.	H	34	Ohio	3	St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis	April 6, 1896.	July 24
7257	Young, Francis F.	H	25	Missouri	3	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	April 25, 1896.	July 24
7259	Meade, R. H.	H	39	Missouri	3	Beaumont Hospital Medical College	Mch. 17, 1896.	July 24
7262	Barnard, A. L.	R	29	California	3	Beaumont Hospital Medical College	Mch. 24, 1896.	July 24
7264	Fahnestock, Chas. L.	R	29	Germany	3	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1896.	July 24
7266	Walker, James H.	H	24	Illinois	3	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896.	Aug. 3
7267	McEvry, L.	H	29	Missouri	3	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1896.	Aug. 6
7268	Rutherford, W. S.	H	26	Illinois	3	Beaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896.	Aug. 6
7272	Kisch, Carl. H.	H	21	Missouri	10	Williamette University, Portland	April 2, 1896.	Aug. 23
7275	Oliver, Jno. H.	H	27	Oregon	10	Trinity University, Toronto, Canada	April 2, 1896.	Aug. 23
7278	Saner, W. E.	H	21	Canada	7	Trinity University, Toronto, Canada	April 2, 1896.	Aug. 23
7284	Cofman, G. Lee	H	34	Michigan	7	National University, Washington, D. C.	April 3, 1896.	Sept. 3
7287	Casby, O. W.	H	35	Wash.	2	National University, Washington, D. C.	April 3, 1896.	Sept. 3
7291	Davis, S. T.	H	31	Germany	9	University of Munich, Bavaria, Ger.	May 15, 1896.	Sept. 21
7292	Guthrie, J. B.	H	42	Tenn.	2	University of Virginia, examination passed	Feb. 5, 1896.	Sept. 25
7299	Whipple, W. Lewis	H	37	Penn.	15	University of Virginia, examination passed	Feb. 5, 1896.	Sept. 25
7300	Seldie, Louis H.	H	36	Kentucky	3	Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia	July 7, 1896.	Oct. 8
7301	Meyer, J. Edwards	H	26	Missouri	30	University of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis	Mch. 10, 1896.	Oct. 9
7310	Purvey, F. W.	H	26	Missouri	30	St. Louis Medical College	Mch. 13, 1896.	Oct. 15
7312	Gilliam, John	H	26	Ohio	4	Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.	Mch. 26, 1896.	Oct. 17
7314	Mullin, W. P.	H	26	Kentucky	4	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 26, 1896.	Nov. 12
7315	Martin, Emilie	R	23	Missouri	4	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 26, 1896.	Nov. 12
7319	Moore, J. Omar	R	55	Kentucky	1 1/2	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 26, 1896.	Nov. 20
7332	Hall, L. Thos.	R	36	Wisconsin	1 1/2	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 26, 1896.	Nov. 21
7334	Sexaner, C. Kirk	R	25	Wisconsin	1 1/2	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 26, 1896.	Nov. 21
7335	Phillips, F. L.	R	27	Wisconsin	1 1/2	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 26, 1896.	Nov. 21
7336	Nicholls, John	R	27	Wisconsin	1 1/2	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 26, 1896.	Nov. 21

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1896—Continued.

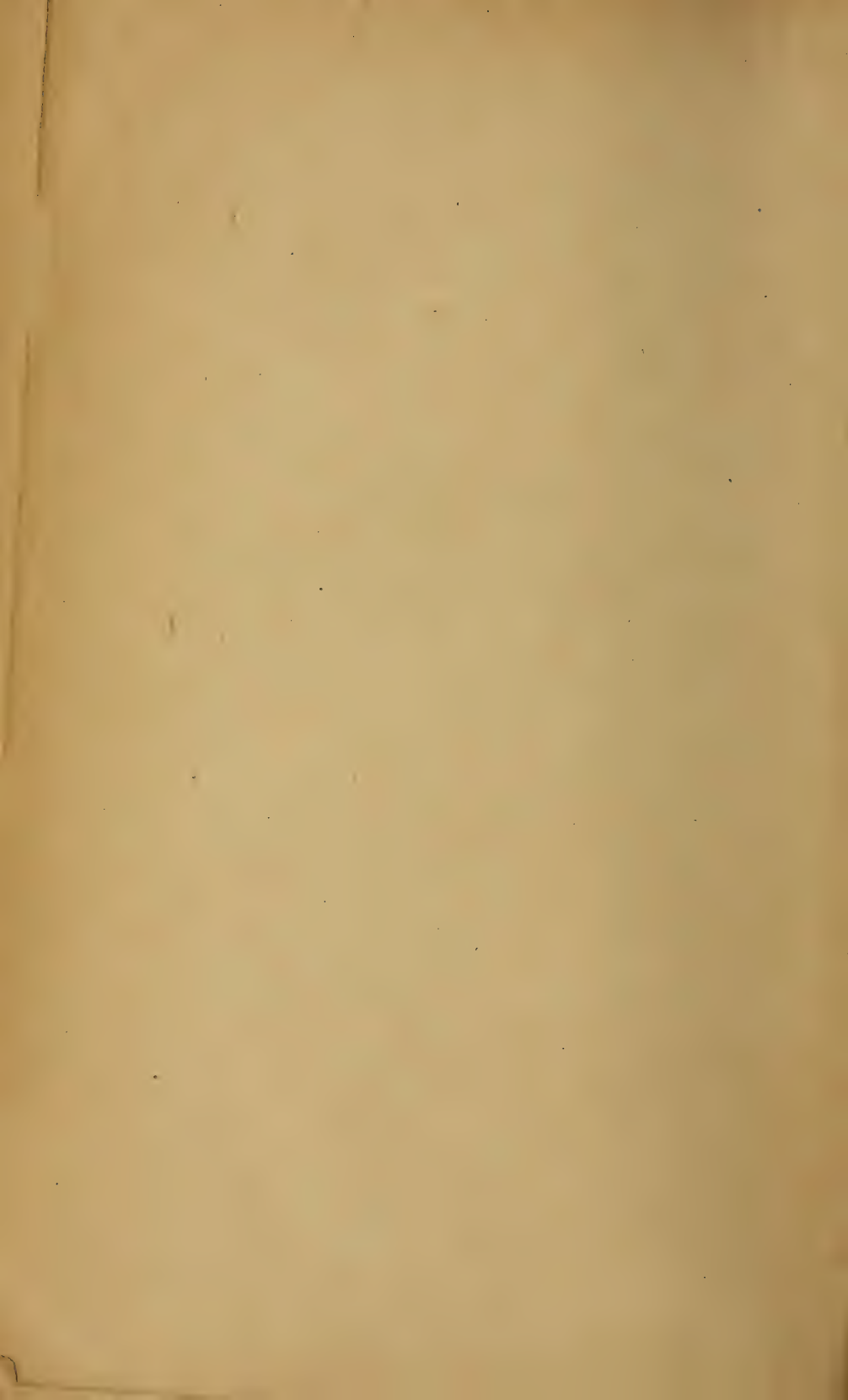
Register No.	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity.....	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma.	Date of certificate.....
						Total yrs.	In Mo.			
ST. LOUIS.										
7330	Shank, W. L.	R	City	31	Illinois ..	2	.....	Central Col. Physicians and Surg. Indianapolis	Mch. 22, 1894..	Nov. 30
7340	Bissett, J. Allen	"	"	48	Canada ..	19	.....	Med. Dept. University of Wooster, Cleveland, O.	Feb. 29, 1872..	Nov. 30
7341	Randall, O. G.	R	"	49	Mass.	18	.....	American University of Philadelphia, Penn.	Dec. 24, 1878..	Nov. 30
7342	Bowers, Chas. E.	R	"	41	Ohio	13	.....	Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 20, 1883..	Dec. 3
7343	Scherck, H. Joseph	H	"	29	Louisiana.	6	.....	Tulane Medical College, New Orleans, La.	April 3, 1889..	Dec. 4
7344	Henry, R. Young	H	"	28	Missouri..	6	.....	Homoeopathic Medical College of Mo., St. Louis	Mch. 3, 1891..	Dec. 7
7345	Morrison, Alma E.	"	"	25	Illinois ..	4	.....	State University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	June 2, 1892..	Dec. 11
7346	McElroy, R. Levi	R	"	21	Missouri..	37	.....	Missouri Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 24, 1896..	Dec. 12
7353	Kollock, M. H.	"	"	63	Virginia ..	26	.....	Philadelphia Col. of Medicine and Surgeons	Feb. 21, 1889..	Dec. 24
7354	Goerss, F. C. A.	"	"	50	Germany ..	26	.....	Alexander University, Bavaria, Germany	Jan. 26, 1869..	Dec. 26
7355	Schreck, Gottlieb	"	"	40	Missouri..	14	.....	Col. of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 21, 1887..	Dec. 26
TANEY.										
7288	Baldwin, F. V.	R	Forsythe	40	Iowa	14	.....	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 7, 1882..	Sept. 3
7289	Burdett, C. W.	"	Kirbyville	23	Missouri..	2½	1	Memphis Hospital Medical College, Tenn.	Mch. 27, 1894..	Sept. 3
TEXAS.										
7191	Blickensderfer, G. R.	R	Houston	25	Ohio .....	.....	.....	Barnes Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 17, 1896..	May 19
7250	Myers, W. M.	"	Summerville	23	Missouri..	.....	.....	" .....	Mch. 17, 1896..	July 10
7303	Dern, A. Jackson	"	Alice	43	Ohio	16	¾	Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio	June 2, 1885..	Sept. 30
WEBSTER.										
7046	Lockwood, J. Albert	R	Rader	25	Illinois ..	3	.....	Central Medical College, St. Joseph	Mch. 3, 1896..	Mch. 31
7202	Pendergraft, Wm. A.	"	Elkland	35	Missouri..	4	4	College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis	Mch. 26, 1896..	May 26
WORTH.										
7202	Mull, Fred	R	Allendale	22	Missouri..	.....	.....	Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	April 2, 1896..	May 26
VERNON.										
6946	Cone, Chas. B.	R	Stotesbury	40	West Va. ..	10	¼	Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 17, 1885..	Feb. 22
7000	Love, Joseph W.	R	Harwood	26	Missouri..	.....	.....	American Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 3, 1896..	Mch. 24
7014	Joy, A. O'Conner	R	Nevada	34	New York ..	.....	.....	Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 26, 1896..	Mch. 27
7059	Prowell, Jas. Wm	"	Walker	23	Missouri..	.....	.....	St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons	Mch. 26, 1896..	April 2

DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

7196	Hornback, J. Thos.	"	Metz	24	"			Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City	Mch. 26, 1896.	May 19
7210	Craig, T. B. M.	"	Nevada.	26	"			Reaumont Hospital Medical College, St. Louis	Mch. 19, 1896.	May 29
7281	Roberts, C. T.	"	Iowa.	26	"	1		Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati	April 4, 1895.	Aug. 6
7294	Steel, James O.	"	Illinois.	48	"	1½		Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O.	Mch. 2, 1899.	Sept. 3
7306	Tucker, Leland M.	"	Missouri.	26	"			Louisville Medical College, Ky.	Mch. 5, 1895.	Oct. 2
DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES ISSUED.										
2632	BOONE. Dougherty, W. W.	R	Sturgeon	50	U. S.	20	13	Rush Medical College, Chicago.	Feb. 19, 1884.	Oct. 28
2159	JACKSON. Mosher, Dr. Geo C.	R	Kansas City	26	Ohio	2	1	Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville	June 28, 1882.	June 27
3529	Puntton, John	"	"	33	England.	5		Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O.	Mch. 14, 1883.	Dec. 12
5385	Severe, C. D.	E	"	36	Ohio.	5		Iowa Med. Col., Med. D. Drake U., Des Moines.	Feb. 19, 1887.	May 14
4314	JASPER. Wallace, Wm W.	E	Cartersville.	30	Indiana.	8		Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O.	June 6, 1882.	Oct. 26
3031	Greennow, Wilson D.	R	Chillicothe.	21	America.			Woman's Medical College, Chicago	April 6, 1886.	Dec. 3
1762	RAY. McLean, Geo	R	Orrick	50	Scotland	18	7	Anderson's University of Glasgow, Scotland	Feb. 12, 1868.	Mch. 7
3523	SHANNON. Duncan, E	R	Eminence	53	Missouri.			University of Louisville, Ky., Medical Dept.	Mch. 1, 1888.	Jan. 27
724	TEXAS. Neal, A. H.		Roubideux.					Original certificate issued on 9 years' practice.	June 5, 1884.	Sept. 3
5123	ST. LOUIS. Lukins, Joe H.	E	City.	48	Missouri.	24		New York Eclectic Medical College, N. Y. city	Jan. 28, 1875.	April 9
5645	Rinniger, E. M.	R	"	23	Penn.			Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis	Mch. 23, 1893.	Mch. 13

CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MIDWIVES.

Register No....	Name.	School	Residence or post-office.	Age	Nativity	Years of practice.		Basis of certificate, diploma or license.	Date of diploma	Date of certificate
						Total yrs.	In Mo....			
750	ST. CHARLES. Carter, Annie E..... JACKSON	M	St. Peters.....	21	W. Va.....	.....	.....	Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 10, 1896..	June 29
764	ST. LOUIS. Atkinson, Martha.....	M	Kansas City.....	34	Scotland..	1	.....	Gleason Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, Scotland	July 29, 1895..	Sept. 22
743	Aber, Annie E.....	M	City.....	28	Germany.	.....	.....	St. Louis College of Medicine.....	Oct. 1, 1895..	Jan. 27
744	Higgins, Mary A.....	"	"	35	Missouri..	2	2	Lusk College of Medicine, St. Louis.....	Nov. 3, 1895..	Nov. 31
745	Goetz, Pauline.....	"	"	42	Missouri..	2	2	Passed examination, St. Louis.....	April 8, 1896..	April 10
746	Reiterman, Eliza.....	"	"	27	Missouri..	2	2	Lusk College of Medicine, St. Louis.....	Nov. 3, 1895..	Nov. 3
747	Davies, Lena M.....	"	"	38	Illinois..	10	.....	St. Louis College of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	Oct. 1, 1895..	Oct. 23
748	Verstugh, Mary.....	"	East St. Louis, Ill. City.....	32	Missouri..	2	2	Woman's Medical College, St. Louis.....	Oct. 1, 1895..	Oct. 30
749	Stendel, Annie E.....	"	"	30	America..	.....	.....	Dr. Carpentiers College of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	May 1, 1896..	June 29
750	Francis, Elizabeth.....	"	"	32	"	.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	July 1
751	Engel, Dorothea.....	"	"	30	"	.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	July 1
752	Gierse, Louise.....	"	"	28	"	.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	July 1
754	Nurse, Theresa.....	"	"	30	"	.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	July 1
755	Adler, Sabina.....	"	"	28	Germany.	.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	July 1
756	Rabblitt, Mary.....	"	"	26	America..	.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	July 1
757	Gebur, Elizabeth.....	"	"	35	"	.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	July 1
758	Knapp, Annie.....	"	"	26	"	.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	July 1
759	Spaeth, Sophia.....	"	"	39	Germany.	.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	July 1
760	Hennenboer, Louise.....	"	"	34	"	.....	.....	Affidavit giving name of school lost	.....	.....
761	Roberts, Catherine G.....	"	City.....	34	America..	.....	.....	St. Louis College of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 3, 1896..	July 11
762	Luenebrink, Mrs. E.....	"	"	48	England..	.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	July 11
763	Sessong, Mrs. A.....	"	City.....	35	Germany.	1	.....	Newland's College of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 15, 1895..	July 24
765	Kraehenmann, C.....	"	"	27	"	.....	.....	Missouri School of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 2, 1896..	Sept. 15
766	Mersman, Alice R.....	"	"	39	America..	.....	.....	St. Louis College of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 3, 1896..	Sept. 15
769	Munsberg, Lena.....	"	"	34	"	.....	.....	"	Oct. 1, 1895..	Sept. 19
788	Young, Lillian V. A.....	"	"	29	"	.....	.....	"	June 3, 1896..	Sept. 19
769	Bokser, Yetta.....	"	"	27	"	.....	.....	"	May 24, 1891..	Nov. 12
753	Wirfs, Perpetua.....	"	Hillside.....	23	Austria..	15	Landis Hebammen Institute, Czerowitz.	June 3, 1896..	July 1
					America..	Dr. Carpentiers College of Midwifery, St. Louis.....	June 3, 1896..	July 1





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